

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

2585

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

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 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.
 - 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) Assess the reasons why the Investiture Contest ended in 1122.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the development of different types of monasticism in the period from 1046 to 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Frederick Barbarossa often intervened in Italy.

or

(b) How strong was the French monarchy at the death of Philip Augustus (1223)? Explain your answer.

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

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

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Second Crusade failed.

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the development of the knightly class the **most** important social change of the twelfth century?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the development of the schools in the twelfth century.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of Rome and the Papacy to the development of the Renaissance from 1450 to 1530.

or

(b) To what extent did Renaissance art and architecture imitate classical models?

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did Ferdinand and Isabella unify Spain?

or

(b) To what extent did Charles I inherit a secure and prosperous kingdom?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

(a) How important was religion in developing the Ottoman Empire from 1451 to 1529? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the importance of the fall of Constantinople (1453) for the Ottomans and Western Europe.

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) How important was royal patronage in encouraging voyages of exploration from Spain and Portugal from 1450 to 1530? Explain your answer.

or

(b) 'Columbus was the **most** important individual in overseas exploration and empire-building from 1450 to 1530.' How far do you agree with this statement?

Europe 1498–1560**9 The Holy Roman Empire 1517–1559**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the view that Charles V's power within the Holy Roman Empire was weaker in 1556 than in 1519.

or

(b) Assess the view that Charles V's foreign policy towards both France and the Ottoman Empire failed.

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

(a) How strong was the Spanish economy by 1556? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How successful was Charles I as King of Spain in achieving his aims in foreign policy? Explain your answer.

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the persecution of Humanists and Lutherans in France to 1547.

or

(b) 'The main aim of French foreign policy in the period from 1516 to 1559 was the avoidance of encirclement.' How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer.

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did warfare become more defensive in the period from 1499 to 1560?

or

(b) How successfully did rulers deal with the problems of controlling and financing large armies in the period from 1499 to 1560?

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

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did the Catholic Church deal with the challenge of Protestantism from 1545 to c.1600? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How important was the role of the papacy in the Counter Reformation? Explain your answer.

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did Henry IV deal with opposition from 1589 to 1610? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent did French finances and the economy improve from 1598 to 1610?

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

(a) How important was religion in the outbreak and development of the Dutch Revolt to the 1580's? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Dutch Revolt was more successful in the North than in the South to 1609.

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

(a) How serious were the financial and economic problems facing Philip II from 1556 to 1598? Explain your answer.

or

(b) 'The impact of the Dutch Revolt on Spain was the main problem inherited by Philip III.' How far do you agree with this view?

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent had Richelieu succeeded in overcoming threats to royal authority by 1642?

or

(b) To what extent were the Frondes motivated **mainly** by opposition to the monarchy?

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did the policies of Lerma and Olivares make Spain's problems worse?

or

(b) Assess the effects on Spain of Philip IV's foreign policy.

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Habsburg religious policy the **main** cause of the Thirty Years' War?

or

(b) 'Sweden's intervention in the Thirty Years' War ended Habsburg chances of victory.' How far do you agree with this view?

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) 'The work of Kepler and Galileo was the **only** evidence of a scientific revolution in the first half of the seventeenth century.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) Assess the importance of foreign trade to Dutch economic development in the first half of the seventeenth century.

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

Answer **either**

(a) How strong was Sweden in 1660? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How far was Charles XI successful in achieving his aims in Sweden? Explain your answer.

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Louis XIV's foreign policy successful by the time of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713)?

or

(b) 'Versailles culture had limited influence outside France during the reign of Louis XIV.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

23 The Development of Brandenburg–Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) 'Frederick I's **main** success was gaining the title "King in Prussia".' To what extent do you agree with this view?

or

(b) To what extent did relations with France dominate Brandenburg–Prussia's foreign policy during the period from 1660 to 1713?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was religious toleration the **main** reason for Dutch economic progress in the second half of the seventeenth century?

or

(b) To what extent did the social structure limit economic development in France in the second half of the seventeenth century?

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