

**ADVANCED GCE****HISTORY**

Historical Investigations 1556–1725

2588

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

- None

Wednesday 21 January 2009
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 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

- 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 **90**.
- This paper contains questions on the following four Options:
 - Philip II (pages 2–3)
 - Elizabeth I (pages 4–5)
 - Oliver Cromwell (pages 6–7)
 - Peter the Great (pages 8–9)
- Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer the Passages question and **one** other 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.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Passages in the one Option you have studied.
- You are advised to spend equal time on the Passages question and the essay you select.
- In answering the Passages question, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answers.
- In answering an essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help you develop your arguments.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Philip II

If answering on this Option, candidates **must** answer **Question 1** and **one** other question.

1 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the **main** aim of Philip II's internal religious policies was to increase his power over Spain. **[45]**

Passage A From: Geoffrey Woodward, *Philip II*, published in 1992. This historian argues that Philip II taxed the Spanish Church to pay his political expenses.

The Spanish laity may have been sorely strained by tax demands but in many respects the clergy suffered even more. Officially exempt from direct taxation, the Church was expected to pay regular taxes as well as extraordinary grants. Philip II increased the main church taxes by four times during the course of his reign. The Church was providing more than twenty per cent of Spain's revenue. This illustrates not only Philip's control over church income but the extent to which state finance was being supported by contributions from a supposedly tax exempt church. Furthermore, church taxes such as the *crusada*, granted by the pope to pay for Spain's crusade against the Turks, were now being diverted to cover loans from bankers and to meet other more pressing expenses. In 1559 he refused to let Carranza, Archbishop of Toledo, be tried in Rome on charges of heresy and only gave way in 1566 when Pius V threatened not to renew the *crusada*. The pope's view was that Philip was seeking to serve his own ends and not those of the Catholic Church. **5**
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Passage B From: Henry Kamen, *Philip of Spain*, published in 1997. This historian argues that Philip relied on God for political help, but did not use the Spanish Inquisition to advance his political aims.

From 1580 Philip began to rely more on God for political help, if we may judge by his letters. He never felt any contradiction between his profound Catholic belief and his high-handed actions in respect of the Church. From 1555 he had used troops against the pope. He consistently blocked all papal decrees from entry into his realms. Within Spain Philip felt himself completely free to act as he liked in Church matters. He had extensive powers over the choice of church officials and the implementation of the decrees of Trent, and was no less head of his Church than the Protestant rulers of northern Europe. The king fully supported the Inquisition. Carranza's case dragged on largely because of Philip's refusal to let the Inquisition lose face. In Catalonia the tribunal of the Inquisition succeeded in arresting the elected representatives of the province for heresy. He protected it against criticism, but he never added to its powers or used it to advance his political aims. **15**
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Passage C From: Geoffrey Parker, *The Grand Strategy of Philip II*, published in 1998. This historian suggests that Philip II's policies were designed to serve the needs of the Catholic Church.

Philip II felt that he possessed a direct command from God to uphold the Catholic faith at all times and in all places. Regular attendance at religious services allowed the king to clear his mind of political concerns. They also offered an opportunity for Philip to lay out his options before God and seek guidance. In religion, Philip's total commitment to advancing the Catholic faith deprived him of friends and made him enemies, such as Muslims in Spain. Philip firmly believed that he served as God's representative on earth and therefore had a duty to pursue, at all times, policies consistent with the needs of the Catholic Church. **25**
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Passage D From: David McKinnon-Bell, *Philip II*, published in 2001. This historian suggests that Philip II's religious policies were sometimes politically motivated.

Philip II was a devout and loyal Catholic, and it was a matter of principle for him that his lands should be maintained free of heresy, either Protestant or Islamic. His reign began with an extraordinary wave of persecution against 'Lutheran heretics' in a handful of cities, 'discovered' by the Inquisition. However, the Inquisition had been declining in influence during the preceding years, partly due to Spain's essentially stable religious situation. Philip was persuaded to take action as much by the political threat of rioting as by concern for religious conformity. The Inquisition remained first and foremost a crown agency, staffed by lawyers who were dependent on royal favour. The Carranza case emphasises how often the Inquisition served political purposes or became involved in factional disputes. It was resented as a tool of Castilianisation in Aragon, and discredited by the Perez affair.

Answer **either**

- 2** Assess the view that Philip II was to blame for Spain's financial and economic problems during his reign. [45]

or

- 3** Assess the view that Philip II's military decisions were the **main** reason why he was unable to end the Dutch Revolt. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Elizabeth I

If answering on this Option, candidates **must** answer **Question 4** and **one** other question.

4 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the seriousness of the clashes between Elizabeth I and Parliament has been exaggerated. [45]

Passage A From: Geoffrey Elton, *The Tudor Constitution*, published in 1960. This historian argues that the issue of freedom of speech caused conflict in Elizabeth's Parliaments.

The problem of defining freedom of speech became acute in the reign of Elizabeth when every session produced a clash over issues which some members wished to discuss while the queen wanted them kept from Parliament. What was new in the reign was not so much that some members had ideas on policy, but that the Crown wanted to stand still while other men wanted to move on. Since a few, at least, realised that the political and religious ambitions for which they stood could not be advanced unless they could raise them in the Commons, the constitutional question of freedom of speech became a battleground.

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Passage B From: Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History 1509–1660*, published in 1971. This historian argues that Crown and Commons worked together.

Tudor England was in effect a one-party state, and divisions of opinion were like those of the groups which make up a modern political party rather than those which divide a government from an opposition. Many of the more powerful agitations in the Commons were not the work of an 'opposition' attacking a 'government', but of back-bench members working in close alliance with a number of Privy Councillors. Even the most loyal members of the government were not above using the Commons in this way. Many Elizabethan MPs became experienced in the intricacies of parliamentary committee work. This development produced an increasingly united and effective House of Commons. If this did not produce serious trouble, it was because the Privy Councillors still retained the confidence both of the queen and of the Commons. However much they might disagree on other issues, when faced with the menace of Spain and the Pope, Crown and Commons were on the same side.

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Passage C From: M. A. R. Graves, *Elizabethan Parliaments 1559–1601*, published in 1987. This historian argues that Parliament was the arena in which grievances could be aired.

The Presbyterian campaigns in parliament were mounted by a handful of members in parliament, lacked general parliamentary sympathy or support and were easily smothered by official action. The monopolies agitation was not an example of a rising House of Commons, but of rising discontent. Nor was it the consequence of an organised parliamentary opposition, Puritan or otherwise. None of this denies the presence of friction, disharmony, disagreement, even conflict, in Elizabethan parliaments. The complaints, agitation, or provocative conduct of individual members were common enough occurrences. This is hardly surprising, because parliaments were occasions when a formidable Queen met the power-conscious elites of Church and state and a competitive, self-confident governing class. Their arrogance and self-righteous convictions were bound to bubble to the surface – and quite frequently too. Elizabeth needed parliaments for money, if for nothing else. She had no option but to call them. However, when she did, disagreements and differences of opinion rarely escalated into constitutional conflicts. Although she attempted to place specific subjects out of bounds, she knew, as an increasingly experienced politician, that parliaments were the appropriate occasions to air grievances, national issues, and local problems and to resolve some of the disputes between the many and often conflicting interests.

Passage D From: T. A. Morris, *Tudor Government*, published in 1999. This historian argues that at times there was tension between Crown and Parliament.

The broad community of interest within Elizabethan Parliaments cannot obscure genuine instances of tension between the Queen and her Parliaments. Elizabeth's first Parliament provided an example unparalleled in the sixteenth century, of active opposition to the wishes of the crown when three bills on religion were firmly rejected by the House of Lords in February 1559. It took an unusual combination of management and direct political 'muscle' to force through a religious settlement acceptable to the new Queen. A further major confrontation took place in the last two Parliaments of the reign, in 1597 and 1601, over the crown's practice of granting trading monopolies to favoured courtiers and their clients in exchange for large sums of ready cash.

Answer **either**

5 Assess the view that Elizabeth remained single because there was no suitable husband for her. [45]

or

6 To what extent do you agree with the view that Catholicism was revived by the missionary priests in Elizabethan England? [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Oliver Cromwell

If answering on this Option, candidates **must** answer **Question 7** and **one** other question.

7 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that during the Protectorate it was impossible for Cromwell to work successfully with Parliament. **[45]**

Passage A From: Maurice Ashley, *The Greatness of Oliver Cromwell*, published in 1957. This historian argues that despite his intentions Cromwell became frustrated with the first Protectorate Parliament.

Cromwell did not think of himself as a dictator even when, in mid-September 1654, he used the power of the sword by surrounding the Parliament house with guards while he addressed the members. Even then Cromwell did not require that the MPs should agree to his four fundamentals, only that they should undertake not to alter the government 'as it is settled in one person and a parliament.' The failure by the House over a period of five months to attend to urgent legislative questions showed Parliament's incapacity for government. As soon as he felt himself entitled to do so, Cromwell dissolved his first Parliament. On 22 January he addressed its members in a rambling and bitter speech. His temper had conquered him; his disappointment in the hopes he had felt when the Parliament first met had robbed him of the tact he had once displayed.

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Passage B From: Ronald Hutton, *The British Republic 1649-1660*, published in 1990. This historian argues that Cromwell used a range of tactics to produce a cooperative parliament.

On 12 September 1654 the MPs learned that their House was guarded by soldiers instructed to admit only those who agreed to accept the fundamentals of the constitution. On 20 January 1655 the Parliament began to discuss the formation of a militia which might replace many of the army's functions, and resolved to deny use of this militia to the Protector and Council without a Parliament's permission. Two days later they were summoned before a furious Cromwell, who accused them of stirring up trouble and dissolved them. However, the *Instrument of Government* suited the Protector and Council too well to be scrapped. So they set about measures designed to induce the next parliament to be more co-operative. At first these aimed to satisfy the sort of people represented in the first Protectorate parliament. A proclamation was issued to restrict religious liberty. The assessment was cut, as the Parliament had wished, to £60 000 a month, and the total size of the army in the British Isles was reduced.

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Passage C From: Peter Gaunt, 'Oliver Cromwell and his Protectorate Parliaments: Co-operation, Conflict and Control', an article published in 1998. This historian argues that there was much productive cooperation between Cromwell and his parliaments.

The Protectorate parliaments can give a picture of MPs working in something approaching harmony with their fellow members and with the Protector, handling a mass of business and meeting some of the requirements (principally financial) for which they had been summoned. More than this, it is a picture of the Protectorate MPs fulfilling what might be called the traditional role of a seventeenth-century parliament. This picture of Protectorate parliaments peacefully conducting the customary business of an early modern parliament in the customary way contrasts not only with the image of rootless and unmanageable assemblies attacking the constitution, but also with the portrayal of Protector and parliament as habitual opponents. 25 30

Passage D From: David Smith, 'Oliver Cromwell, the First Protectorate Parliament and Religious Reform', an article published in 2000. This historian argues that Cromwell's relations with parliament had no chance of success.

Cromwell did not find the first Protectorate Parliament sympathetic to his aims. However, the problem went much deeper than that, and it ultimately revealed a basic tension within Cromwell's own idea of the role of parliament which prevented him from achieving a stable working relationship with any of the interregnum parliaments. Throughout his career, he believed that parliament had a constitutional role of central importance. As he put it, 'the government by a single person and a parliament is a fundamental.' Yet how did this relate to that other 'fundamental', liberty of conscience? Cromwell believed that if parliament, the 'representative of the whole realm', promoted liberty of conscience, then the interests of the godly and the whole nation would eventually become identical. This is what a cooperative parliament would have done. Unfortunately this parliament contained a core of members who were vehemently opposed to any laws that might allow freedom to blasphemous sects. 35 40

Answer **either**

8 To what extent did Cromwell's rise to prominence by 1646 depend on his military successes? **[45]**

or

9 'Cromwell's role in the constitutional changes of 1653 demonstrates that he was motivated by personal ambition'. How far do you agree with this judgement. **[45]**

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

Peter the Great

If answering on this Option, candidates **must** answer **Question 10** and **one** other question.

10 Study all the Passages

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Peter's financial and industrial reforms were successful. [45]

Passage A From: Peter Lyashchenko, *History of the National Economy of Russia to the 1917 Revolution*, published in 1949. This historian argues that Peter's tax increases were harsh on the serfs.

The full burden of Peter's taxation decrees fell on the serfs. This was especially true after the census of the whole population undertaken in 1718 to discover and increase the number of taxpayers. On the basis of this census, a direct poll tax was introduced for everybody 'excepting no one, from the aged to the very last baby'. Not only were various so-called *idling* groups included, but also categories of the population which previously had been exempt from such taxes. Peter was determined that among those who paid taxes 'no one shall be idle' and that all 'shall be attached to some service or in someone's domestic service and not roam without serving' so that there shall remain 'none without being included in the tax'. Peter was forced to initiate, in addition to the poll tax, a variety of other duties, leaving nothing untaxed, which could be taxed: the sale of salt, the wearing of beards, the sale of oak coffins or cucumbers, the keeping of bees, the grinding of knives and axes. The total amount of tax collected over Peter's reign increased five fold.

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Passage B From: Stephen Lee, *Peter the Great*, published in 1993. This historian argues that the results of Peter's financial reforms were successful.

Peter increased the state revenues by two main methods. He introduced a wide variety of taxes and he debased the coinage through the reduction of the silver content of the coinage. The results of these changes were impressive. Debasing the coinage tided the government over during the first stage of the war with Sweden; it has been estimated that between 1701 and 1709 this produced a total of 4.4 million roubles. After 1718 the yield of direct taxes went up considerably and total revenues increased steadily from 3 million roubles in 1701 to 8.5 million in 1724. This meant that even after two decades of war, the fulfilment of massive schemes such as the construction of a fleet and the building of a new capital, there were no loans repayable to foreign countries. Throughout the reign Peter balanced the budget and raised all funds from domestic sources.

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Passage C From: Geoffrey Hosking, *Russia, People and Empire 1552–1917*, published in 1997. This historian suggests that Peter's efforts to create industrial strength had mixed results.

Peter used the power of the state to expand the existing metallurgical and armaments industries. He added new industries such as textiles, canvas and rope making and shipbuilding. Whole new industrial districts sprang up, notably around St Petersburg. But shortage of labour was always a great problem. He had to assign whole villages to nearby factories to carry out the unskilled labour, while he sought foreigners for the skilled tasks. Work in the new plants was hard and unpleasant and regulated according to the clock, to which the peasants were unaccustomed. Factory owners were authorized to apply corporal punishment or confinement in irons for indiscipline. Often whole villages would suddenly uproot themselves and flee in order to evade the unwelcome so-called transformation of their lives. 25 30

Passage D From: Lindsey Hughes, *Peter the Great*, published in 2002. This historian argues that Peter's economic reforms had limited results.

The opening of new sea and river routes, the acquisition of ports and the development of a merchant navy should all have encouraged wealth-creating trade. However, private enterprise remained weak, little capital was accumulated, much trade was in the hands of foreigners, as were insurance and banking. Towns were undeveloped. There was no 'great leap forward'. Peter's economy operated in a traditional framework: war or defence created its momentum, autocracy and serfdom allowed Peter to cope with military demands. It boiled down to making the most of Russia's 'backwardness' by applying Peter's absolute power to extract service, labour and taxes from the whole population, with the bulk coming from the ninety per cent who were peasants. 35 40

Answer **either**

- 11** 'More of a barbaric ruler than a man of reason'. How far do you agree with this verdict on Peter the Great? [45]

or

- 12** Assess the view that Peter the Great was personally responsible for the differing degrees of success against Turkey and Sweden. [45]

Candidates are reminded they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

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