



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

2585

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 13 January 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 45 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 **45**.

This paper contains questions on the following six Options:

- Europe 1046–1250 (page 2)
- Europe 1450–1530 (page 3)
- Europe 1498–1560 (page 4)
- Europe 1545–1610 (page 5)
- Europe 1598–1661 (page 6)
- Europe 1660–1718 (page 7)
- Each Option has eight questions, two for each of its Study Topics.
- Answer **one** question.
- 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Europe 1046–1250**1 The Reform of the Church 1046–1122**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the conflict between Gregory VII and Henry IV.

or

(b) Assess the reasons for the appeal of monasticism in the period from 1046 to 1122.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) How successful were Frederick Barbarossa's policies in Germany? Explain your answer.

or

(b) Assess the reasons why Frederick II clashed so often with the Papacy.

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) 'Religious zeal was the main motive of those who went on the First Crusade.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Crusader States were able to survive in the period from 1100–43.

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why internal and international trade developed in the twelfth century.

or

(b) How far was there a renaissance in learning in twelfth-century Europe? Explain your answer.

Europe 1450–1530**5 The Italian Renaissance 1450–1530**

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the importance of economic factors in the development of the Renaissance in Italy from 1450 to 1530.

or

- (b) Assess the importance of classical examples as influences on artists and architects of the Italian Renaissance from 1450 to 1530.

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

- (a) How successful were Ferdinand and Isabella in dealing with problems caused by the nobility? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) How important was religion in influencing the policies of Ferdinand and Isabella? Explain your answer.

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was military strength the **main** factor in the expansion of the Ottoman Empire from 1451 to 1529?

or

- (b) How far were Suleiman the Magnificent's qualities as a leader the **main** factor in his success to 1529?

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

- (a) 'Economic issues were the **main** factor in motivating Portuguese exploration and empire-building.' How far do you agree with this view?

or

- (b) To what extent were the military advantages of Spain the **main** reason for its success in exploration and empire-building?

Europe 1498–1560**9 The Holy Roman Empire 1517–1559**

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why Charles V faced opposition from the princes within the Holy Roman Empire.

or

- (b) How far was inflation the **main** cause of changes in German society and the economy in the period from 1517 to 1559?

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

- (a) How successful was Charles I in dealing with the problems he faced as king of Spain in the early years of his reign?

or

- (b) 'Preventing French expansion in Italy was the most important aim of Charles I's foreign policy in the period from 1516 to 1556.' How far do you agree with this view?

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

- (a) How far was Francis I an absolute monarch?

or

- (b) How successful was the French Church in dealing with the religious problems it faced in the period from 1498 to 1547?

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the impact of the changes in infantry warfare in the period from 1499 to 1560.

or

- (b) Assess the problems facing rulers in raising military forces in the period from 1499 to 1560.

Europe 1545–1610**13 The Counter Reformation 1545–c.1600**

Answer **either**

- (a) How serious were the problems facing the Catholic Church in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) How important was the Council of Trent to Catholic recovery by c. 1600? Explain your answer.

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was the Edict of Nantes (1598) the **main** factor in establishing the authority of Henry IV as King of France?

or

- (b) How successfully had Henry IV dealt with resistance to his rule by 1610? Explain your answer.

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons for Philip II's unpopularity in the Netherlands.

or

- (b) How important was regionalism in the Dutch Revolt? Explain your answer.

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

- (a) How successful was Philip II in dealing with problems of Court faction and the provinces? Explain your answer.

or

- (b) To what extent did Philip II defend the Catholic Church?

Europe 1598–1661**17 Richelieu and Mazarin 1622–1661**

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was Richelieu's religious policy the **most** successful of his domestic policies?
- or**
- (b) To what extent was France a major international power by the Peace of the Pyrenees 1659?

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent were wars the **main** cause of Spain's decline by 1659?
- or**
- (b) To what extent were Spain's rulers responsible for its economic problems in the period from 1598 to 1659?

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons for the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War in 1618.
- or**
- (b) Assess the effects of foreign intervention on the course of the Thirty Years' War from 1629 to 1648.

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

- (a) 'There was no scientific revolution in the first half of the seventeenth century.' How far do you agree with this view?
- or**
- (b) Assess the reasons why merchants were important to the development of the Dutch economy in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Europe 1660–1718**21 Sweden and the Baltic 1660–1718**

Answer **either**

(a) How far had Charles XI solved Sweden's domestic problems by the end of his reign?

or

(b) 'After 1660 Sweden's empire was too large to be maintained.' How far does this view explain the decline of Sweden's empire by 1718?

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) 'The defence of France was the **main** purpose of Louis XIV's foreign policy.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

or

(b) How far was the European balance of power more favourable to France in 1715 than it had been in 1661?

23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the success of Frederick William, the 'Great Elector' in strengthening his authority in Brandenburg-Prussia.

or

(b) To what extent had the problem of regionalism been solved in Brandenburg-Prussia by 1713?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of Amsterdam to Dutch economic development in the second half of the seventeenth century.

or

(b) How far do you agree that there was a scientific revolution in the second half of the seventeenth century? Explain your answer.

