



## ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

## HISTORY

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

# 2585

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

### OCR Supplied Materials:

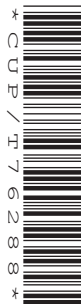
- 8 page Answer Booklet

### Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 2 June 2009**  
**Morning**

**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) How far did Urban II and Paschal II strengthen the power of the Papacy from 1088 to 1118?

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the Cluniacs lost their appeal from 1046 to 1122.

**2 France and the Empire 1152–1250**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Frederick Barbarossa intervened in Italy.

**or**

(b) To what extent were the mistakes of the Angevins the **main** reason for the growth of the power of the French monarchy under Philip Augustus?

**3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192**

Answer **either**

(a) How far was leadership the **main** reason for the success of the First Crusade? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) How successful was the Third Crusade (1189–92)?

**4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of the developments in architecture in the twelfth century.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons for the growth of heresy during the twelfth century.

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

Answer **either**

- (a) How important was the role of Venice in the development of the Renaissance? Explain your answer.

**or**

- (b) How far did the works of Renaissance writers reflect ideas about government and society in Italy?

**6 Spain 1469–1520**

Answer **either**

- (a) 'Lack of law and order was the **main** problem facing Ferdinand and Isabella in the early years of their reign.' How far do you agree with this view?

**or**

- (b) To what extent were the problems faced by Charles I from 1516 to 1520 of his own making?

**7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529**

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why the Ottoman army and navy were so successful in the period from 1451 to 1529.

**or**

- (b) How far did Mohammed II and Selim I fulfil their aims?

**8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530**

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent was patronage by royal families the **main** reason for Spain and Portugal's leading role in exploration and discovery?

**or**

- (b) Assess the importance of Columbus and Cortes in the success of Spanish exploration and empire building.

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

Answer **either**

- (a) How far was Charles V to blame for the failure to restore religious unity in the Holy Roman Empire in the period to 1559?

**or**

- (b) 'Charles V's foreign policy as Holy Roman Emperor was a complete failure.' How far do you agree with this view?

**10 Spain 1504–1556**

Answer **either**

- (a) To what extent did Charles I fail to achieve his aims in foreign policy in the period from 1516 to 1556?

**or**

- (b) Assess the success of the domestic policies of Charles I.

**11 France 1498–1559**

Answer **either**

- (a) How serious were the challenges of Humanism and Protestantism to the French Church in the period from 1498 to 1547? Explain your answer.

**or**

- (b) How successful was French foreign policy in the period from 1498 to 1559? Explain your answer.

**12 Warfare 1499–1560**

Answer **either**

- (a) Assess the reasons why warfare became more defensive in the period from 1499 to 1560.

**or**

- (b) To what extent were the role of the nobility and the cult of chivalry affected by the changes in warfare in the period from 1499 to 1560?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of the Jesuits in the Counter Reformation from 1545 to c. 1600.

**or**

(b) 'Catholic Reformation rather than Counter Reformation.' How far do you agree with this view of Church reform from 1545 to c. 1600?

**14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610**

Answer **either**

(a) How successful were Sully's policies in dealing with royal finances and the economy? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) How effective was Henry IV as King of France from 1598 to 1610? Explain your answer.

**15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609**

Answer **either**

(a) How important was Calvinism in the outbreak and development of the Dutch Revolt? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) Assess the importance of William of Orange to the success of the Dutch Revolt.

**16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the legacy of Charles I to his son Philip II of Spain.

**or**

(b) To what extent were financial and economic issues the **main** problems facing Philip II from 1556 to 1598?

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

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Richelieu's success in domestic policy limited by noble opposition?

**or**

(b) To what extent did Mazarin continue Richelieu's foreign policy?

**18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659**

Answer **either**

(a) How serious were Spain's domestic problems from 1598 to 1659? Explain your answer.

**or**

(b) To what extent had Spain succeeded in maintaining its international position to 1659?

**19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of Wallenstein to Habsburg success in the Thirty Years' War to 1629.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the Habsburgs did not maintain their success in the Thirty Years' War after 1629.

**20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century**

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did fear provide the **main** reason for witch-hunts in the first half of the seventeenth century?

**or**

(b) To what extent did the social structure in France limit economic development in the first half of the seventeenth century?

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

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Sweden in 1660.

**or**

(b) To what extent was Charles XII's recklessness to blame for the defeat of Sweden by Russia?

**22 France and Europe 1661–1715**

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Louis XIV's France influence European culture?

**or**

(b) 'The **main** aim of Louis XIV's foreign policy was the achievement of personal glory.' How far do you agree with this view?

**23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713**

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the army the **main** factor in the success of Frederick William the 'Great Elector' in ruling Brandenburg-Prussia?

**or**

(b) To what extent was Brandenburg-Prussia a major international power by 1713?

**24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Holland and Brandenburg-Prussia adopted policies of religious toleration in the second half of the seventeenth century.

**or**

(b) Assess the reasons why the economic development of France was limited in the second half of the seventeenth century.

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