

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT
HISTORY**

2585

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

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 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.
- 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 **8** printed pages.

Europe 1046–1250**1 The Reform of the Church 1046–1122**

Answer **either**

(a) How important were Urban II and Paschal II to the development of the powers of the Papacy in the period from 1046 to 1122? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the changes in monasticism in the period from 1046 to 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strength of the German monarchy at the death of Frederick Barbarossa in 1190.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Frederick II clashed frequently with the Papacy.

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was strong leadership the **most** important reason for the success of the First Crusade?

or

(b) How far were divisions among the Crusaders the **main** reason for the failure of the Second Crusade?

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why popular heresy was a major problem for the Church during the twelfth century.

or

(b) To what extent were the developments in agriculture the **most** important economic change of the twelfth century?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the consequences of different forms of patronage for the Renaissance during the period from 1450 to 1530.

or

(b) How far were the ideas of writers such as Castiglione and Machiavelli reflected in the Renaissance during the period from 1450 to 1530?

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

(a) How serious were the problems facing Ferdinand and Isabella at the beginning of their reigns? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent were the policies towards the *Reconquista*, the *Moriscos* and the *Conversos* motivated by religious ideals?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

(a) How significant was the fall of Constantinople (1453) for the development of the Ottoman Empire to 1529? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the factors that made Suleiman the Magnificent an effective ruler to 1529.

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of religion as a motive for Portuguese exploration and empire-building from 1450 to 1530.

or

(b) Assess the contribution of technical advances to the success of exploration from 1450 to 1530.

Europe 1498–1560

9 The Holy Roman Empire 1517–1559

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Charles V faced opposition from the princes within the Holy Roman Empire.

or

(b) How far was dynastic rivalry the **most** important reason for the Habsburg-Valois wars from 1521 to 1559?

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the problems Charles I faced on his accession to the Spanish throne (1516).

or

(b) Assess Charles I's domestic achievements as King of Spain.

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

(a) 'Political problems were solved, financial difficulties were not.' How far do you agree with this view of the reigns of Francis I and Henry II?

or

(b) Assess the challenges facing the French Church from 1498 to 1547.

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

(a) 'Developments in technology were the **most** important military influence on the course of the Habsburg-Valois Wars from 1499 to 1560.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) 'The development of *trace italienne* was the **most** important reason for the growth in the size of armies during the period 1499 to 1560.' How far do you agree with this view?

Europe 1545–1610**13 The Counter Reformation 1545–c.1600**

Answer **either**

(a) 'The Jesuits were the **main** factor in the success of the Counter Reformation to c.1600.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) To what extent had the Catholic Church recovered by c.1600?

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the difficulties for Henry IV in re-establishing royal authority in France to 1598.

or

(b) How successfully did Henry IV deal with parlements and the nobility to 1610?

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1584

Answer **either**

(a) How important were economic issues to the outbreak and development of the Dutch Revolt to 1609?

or

(b) How far did William of Orange succeed in achieving his aims during the Dutch Revolt? Answer with reference to the period to 1609.

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was court faction the **main** problem of Philip II's government?

or

(b) How successful was Philip II in implementing his religious policies in Spain from 1556 to 1598?

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did Richelieu's foreign policy extend the power of France by 1642?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Mazarin was faced by rebellion.

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were the wars against France the **main** cause of Spain's decline as a major power by 1659?

or

(b) To what extent were Philip III and Philip IV personally responsible for the failures of their governments?

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

(a) 'France, rather than Sweden, had the greater impact on the course of the Thirty Years' War.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1629 to 1648?

or

(b) Assess the impact of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) on the balance of power in Europe.

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for Dutch economic success during the first half of the seventeenth century.

or

(b) To what extent can the scientific developments during the first half of the seventeenth century be described as a 'revolution'?

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

Answer **either**

(a) 'Sweden's domestic weaknesses were not overcome during the reign of Charles XI.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Sweden failed to maintain its international position during the period from 1660 to 1718.

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of France's international position in 1661.

or

(b) How far did the aims of Louis XIV's foreign policy change during the period from 1661 to 1715?

23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) 'The development of a loyal army was the foundation on which Frederick William, the Great Elector, built his power in Brandenburg-Prussia.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) How far did Brandenburg-Prussia strengthen its international position during the period from 1660 to 1713?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of the nobility in French society during the second half of the seventeenth century.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the importance of Amsterdam in the Dutch economy during the second half of the seventeenth century.

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