

Wednesday 16 January 2013 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY A

F961/01 British History Period Studies
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1035–1642

* F 9 3 8 9 7 0 1 1 3 *

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This paper contains questions on the following six Study Topics:
 - From Anglo-Saxon England to Norman England 1035–1087
 - Lancastrians, Yorkists and Tudors 1450–1509
 - Henry VIII to Mary I 1509–1558
 - Church and State 1529–1589
 - England under Elizabeth I 1558–1603
 - The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War 1603–1642
- There are eighteen questions, three for each study topic. 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.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

From Anglo Saxon England to Norman England 1035–1087

- 1 Assess the effect of Norman influence in England during the reign of Edward the Confessor. [50]
- 2 Assess the reasons why William I was more successful than Harold in securing his claim to the English throne. [50]
- 3 Assess the reasons why rebellions against William I were unsuccessful. [50]

Lancastrians, Yorkists and Tudors 1450–1509

- 4 ‘Richard III was an able ruler.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 5 How dangerous were Yorkist plots to Henry VII? [50]
- 6 ‘The avoidance of war was the most important aim of Henry VII’s foreign policy.’ How far do you agree? [50]

Henry VIII to Mary I, 1509–1558

- 7 ‘Henry VIII failed to achieve his aims as king in the period 1509–1529.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 8 To what extent did Thomas Cromwell achieve his aims in government in the 1530s? [50]
- 9 Assess the reasons why there was opposition to the rule of both Somerset and Northumberland. [50]

Church and State 1529–1589

- 10 ‘England was a more Protestant country at the death of Edward VI than at his accession in 1547.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 11 ‘The strength of Protestantism was the most important factor that influenced the religious settlement of 1558–9.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 12 How effectively did Elizabeth I deal with the threat from Catholics to 1589? [50]

England under Elizabeth I, 1558–1603

- 13 ‘The most serious problems facing Elizabeth I in 1558 were religious.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 14 ‘Parliamentary privilege was the most important cause of problems between Elizabeth I and Parliament.’ How far do you agree? [50]
- 15 Assess the reasons why the issue of the succession caused so many problems for Elizabeth I throughout her reign. [50]

The Early Stuarts and the origins of the Civil War, 1603–1642

- 16 To what extent did James I face religious opposition? [50]
- 17 Assess the reasons why Charles I’s Personal Rule (1629–40) became widely unpopular in England. [50]
- 18 Assess the importance of the Long Parliament in bringing about Civil War in 1642. [50]

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