

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Friday 10 June 2016 – 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.*

**Theme: English Government and the Church 1066–1216**

- 1 'The impact of the Crown's continental possessions on English central government was most significant from the reign of Henry I.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the period from 1066 to 1216? **[60]**
- 2 'Characterised by conflict.' How far do you agree with this view of the relations between archbishops of Canterbury and York in the period from 1066 to 1216? **[60]**
- 3 How important was the growing power of the Church in determining relations between kings and their archbishops of Canterbury in the period from 1066 to 1216? **[60]**

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

- 4 'Political faction was a more important cause of rebellion than religious change in Tudor England.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 5 'The Tyrone rebellion (1595–1603) presented a greater threat to Tudor government than any other rebellion in the period 1485–1603.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 6 How important were local authorities in maintaining order in Tudor England? **[60]**

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

- 7 How important were dynastic factors in shaping Tudor foreign policy? **[60]**
- 8 'The outbreak of the French Wars of Religion in 1562 was the main turning point in Anglo-French relations in the period from 1485 to 1603.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 9 'Scotland presented a greater threat to England's security than Spain in the Tudor period.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**

**Theme: The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610**

- 10 'A typical sixteenth-century pope.' How far do you agree with this view of Paul III when compared to other popes of the period 1492–1610? [60]
- 11 'Emperor Charles V contributed more than any other secular ruler to the revival of the Catholic Church in Europe in the period from 1492 to 1610.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 12 'The difficulties facing the Catholic Church from 1564 to 1610 were greater than those it faced in the period from 1492 to 1563.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]

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

- 13 'Henry IV was France's most effective king.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]
- 14 'The French nobility helped rather than hindered the development of France in the period from 1498 to 1610.' How far do you agree? [60]
- 15 'The Catholic Church in France consistently destabilised the nation state in the period from 1498 to 1610.' How far do you agree? [60]

**Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715**

- 16 To what extent was royal authority in France limited in the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]
- 17 'Colbert contributed more to the growth of the French economy than any other minister.' How far do you agree with this view of the period 1610–1715? [60]
- 18 'The Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) 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]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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