

**ADVANCED GCE****HISTORY**

Themes in History 1066–1796

2590

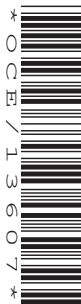
Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
- Insert (inserted)

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 23 June 2010**Afternoon****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. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- 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 effectiveness of English central government depended **mainly** on the Church.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1066 to 1216?
- 2 'The **most** significant development in English local government in the period from 1066 to 1216 was changes in the role of the sheriff.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 3 'The continental possessions of the crown made their **greatest** impact on English government in the reign of Henry I.' How far do you agree with this view in relation to the period from 1066 to 1216?

Key Theme: Crown, Church and Papacy 1066–1228

- 4 How far was the role of Lanfranc typical of archbishops of Canterbury in the period from 1066 to 1228?
- 5 To what extent was the papal reform movement **most** responsible for the development of English monasticism during the period from 1066 to 1228?
- 6 'More conflict than harmony.' How far do you agree with this assessment of relations between archbishops of Canterbury and York during the period from 1066 to 1228?

England 1485–1603

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Key Theme: Rebellion and Disorder in England 1485–1603

- 7 To what extent did rebellions pose a serious threat to Tudor governments?
- 8 How important were disputes over the succession to the English throne as a cause of rebellion during this period?
- 9 Why did 1549 mark a turning-point in the frequency of rebellions in England in the period from 1485 to 1603? Explain your answer.

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

- 10 Assess the importance of economic factors in determining Tudor foreign policy.
- 11 Explain the reasons for the changes in England's relations with Scotland from 1485 to 1603.
- 12 Assess how far changing relations with Spain affected English domestic developments from 1485 to 1603.

England 1558–1689

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

- 13** How far did religious issues affect the development of the monarchy in England from 1558 to 1689?
- 14** To what extent were the powers of Charles II more limited than those of other English monarchs from 1558 to 1689?
- 15** 'English monarchs were mainly responsible for the crown's disagreements with parliament in the period from 1558 to 1689.' How far do you agree with this view?

Key Theme: Dissent and Conformity in England 1558–1689

- 16** 'The Interregnum (1649–1660) marked the **most** important turning-point in the development of English Puritanism in the years from 1558 to 1689.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 17** Assess the strengths of the Church of England in 1558, in 1660 and in 1689.
- 18** Explain why English governments treated dissenting Protestants and Catholics intolerantly for most of 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 'Supreme in theory, limited in practice.' Assess this view of the power of the French monarchy in the period from 1498 to 1610.
- 20 'Religion divided rather than united France.' Discuss this view of religion in the development of France from 1498 to 1610.
- 21 How far were the domestic problems facing Henry IV from 1589 to 1610 similar to those that faced the Valois kings after 1498?

Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation in the Sixteenth Century

- 22 How far had the Catholic Church by 1600 solved the problems that it faced in the first half of the sixteenth century?
- 23 How far did the rule of Pope Paul III mark a turning-point in the development of the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century?
- 24 Did the Council of Trent or the new religious orders make the greater contribution to the revival of the Catholic Church in sixteenth-century Europe? Explain your answer.

Europe 1598–1715

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Key Theme: The Decline of Spain 1598–1700

- 25 How far did the 1640s mark a turning-point in the development of Spain in the seventeenth century?
- 26 Compare the effectiveness as kings of Spain of Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II.
- 27 Assess the importance of war as a cause of Spain's declining economy in the seventeenth century.

Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- 28 Assess the reasons why Louis XIV was a more absolute king than Louis XIII.
- 29 Assess how different social groups were affected by the ascendancy of France during the period from 1610 to 1715.
- 30 Assess how effectively Louis XIII, Louis XIV and their ministers dealt with France's domestic problems from 1610 to 1715.

Europe 1661–1796

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Key Theme: From Absolutism to Enlightened Despotism 1661–1796

- 31** Explain why the idea of enlightened despotism became more influential during the period from 1661 to 1796.
- 32** ‘The **most** serious threat to absolutism in France came from the nobility.’ Assess this claim in relation to the period from 1661 to 1789.
- 33** Assess the claim that the power of Catherine the Great of Russia was weaker than the power exercised by Peter the Great.

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