Wednesday 25 May 2016 – 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 (OCR 12)
  (sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

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 the Crusader States 1095–1192

1. ‘Disorganisation was the most important reason for the failure of the People’s Crusade.’ How far do you agree? [50]

2. How important were military tactics in the success of the First Crusade? [50]

3. Assess the outcome of the Third Crusade. [50]

The Renaissance from c.1400–c.1550

4. How important was Rome in the development of the Renaissance in Italy? [50]

5. How important was Savonarola in the development of the Renaissance in Florence? [50]

6. How important were classical influences in the development of social and political thought in the period? [50]

Exploration and Discovery c.1445–c.1545

7. How important was Henry the Navigator in encouraging Portuguese voyages of exploration and discovery? [50]

8. ‘The pursuit of spices was the most important reason why Spain embarked on voyages of discovery.’ How far do you agree? [50]

9. ‘The gains for Portugal of an overseas empire were greater than the losses.’ How far do you agree? [50]

Spain 1469–1556

10. ‘The contribution of Ferdinand of Aragon was the most important reason why Isabella of Castile was able to consolidate her rule over Castile.’ How far do you agree? [50]

11. To what extent did Ferdinand and Isabella fail to solve the domestic problems they faced? [50]

12. How serious were the financial problems of the Spanish crown in the period from 1516 to 1556? [50]
Charles V: International Relations and the Holy Roman Empire 1519–59

13 Assess the reasons why Charles V was unable to increase his power as Holy Roman Emperor. [50]

14 To what extent had Lutheranism spread in the Holy Roman Empire by 1555? [50]

15 ‘Charles V achieved little in his wars against the Ottomans.’ How far do you agree? [50]

Philip II, Spain and the Netherlands, 1556–1609

16 How successfully did Philip II manage factionalism in Spain? [50]

17 ‘Philip II’s foreign policy was a failure.’ How far do you agree? [50]

18 Assess the reasons why Spain agreed to a truce in the Netherlands in 1609. [50]

END OF QUESTION PAPER