

**ADVANCED GCE****HISTORY**

Themes in History 1066–1796

2590

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
- Insert (inserted)

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 20 January 2010
Morning

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- Every question is marked out of **60**.
- This paper contains questions on the following six Options:
 - England 1066–1228 (page 2)
 - England 1485–1603 (page 3)
 - England 1558–1689 (page 4)
 - Europe 1498–1610 (page 5)
 - Europe 1598–1715 (page 6)
 - Europe 1661–1796 (page 7)
- Each Option has one or more Themes. Each Theme has three questions.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- 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.
- Candidates are expected to demonstrate understanding of the issues in **each** of their selected questions over a period of **at least a hundred years** (unless an individual question specifies a slightly shorter period).
- Candidates are reminded of the synoptic nature of this Unit. Answers are required to demonstrate understanding of the processes of historical continuity, development and change across the **full breadth** of the period studied.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

England 1066–1228

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Key Theme: The Government of England 1066–1216

- 1 'The **most** important change in English central government in the period from 1066 to 1216 was the development of the office of chief justiciar.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
- 2 'In the period from 1066 to 1216, England's military needs were never completely met by feudalism.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement?
- 3 'The **main** turning-point in the development of English common law in the period from 1066 to 1216 came in the reign of Henry II.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Key Theme: Crown, Church and Papacy 1066–1228

- 4 To what extent were the policies of Innocent III towards England typical of popes during the period from 1066 to 1228?
- 5 To what extent did the relationship between kings and their archbishops of Canterbury deteriorate in the period from 1066 to 1228?
- 6 'The growing power of the Church was the **main** reason for changes in the administration of Church law in the period from 1066 to 1228.' How far do you agree with this assessment?

England 1485–1603

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Key Theme: Rebellion and Disorder in England 1485–1603

- 7 Assess the reasons why Tudor governments were able to deal with popular disorder so effectively.
- 8 ‘Social and economic conditions were always a factor but rarely the trigger.’ Assess this view of the causes of rebellions in Tudor England.
- 9 ‘A typical Tudor rebellion.’ To what extent do you agree with this view of the Pilgrimage of Grace in relation to the period from 1485 to 1603?

Key Theme: England’s Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485–1603

- 10 Assess the reasons for the changing relations between England and Spain in the course of the Tudor period.
- 11 Assess the importance of political factors in shaping Tudor foreign policy.
- 12 ‘Elizabeth I was more skilful than any of her Tudor predecessors in dealing with Scotland.’ To what extent do you agree with this view?

England 1558–1689

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Key Theme: The Development of Limited Monarchy in England 1558–1689

- 13** Assess the reasons why the role of parliament changed during the years from 1558 to 1689.
- 14** Which religious group presented the greatest challenge to the crown from 1558 to 1689? Explain your answer.
- 15** Assess the impact of social changes on the powers of the monarchy in the period from 1558 to 1689.

Key Theme: Dissent and Conformity in England 1558–1689

- 16** To what extent was Laud's time as archbishop the **main** turning-point in the development of the Church of England from 1559 to 1689?
- 17** How far did government attitudes towards English puritans change in the course of the period from 1558 to 1689?
- 18** Assess the reasons why the strength of anti-Catholic feeling in England varied during the period from 1558 to 1689.

Europe 1498–1610

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Key Theme: The Development of the Nation State: France 1498–1610

- 19** Which social groups in France gained most and which lost most during the period from 1498 to 1610? Explain your answer.
- 20** How far did the French Wars of Religion mark a turning-point in the development of the French nation state from 1498 to 1610?
- 21** How far do you agree that France was unified but not united during the period from 1498 to 1610?

Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation in the Sixteenth Century

- 22** Assess the reasons why the Jesuits were the most successful reforming order in the sixteenth-century Catholic Church.
- 23** How far were the aims and achievements (to c.1600) of the Council of Trent influenced by the Protestant Reformation?
- 24** Assess the difficulties facing the Papacy in its attempts to reform the Church from 1500 to 1600.

Europe 1598–1715

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Key Theme: The Decline of Spain 1598–1700

- 25 Explain why Spain suffered serious economic problems throughout the seventeenth century.
- 26 Which country did more to hasten the decline of Spain in the seventeenth century: the United Provinces or France? Explain your answer.
- 27 Who was **most** responsible for the decline of Spain as an international power in the seventeenth century: Philip III, Philip IV or Charles II? Explain your answer.

Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- 28 Assess the contributions of French ministers to the ascendancy of France from 1610 to 1715.
- 29 Assess how far the role of the French nobility changed from 1610 to 1715.
- 30 'France was a stronger international power in 1660 than at any other time from 1610 to 1715.' How far do you agree with this view?

Europe 1661–1796

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Key Theme: From Absolutism to Enlightened Despotism 1661–1796

- 31** How far do you agree that the accession of Louis XV in 1715 was the **most** important turning-point in French absolutism during the period from 1661 to 1789?
- 32** Assess the claim that absolutism in Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine the Great was characterised more by continuity than change.
- 33** Assess the view that the Roman Catholic Church was untouched by the Enlightenment during the period from 1661 to 1796.

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