



Monday 2 June 2014 – Morning

A2 GCE HISTORY A

F966/01 Historical Themes:
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1715

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

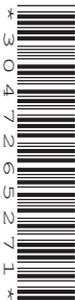
OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



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 **120**.
- This paper contains questions on the following six Themes:
 - English Government and the Church 1066–1216
 - Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603
 - England's Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485–1603
 - The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610
 - The Development of the Nation State: France 1498–1610
 - The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715
- Each Theme has three questions. You may select your **two** questions from any **one** Theme or from any **two** Themes.
- 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 **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any two questions

*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 the Unit. Answers are required to demonstrate understanding of the processes of historical continuity, development and change across the **full breadth** of the period studied.*

Key Theme: English Government and the Church 1066–1216

- 1 'The development of English central government owed more to the crown than to any other factor.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1066 to 1216? [60]
- 2 Assess the contribution of feudalism to the development of English common law in the period from 1066 to 1216. [60]
- 3 Assess the view that Anselm managed relations with the crown better than any other Archbishop of Canterbury in the period 1066 to 1216. [60]

Key Theme: Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603

- 4 'Social issues were the main cause of rebellion in Tudor England.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 5 Assess the reasons why most rebellions under the Tudors ended in failure. [60]
- 6 'Rebellions in England presented a greater threat to government ministers than to Tudor monarchs.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]

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

- 7 To what extent did continuity characterise the methods by which the Tudors managed their foreign policy? [60]
- 8 How far did England pursue a consistent policy towards Burgundy and the Netherlands in the period from 1485 to 1603? [60]
- 9 'Henry VII and Henry VIII handled relations with Spain better than did later Tudor monarchs.' To what extent do you agree with this view? [60]

Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610

- 10 'The revival of the Roman Catholic Church in the period from 1492 to 1610 owed little to the influence of Protestantism.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 11 Assess the reasons why the Jesuits were more successful than other religious orders in the period from 1492 to 1610. [60]
- 12 'Sixtus V contributed more than any other pope to the development of the Catholic Church in the period from 1492 to 1610.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]

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

- 13 'The French nation state developed more in the period from 1498 to 1559 than in the period from 1560 to 1610.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 14 'The growth in the power of the French monarchy was hindered mainly by the poor condition of its finances.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]
- 15 'Francis I managed religious problems better than any other French ruler.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]

Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- 16 'Richelieu contributed more than any other minister to the development of absolute monarchy in France.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]
- 17 How effectively did French governments manage economic and financial problems in the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]
- 18 'The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) was the main turning point in France's rise as a European power in the period from 1610 to 1715.' How far do you agree? [60]

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