

**ADVANCED GCE
HISTORY**

2583

Period Studies – English History 1042–1660

FRIDAY 11 JANUARY 2008

Afternoon

Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.
- Write your answers 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.
- 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 extensive were the powers of Edward the Confessor as monarch? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the claim that Edward the Confessor gave too much influence to Normans.

2 The Norman Conquest of England 1064–1072

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that Harold Godwinson lost the Battle of Hastings **mainly** because he had also faced a Scandinavian invasion of England?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the opposition in England to William I after his victory at Hastings to 1072.

3 Norman England 1066–1100

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the Norman Conquest change the military organisation of England by 1100? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How far did the link with Normandy cause problems for kings of England from 1066 to 1100? Explain your answer.

4 Society, Economy and Culture 1042–1100

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the condition of the economy in pre-Conquest England.

or

(b) Assess the **main** effects of the Norman Conquest on towns and trade by 1100.

England 1450–1509

5 The Threat to Order and Authority 1450–1470

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of the council in government in the mid-fifteenth century.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for Edward IV's problems with the nobility during his first reign, to 1470.

6 The End of the Yorkists 1471–1485

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that Edward IV's **only** problem at the end of his second reign in 1483 was his relationship with the nobility.

or

(b) How far do you agree that there is more to admire than criticise in Richard III's kingship?

7 The Reign of Henry VII 1485–1509

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that Henry VII was more a medieval than a modern ruler.

or

(b) 'His handling of royal finances was the **most** important reason for Henry VII's success as king.' How far do you agree with this claim?

8 Social and Economic Issues 1450–1509

Answer **either**

(a) How far were the years from 1450 to 1509 a period of economic prosperity for most people? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the condition of the Church during the period from 1450 to 1509.

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far was Henry VIII successful in foreign affairs by 1529? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How successful was Wolsey in achieving his aims in domestic administration from 1515 to 1529? Explain your answer.

10 Government, Politics and Foreign Affairs 1529–1558

Answer **either**

(a) Assess how far wars with France and Scotland weakened Tudor governments during the period from 1542 to 1558.

or

(b) How different were the policies and methods of Somerset and Northumberland in governing England?
(Do not discuss **religion** in your answer.)

11 Church and State 1529–1558

Answer **either**

(a) How 'Catholic' was England at the end of Henry VIII's reign in 1547? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the claim that **both** Somerset and Northumberland achieved little in their attempts to make England more Protestant.

12 Social and Economic Issues 1509–1558

Answer **either**

(a) How serious a problem were enclosures during the period from 1509 to 1558? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How important was population growth as a cause of inflation from 1509 to 1558? Explain your answer.

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was there popular support for religious changes during the period from the accession of Mary I (1553) to the Elizabethan settlement (1559)?

or

(b) Assess the problems of English Catholics in maintaining their religion throughout the reign of Elizabeth I.

14 Foreign Affairs 1547–1587

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that keeping peace with Spain was Elizabeth I's **most** important aim from 1558 to 1585.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Elizabeth I was concerned about Scotland during the period from 1559 to 1587.

15 Government and Politics in Elizabethan England 1558–1603

Answer **either**

(a) 'Elizabeth I had more successes than failures in domestic affairs from 1588 to 1603.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
(Include the Irish Rebellion in your answer.)

or

(b) How successful was Elizabeth I in maintaining the power of the monarchy throughout her reign? Explain your answer.

16 Social and Economic Issues 1547–1603

Answer **either**

(a) How far did inflation affect different groups in society during the period from 1547 to 1603? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How effective were the methods used to tackle the problems caused by poverty during the reign of Elizabeth I? Explain your answer.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why some Members of Parliament opposed the Stuarts' use of royal prerogative during the period from 1603 to 1629.

or

(b) How far were James I and Charles I, to 1629, responsible for their financial problems? Explain your answer.

18 Personal Rule and Civil War 1629–1649

Answer **either**

(a) How far do you agree that religion was the **most** important reason for the outbreak of the First Civil War in 1642? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the claim that the Second Civil War (1648) was the **most** important reason for the execution of Charles I in 1649.

19 The Interregnum 1649–1660

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector in 1653.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Charles II was restored in 1660.

20 Society and the Economy 1603–1660

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the rise of the Levellers in the 1640s.

or

(b) How far did the economy of England expand during the period from 1603 to 1660? Explain your answer.

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