



Thursday 22 May 2014 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY A

F962/01 European and World History Period Studies
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1095–1609

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

MODIFIED LANGUAGE



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:
 - The Crusades and Crusader States 1095–1192
 - The Renaissance from c.1400–c.1550
 - Exploration and Discovery c.1445–c.1545
 - Spain 1469–1556
 - Charles V: International Relations and the Holy Roman Empire 1519–1559
 - Philip II, Spain and the Netherlands, 1556–1609
- 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.

The Crusades and Crusader States 1095–1192

- 1 'Pope Urban II's main aim in calling the First Crusade was to reinforce papal control over the Church.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 2 To what extent was the survival of the Crusader States in the twelfth century due to Western aid? [50]
- 3 'All things considered, the Third Crusade must be judged a success.' How far do you agree? [50]

The Renaissance from c.1400–c.1550

- 4 To what extent did Renaissance artists draw on Classical influences? [50]
- 5 To what extent did the Renaissance develop differently in Florence and Venice? [50]
- 6 How far did humanist ideas challenge traditional ideas about politics and society? [50]

Exploration and Discovery c.1445–c.1545

- 7 To what extent were improvements in navigation the main reason for voyages of discovery? [50]
- 8 To what extent was the desire for wealth the main motive for the development of a Spanish empire in the Americas? [50]
- 9 How important were individual explorers in the development of the Portuguese Empire? [50]

Spain 1469–1556

- 10 'Military power was the main reason why Isabella was able to consolidate her authority in Castile by 1479.' How far do you agree? [50]
- 11 How far did Ferdinand and Isabella achieve their aims in ruling Spain after 1479? [50]
- 12 To what extent was the power of the nobility the main problem Charles I faced in his rule of Spain? [50]

Charles V: International Relations and the Holy Roman Empire 1519–1559

- 13** 'Criticism of the abuses of the Church was the main reason for the spread of Luther's ideas in the Holy Roman Empire to 1529.' How far do you agree? **[50]**
- 14** To what extent did Charles V's relations with the princes in the Holy Roman Empire change? **[50]**
- 15** Assess the reasons why Charles V was at war for much of his reign. **[50]**

Philip II, Spain and the Netherlands, 1556–1609

- 16** Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Spain at the time of Philip II's death. **[50]**
- 17** 'Calvinism was the most important reason for the outbreak of rebellion in the Netherlands.' How far do you agree? **[50]**
- 18** 'Maurice of Nassau was the main reason for the survival of the United Provinces.' How far do you agree? **[50]**

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