

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008

2585

Afternoon
Time: 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
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 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 attempts to reform the Papacy were made in the period from 1046 to 1073.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Cistercians were becoming more popular than the Cluniacs by 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) How important were superior resources in Philip Augustus' success over the Angevins? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent did Frederick II weaken the German monarchy?

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the First Crusade was launched.

or

(b) How serious were the problems facing the Crusader States in the period from 1147 to 1185? Explain your answer.

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the growth of towns and trade the **most** important economic development of the twelfth century?

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the appeal of the Albigensian heresy during the twelfth century.

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the importance of Florence to the Renaissance.

or

(b) Assess the impact of Humanism on the Renaissance.

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

(a) How successful were Ferdinand and Isabella's attempts to improve the economy and administration of Spain? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent did Ferdinand and Isabella deserve the title of 'Catholic Monarchs'?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

(a) How important were economic factors in the development of the Ottoman Empire from 1451 to 1529? Explain your answer.

or

(b) To what extent was Suleiman able to build on the policies of Selim to 1529?

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) Compare the reasons why Spain and Portugal embarked on overseas exploration and empire-building from 1450 to 1530.

or

(b) How important were changes in ship design to the success of exploration and discovery from 1450 to 1530? Explain your answer.

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

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did Charles V deal with the problems created by the Protestant Reformation in the Holy Roman Empire? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Charles V was at war for so much of his reign as Holy Roman Emperor.

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for unrest in Spain in the period from 1516 (the accession of Charles I) to 1521 (the Revolt of the Comuneros).

or

(b) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Spanish monarchy by 1556.

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why the nobility posed a threat to the French crown in the period from 1515 to 1559.

or

(b) Assess the extent of the absolutism of Francis I.

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did armies grow in the period from 1499 to 1560?

or

(b) Assess the view that there was a 'military revolution' in the period from 1499 to 1560.

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was there a need for a Catholic Reformation from 1545 to c.1600?

or

(b) How important were new religious orders in bringing about Catholic recovery by c.1600? Explain your answer.

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did the effects of civil war cause problems for Henry IV from 1589 to 1598?

or

(b) To what extent did Henry IV leave a settled and prosperous kingdom in 1610?

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were the centralisation policies of Philip II responsible for the Dutch Revolt?

or

(b) Assess the importance of William of Orange to the success of the Northern Provinces in the Dutch Revolt by 1609.

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were Philip II's policies motivated by his religious beliefs?

or

(b) 'Success outweighed failure.' How far do you agree with this view of Philip II's reign?

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

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Richelieu achieve his aims in his religious policies?

or

(b) How far was France a stronger international power in 1661 than it had been in 1622?

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for Spain's economic and financial problems during the period from 1598 to 1659.

or

(b) To what extent had Spain maintained its international importance by 1659?

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Habsburg success in the Thirty Years' War to 1629 due to the weaknesses of its opponents?

or

(b) To what extent was the Peace of Westphalia (1648) a defeat for the Habsburgs in the Thirty Years' War?

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the increase in witch hunts in this period.

or

(b) Assess the economic development in France during the first half of the seventeenth century.

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was royal absolutism completed during the reigns of Charles XI and Charles XII?

or

(b) How successfully did Sweden maintain its international position after 1660? Explain your answer.

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the European balance of power favourable to France in 1661?

or

(b) 'Louis XIV's foreign policy was **mainly** defensive.' To what extent do you agree with this view of the period from 1661 to 1715?

23 The Development of Brandenburg–Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the weaknesses of Brandenburg–Prussia in the middle of the seventeenth century.

or

(b) To what extent did Frederick I continue the policies of Frederick William, the Great Elector?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was religious toleration practised by governments in Europe during the second half of the seventeenth century? Refer to any **two** of France, Holland and Brandenburg–Prussia to support your answer.

or

(b) To what extent was Newton's work the **only** evidence of a 'scientific revolution' during the second half of the seventeenth century?

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