

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE
F962/01
HISTORY A
European and World History Period
Studies
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern
1095–1609

WEDNESDAY 20 MAY 2015: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

12 page Answer Booklet (OCR 12)
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any TWO questions.

The Crusades and Crusader States 1095–1192

- 1 To what extent were political motives the main reason for the First Crusade? [50]**
- 2 How strong were the Crusader States in the period to 1192? [50]**
- 3 How far did the Muslim world's reaction to the Crusader states change during the twelfth century? [50]**

The Renaissance from c.1400–c.1550

- 4 'Cultural factors were the most important reason for the development of the Renaissance in Italy.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 5 How far did painting change in the Renaissance? [50]**
- 6 Assess the main developments in social and political thought in the period from c.1400 to c.1550. [50]**

Exploration and Discovery c.1445–c.1545

- 7 'The most important motive in exploration was personal.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 8 Assess the reasons why Spain and Portugal were able to develop overseas empires in the period from c.1445 to c.1545. [50]**
- 9 Assess the impact of the Spanish Empire on its subjects in Spain and the Americas. [50]**

Spain 1469–1556

- 10 'The Reconquista was Ferdinand and Isabella's most successful religious policy.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 11 How powerful were Ferdinand and Isabella as monarchs? [50]**
- 12 'Charles I failed to improve the economy and finances of Spain.' How far do you agree? [50]**

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

- 13 'The most important reason for the limits to Charles V's power as Holy Roman Emperor was the impact of Lutheranism.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 14 How much support was there for Lutheranism within the Holy Roman Empire in the period to 1555? [50]**
- 15 Assess the reasons why the impact of Charles V's actions against the Ottomans was so limited. [50]**

Philip II, Spain and the Netherlands, 1556–1609

- 16 'The Moriscos were the most serious internal problem facing Philip II in his rule of Spain.' How far do you agree? [50]**
- 17 Assess the reasons why Philip II was at war for so much of his reign. [50]**
- 18 How important were strategic factors in explaining why Spain was unable to defeat the northern provinces by 1609? [50]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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