

Monday 3 June 2013 – 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:

- 8 page and 4 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 main reason for rebellion was reaction against strong government.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1066 to 1216? **[60]**
- 2 Assess the view that changes in local government in the period from 1066 to 1216 occurred for the same reasons. **[60]**
- 3 To what extent was Lanfranc different from other archbishops of Canterbury during the period from 1066 to 1216? **[60]**

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

- 4 To what extent was religious change the main cause of rebellion in England and Ireland in the Tudor period? **[60]**
- 5 'Poor leadership was the main reason why rebellions in Tudor England failed.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 6 'The Pilgrimage of Grace, more than any other rebellion, presented the most serious threat to Tudor government.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**

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

- 7 'Change, rather than continuity, characterised England's relations with Scotland.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**
- 8 'Elizabeth dealt with Spain less skilfully than any of her Tudor predecessors.' To what extent do you agree with this view of the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**
- 9 How effectively did Tudor management of foreign policy prevent foreign invasion of their lands in the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**

Key Theme: The Catholic Reformation 1492–1610

- 10 'The condition of the Catholic Church changed little during the course of the period from 1492 to 1610.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 11 'The Council of Trent (1545–63) was the most important turning point in the reformation of the Catholic Church.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]
- 12 'Philip II of Spain contributed more than any other secular ruler to the success of the Catholic Reformation.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1492 to 1610? [60]

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

- 13 To what extent did France become a more unified state in the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]
- 14 Assess the reasons why civil war occurred in France between 1562 and 1598 but not in the period from 1498 to 1561. [60]
- 15 How far did French governments overcome their economic and financial problems in the period from 1498 to 1610? [60]

Key Theme: The Ascendancy of France 1610–1715

- 16 'Absolute in theory but not in practice.' How far do you agree with this view of royal authority in France in the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]
- 17 'France's domestic problems were dealt with more effectively in Louis XIV's reign than under Louis XIII.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]
- 18 To what extent did Louis XIII and Louis XIV achieve their aims in Europe in the period from 1610 to 1715? [60]

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