

**ADVANCED GCE
HISTORY**

Period Studies – English History 1042–1660

MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008

2583

Afternoon
Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
None Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, on the separate Answer Booklet 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 successfully did Edward the Confessor handle the Godwin family? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the claim that the English Church had more strengths than weaknesses on the eve of the Norman Conquest.

2 The Norman Conquest of England 1064–1072

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why William of Normandy was more successful than Harold in winning the English throne in 1066.

or

(b) Assess the view that William I relied **mainly** on force to control England from his victory at Hastings to 1072.

3 Norman England 1066–1100

Answer **either**

(a) Did William I do more to change or continue Anglo-Saxon methods of government and administration? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Anselm faced more problems as Archbishop of Canterbury than Lanfranc.

4 Society, Economy and Culture 1042–1100

Answer **either**

(a) How seriously did the Norman Conquest affect the Anglo-Saxon nobility to 1100? Explain your answer.

or

(b) 'A disaster for Anglo-Saxon architecture and the arts.' How far do you agree with this judgement on the effects of the Norman Conquest to 1100?
Select **one or more** of ecclesiastical architecture, embroidery, illumination and metalwork in your answer.

England 1450–1509

5 The Threat to Order and Authority 1450–1470

Answer **either**

(a) 'The main cause of unrest was an under-mighty king, not over-mighty subjects.' How far do you agree with this judgement on Henry VI's reign from 1450?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Yorkists were successful in the war against the Lancastrians by 1461.

6 The End of the Yorkists 1471–1485

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Edward IV strengthen the monarchy during his second reign, to 1483? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How far was Richard III personally responsible for the loss of his throne to Henry Tudor? Explain your answer.

7 The Reign of Henry VII 1485–1509

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that Henry VII was **completely** successful in overcoming the threats to his government.

or

(b) How successful was Henry VII in achieving his aims in foreign relations? Explain your answer.

8 Social and Economic Issues 1450–1509

Answer **either**

(a) How successful were the nobility in maintaining their social and economic importance during the period from 1450 to 1509? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the wool trade was important to the English economy from 1450 to 1509.

England 1509–1558

9 Henry VIII and Wolsey 1509–1529

Answer **either**

- (a) How far did Henry VIII continue his father's policies during the period from 1509 to 1514? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) Assess the claim that, from 1514 to 1529, Wolsey's **main** aim in foreign affairs was to remain an ally of the Papacy.

10 Government, Politics and Foreign Affairs 1529–1558

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess how far government and administration were reformed in the 1530s. (Do not discuss **religion** in your answer.)

or

- (b) Assess the claim that Mary I was more effective in governing England than both Somerset and Northumberland. (Do not discuss **religion** in your answer.)

11 Church and State 1529–1558

Answer **either**

- (a) 'The claim that the Church needed extensive reform is wrong.' How far do you agree with this judgement of the Church in 1529?

or

- (b) Assess the claim that Mary I was **mainly** successful in restoring England to Catholicism by 1558.

12 Social and Economic Issues 1509–1558

Answer **either**

- (a) How successful were Tudor governments in tackling poverty during the period from 1509 to 1558? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) 'Inflation was the most serious problem facing towns during the period from 1509 to 1558.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that there was more popular support for the religious policies of Mary I than for those of Somerset and Northumberland.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why most people supported the Church of England at the end of Elizabeth I's reign.

14 Foreign Affairs 1547–1587

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the claim that avoiding the mistakes of Mary I was Elizabeth I's most important aim in foreign affairs when she became Queen in 1558.

or

(b) Assess the claim that trade was the **most** important reason for the deterioration in relations between England and Spain during the period from 1558 to 1585.

15 Government and Politics in Elizabethan England 1558–1603

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Elizabeth I control the House of Commons throughout her reign?

or

(b) Assess the claim that, by 1603, Elizabeth I was an unpopular ruler.

16 Social and Economic Issues 1547–1603

Answer **either**

(a) How far had the English economy recovered by 1603 from the collapse of the Antwerp cloth market? Explain your answer.

or

(b) How far did industry and agriculture change during the period from 1547 to 1603? Explain your answer.

England 1603–1660

17 Politics and Religion 1603–1629

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why James I's peaceful foreign policy was unpopular.

or

(b) Assess the claim that James I and Charles I were **mainly** responsible for religious divisions in the country during the period from 1603 to 1629.

18 Personal Rule and Civil War 1629–1649

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why relations between Charles I and Parliament broke down during the period from 1640 to 1642.

or

(b) Assess the problems that faced Charles I in fighting the First Civil War.

19 The Interregnum 1649–1660

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the Rump lost the support of the army from 1649 to 1653.

or

(b) 'Oliver Cromwell's failures were more important than his successes.' Assess this view of domestic policy during the Protectorate (1653–58).

20 Society and the Economy 1603–1660

Answer **either**

(a) Why did London continue to be important during the period from 1603 to 1660? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent was religion the **main** reason for the witchcraze during the period from 1603 to 1660?

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