

GCE

History A

Unit **F966/01**: Historical Themes

Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1715

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
F	Factor or Theme
DET	Description/Narrative
C	Continuity/Change
X	Error/wrong
S	Synthesis
AN	Analysis
EXP	Explains
SC	Simple comment, basic
A	Assertion
J	Judgement
IRRL	Irrelevant or not answering the Question
EVAL	Evaluation

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Distribution of marks for each level that reflects the Unit's AOs
2 answers: Each maximum mark 60

	A01a	A01b
IA	18-20	36-40
IB	16-17	32-35
II	14-15	28-31
III	12-13	24-27
IV	10-11	20-23
V	8-9	16-19
VI	4-7	8-15
VII	0-3	0-7

Notes:

Allocate marks to the most appropriate level for each AO.

If several marks are available in a box, work from the top mark down until the best fit has been found.

Many answers will not fall at the same level for each AO.

(iv) Candidates will demonstrate synoptic skills by drawing together appropriate techniques, knowledge and understanding to evaluate developments over the whole of the period

AOs	AO1a	AO1b
Total mark for each question = 60	Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner.	Demonstrate understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within an historical context; - the relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied
Level IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a wide range of accurate and relevant evidence • Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly. <p style="text-align: center;">18-20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) relevant to analysis in their historical context • Excellent synthesis and synoptic assessment • Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed explanations and supported judgements • May make unexpected but substantiated connections over the whole period <p style="text-align: center;">36-40</p>
Level IB	<p>Level IB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses accurate and relevant evidence • Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology • Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; communicates accurately and legibly <p style="text-align: center;">16-17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good level of understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) in their historical context. • Answer is consistently focused on the question set • Very good level of explanation/analysis, and provides supported judgements. • Very good synthesis and synoptic assessment of the whole period <p style="text-align: center;">32-35</p>

Level II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses mostly accurate and relevant evidence • Generally accurate use of historical terminology • Answer is structured and mostly coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear <p style="text-align: center;">14-15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good level of understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) in their historical context • Good explanation/analysis but overall judgements may be uneven • Answer is focused on the issues in the question set • Good synthesis and assessment of developments over most of the period <p style="text-align: center;">28-31</p>
Level III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses relevant evidence but there may be some inaccuracy • Answer includes relevant historical terminology but this may not be extensive or always accurately used • Most of the answer is structured and coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear <p style="text-align: center;">12-13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a sound understanding of key concepts, especially continuity and change, in their historical context • Most of the answer is focused on the question set • Answers may be a mixture of analysis and explanation but also description and narrative, but there may also be some uneven overall judgements; OR answers may provide more consistent analysis but the quality will be uneven and its support often general or thin • Answer assesses relevant factors but provides only a limited synthesis of developments over most of the period <p style="text-align: center;">24-27</p>
Level IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is deployment of relevant knowledge but level/accuracy will vary. • Some unclear and/or underdeveloped and/or disorganised sections • Mostly satisfactory level of communication <p style="text-align: center;">10-11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) in their historical context • Satisfactory focus on the question set • Answer may be largely descriptive/narratives of events, and links between this and analytical comments will typically be weak or unexplained • Makes limited synoptic judgements about developments over only part of the period <p style="text-align: center;">20-23</p>

Level V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and basic historical knowledge but also some irrelevant and inaccurate material • Often unclear and disorganised sections • Adequate level of communication but some weak prose passages <p style="text-align: center;">8-9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) in their historical context • Some understanding of the question but answers may focus on the topic and not address the question set OR provides an answer based on generalisation • Attempts an explanation but often general coupled with assertion, description/narrative • Very little synthesis or analysis and only part(s) of the period will be covered <p style="text-align: center;">16-19</p>
Level VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of relevant evidence will be limited; there will be much irrelevance and inaccuracy • Answers may have little organisation or structure • Weak use of English and poor organisation <p style="text-align: center;">4-7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very little understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) in their historical context • Limited perhaps brief explanation • Mainly assertion, description/narrative • Some understanding of the topic but not the question's requirements <p style="text-align: center;">8-15</p>
Level VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little relevant or accurate knowledge • Very fragmentary and disorganised response • Very poor use of English and some incoherence <p style="text-align: center;">0-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak understanding of key concepts (eg continuity and change) in their historical context • No explanation • Assertion, description/narrative predominate • Weak understanding of the topic or of the question's requirements <p style="text-align: center;">0-7</p>

MARK SCHEME

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	<p data-bbox="367 284 1048 316">English Government and the Church 1066 – 1216</p> <p data-bbox="367 352 1630 411">Assess the reasons for the developments in English central government in the period from 1066 to 1216.</p> <p data-bbox="367 451 1697 1394">Candidates should assess the relative importance of a range of factors in the development of English central government before reaching a judgment. These could include reasons driving the changes in central government and those enabling the developments to take place. Among the former candidates might include the financial needs of kings. With increasing costs of warfare and administration kings needed to maximise their revenues through systematic exploitation of their finances which led to the establishment of machinery to facilitate this. This began under the Anglo-Normans with the work of Ranulf Flambard under William II and the establishment of the Exchequer in Henry I's reign with sheriffs rendering regular account there. It continued under the Angevins with further attempts to bring sheriffs under firm control through the great inquests of 1170, 1194 and 1213. Another major factor was absentee government which led to the need to develop a system of government able to cope in the king's absence abroad. This led ultimately to the development of the post of chief justiciar who exercised vicegerent authority by the later twelfth century and whose origins can be seen in the roles of Ranulf Flambard under William II and Roger of Salisbury under Henry I. It could also be argued to have played a part in the introduction of more control over justice with the introduction of eyres, itinerant justices and, in Henry II's reign, the possessory assize. This machinery all helped to make government more systematic and bureaucratic so enabling it to function more effectively in the king's absence. Some candidates might point to the importance of the continental possessions themselves for they lay behind the development of absentee kingship and also helped to create the necessity for more revenue to pay for the warfare needed to acquire and attempt to maintain them. The loss of Normandy might also be argued to have played a part in the tensions leading to the rebellion of 1215 and the dismantling of much of Angevin government. Candidates might also discuss the importance of the Conquest which led to Norman ideas being fused onto Saxon foundations and to the introduction of feudalism, and some might discuss the importance of Henry II's determination to re-establish strong government after Stephen's reign. However, candidates might also argue that these developments could only take place because strong kings recognised the problems facing them and gave impetus and support to the development of the machinery necessary to deal with them, and appointed officials able to carry out the change. They might also argue that the officials themselves, such as Flambard, Roger of Salisbury and Hubert Walter, as well as lesser officials concerned with bureaucratic routines,</p>	60	<p data-bbox="1912 352 2078 683">Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	<p>enabled the developments to take place as they were efficient in fulfilling their roles and flexible enough to take on an expanding range of duties.</p> <p>Assess the reasons for the changing relations between kings and their archbishops of Canterbury in the period from 1066 to 1216.</p> <p>Candidates may confine their answers to the archbishops mentioned in the specification: Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket and Langton and they will not be penalised for this. However, appropriate reference to other archbishops, such as Hubert Walter, should be credited.</p> <p>There are examples throughout the period of personality apparently playing a part in the changing relations between kings and their archbishops. William I and Lanfranc had a very good relationship, William being prepared to back Lanfranc over church reform and Lanfranc prepared to help William establish effective Norman rule. Anselm and William II quarrelled from the beginning over a range of issues, some of which had little to do with the church, including the quality of the Canterbury knights and taxation. That Anselm was later able to establish a good relationship with Henry I, despite the Investiture Contest, might well lend weight to the importance of personality. Becket's determination to play to the full the role of archbishop could also be seen as a result of his personality, as could Henry II's good relations with archbishops before and after Becket. Hubert Walter enjoyed a good relationship with Richard while John's intransigence could be seen as a reason for his quarrel with Langton, refusing to allow him into the country. Moreover, Innocent III's ebullience and determination to assert his authority could also be argued to have been responsible for the quarrel between John and Langton.</p> <p>However, principles were also important for both sides. Exposure to growing church reform fractured the traditional relationship between church and state. This was not a problem for Lanfranc and William I as England remained free from Gregorian Reform under them. However, once England was brought into contact with the full reality of the Investiture Contest on Anselm's return from exile, his determination to uphold the cause of church reform set him at variance with Henry I's equal determination to defend the traditional rights of the monarch. Although the Investiture Contest itself did not cause problems after the compromise of Bec reached by Henry I and Anselm, other aspects of the growing power of the church did. The quarrel between Henry II and Becket was in part due to Becket's determination to take a stand on the treatment of criminous clerks and the power of the ecclesiastical courts and Henry's insistence on ensuring the just treatment of wrongdoers in the royal courts. Later, Innocent III intervened in the Canterbury election because he wanted a canonically elected archbishop of Canterbury, in line with the principles of church reform, and also because the growth of papal power</p>	60	<p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader</p>

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3	<p>in the twelfth century made him feel able to. John's defence of his traditional rights made him baulk at an appointment which was personally unacceptable to him. Principles could also be argued to have led to good relations, as in the case of Lanfranc and William where Lanfranc believed in the importance of cooperation with the king, and of Hubert Walter and Richard I where Walter seems to have put the concerns of government before those of the church. Some candidates might argue that the underlying factor in the changing relations was the development of church reform during the period and the resultant growing power of the church. Some might point out that it is very difficult to separate personality from other factors causing individuals to act in a particular way.</p> <p>'Langton did less to strengthen the English church than any other archbishop of Canterbury in the period from 1066 to 1216.' How far do you agree with this view?</p> <p>Candidates may confine their answers to the archbishops mentioned in the specification: Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket and Langton and they will not be penalised for this. However, appropriate reference to other archbishops should be credited.</p> <p>Candidates may define what is meant by strengthening the church. This could include increasing the prestige of the church, increasing its effectiveness as an institution, strengthening its hierarchy, strengthening its independence of the monarch or even of the pope, or strengthening its reputation by involving it in the affairs of the kingdom. Candidates might argue that Langton achieved little in any of these aspects. The prestige, effectiveness and independence of the English church all suffered under him. He was not admitted into England until 1213 which made it difficult for him to assert any control over the church or to have much impact on it. England was placed under an interdict so that the church was unable even to have its usual influence on the lives of the people and some clergy, for example the Bishop of Hereford, left the country. Church lands were sequestered by the king so reducing the wealth of the church and making clear the king's control over this aspect of it. Langton was eventually suspended by the pope in 1215 as he could not cooperate with the papal legates: while Langton had returned to England ready to stand up for the right to free elections, the pope ordered the legates to cooperate with John in filling vacant bishoprics with men acceptable to the king. This further reduced Langton's chance of doing anything to strengthen the church. On the other hand, Langton did have the opportunity to strengthen the church by involving it in the affairs of the kingdom when he tried to mediate with the barons and by his involvement in the drawing up of Magna Carta and the clause affecting the freedom of the church.</p> <p>Candidates should look at Langton's performance in the light of that of other archbishops and compare before reaching a judgment. Anselm's poor relations with William II led to his exile where he could do nothing to strengthen the church. Far from strengthening its hierarchy some of his own bishops were</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.

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4	<p>against him, eg the Bishop of Durham who suggested deposing him during a dispute over the recognition of Pope Urban. Becket's quarrel with Henry II affected his relations with his bishops, especially Foliot, and gave Henry the opportunity to assert royal control with the Constitutions of Clarendon and bring bishops under his control instead of Becket's, thus reducing the independence of the church. The pope's granting of privileges to York exempting him from Becket's jurisdiction could also be said to have weakened the church by making authority within it more fragmented. By contrast, Lanfranc did much to strengthen the church's reputation by using it to help William to establish Norman rule and brought it more into the mainstream of European Christianity through his reforming councils, although it could also be said that his success depended on the support of William. Anselm strengthened the independence of the church with the Compromise of Bec whereby Henry I gave up the right to invest with the ring and staff. Even Becket strengthened the church by standing up for its rights, particularly with regard to strengthening ecclesiastical courts and the trial of criminous clerks.</p> <p>Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485-1603</p> <p>Assess the reasons why there were so few disturbances in Elizabethan England compared with the period from 1485 to 1558.</p> <p>Candidates will need to be aware of the major disturbances of the period and be aware that the main disturbances of Elizabeth's reign were the rebellion of the Northern earls (1569-70), enclosure riots, including Oxfordshire (1590s) and Essex's rebellion (1601). None of these rebellions were a serious threat to the authorities, although some might argue that the Northern Earls was a challenge because of its aims, but the unrest was confined to particular regions. Candidates might consider why disturbances occurred in Tudor England and why this meant there were so few during Elizabeth's rule. Some might argue that two major causes of unrest, dynastic and religious, had largely been resolved with the Tudors accepted as legitimate rulers by most and the impact of the Elizabethan religious settlement and compare these developments with the first half of the century when there were dynastic challenges and religious changes. Some might argue that although economic problems remained, rebellion declined because government legislation tackled many of the problems over enclosure and prices. Some might argue that the failure of virtually all rebellions in the first half of the period and the large numbers killed in 1549 dissuaded other potential rebels. It might be argued that Elizabeth's government was more effective. Some answers might argue that other ways of expressing complaints had been found, particularly through parliament for the gentry and that removed them as potential leaders. Other answers might consider a reformation in manners or that many of the gentry and yeomen class were included in the state through the holding of government offices, such as</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.

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5	<p>Churchwardens or Poor Law officials, and therefore had nothing to gain through rebellion.</p> <p>Assess the reasons why Tudor authorities were so concerned about popular disorder.</p> <p>Answers might examine the basis of Tudor government and society to show how far stability rested on social cooperation and harmony, and the fragility of law enforcement. Answers might make reference to the absence of either an army or police force to deal with unrest and, at times, the lack of money available to all authorities – local, regional and central. Answers might consider government fear about the size of popular disturbances, such as the Pilgrimage of Grace, which outnumbered the forces that the government was able to raise. Answers might consider the potential and real dangers that popular rebellions presented to the government with reference to specific rebellions. There might be discussion of concerns, for example in 1549, of how rebellions might join together or of the loss of control of major cities such as Exeter, York or Norwich. Some might discuss the problem of containing and suppressing unrest and consider the problem of raising a force to confront the rebels on a battlefield. There might be discussion of the impact popular disturbances could have on government officials and policies as well as on the people, even in the aftermath of a disturbance. Weaker answers may simply describe the unrest and state that is why the authorities were concerned.</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.
6	<p>Assess the importance of landed groups in maintaining political stability in Tudor England.</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. Tudor governments were heavily dependent upon landowners for the maintenance of political stability. There is a range of possible groups of landowners who candidates might consider and this may range from the nobility and aristocrats to the clergy and small landowners. Some may consider aristocrats and nobles who acted as councilors and advisors to the Tudors and served as sheriffs and lieutenants in the counties. They raised troops in times of disorder and served on regional councils, such as the Council of the North or the Welsh Marches in peace time; and their absence could mean that disorder developed, as was the case with Norfolk's imprisonment in 1549, which prevented him from dealing with Kett. There might be some discussion of the gentry and lesser landowners who were also important in upholding Tudor administration. They served on county commissions as law enforcers and government administrators; most local grievances were dealt with at county level by JP, MPs and crown officials, many of whom came from this group. Some responses may recognize the monarch as being the most responsible for maintaining stability and discuss their role and the varying results of effective/less effective administrations. Some candidates might consider the Church, which was a major landowner. There might be discussion of the role of abbots in the period up to an including the dissolution and their role</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.

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7	<p>in causing unrest; some might consider the clergy and their preaching activities and how that was used to maintain stability.</p> <p>England's Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485-1603</p> <p>Were political considerations more important than religious concerns in shaping Tudor foreign policy?</p> <p>Candidates should address the themes across the whole period. Answers should compare and contrast political and religious factors, but much will depend on how they interpret political. Some might see it as simply dynastic concerns, but others might also include the issue of national security. There is no need for answers to consider other factors, such as economic unless it is linked to political or religious concerns. Some may argue that political considerations remained the most important factor throughout the period, but particularly during the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII and Elizabeth, but that religion was more important to Edward and Mary. In considering political concerns some might focus on securing the dynasty, which was a major concern for Henry VII and Henry VIII – but in the latter case the problem was created by religion. Some might argue that for Elizabeth national security was the main political concern, particularly the threat of Spain in the Netherlands. However, some might argue that after the break with Rome in 1534, religion shaped foreign policy. It might be argued that due to religious changes England sought defensive alliances in the 1530s and during Elizabeth's reign, due to the fear of either a Catholic crusade by France and Spain or later by Spain with the Armadas. Some might argue that even under Mary political considerations were more important than religion as she married Philip to secure herself on the throne and became in the Habsburg wars with France because of the French threat, whilst others might argue that she married him because of religion.</p>	60	<p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>

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8	<p>How far was the arrival in England of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1568 the main turning-point in Anglo-Scottish relations from 1485 to 1603?</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. In general Anglo-Scottish relations fluctuated across the period, but were more stable in 1603 than 1485. The definition of a ‘turning-point’ may be taken to be a moment of significant change. Answers may consider a range of possible turning points, such as the unexpected death of James IV, James V and Mary of Guise, or the arrival of Mary Queen of Scots in England and the impact of these changes. In arguing that Mary’s arrival was a turning point answers might argue that it altered relations between the nations considerably. Cecil tried to use Morton to befriend James VI and relations steadily improved. Part of the change was also due to England’s improving relations with France after 80 years of friendship with Spain. Some may consider the personal attitude of Tudor rulers and argue that was the most significant factor – Henry VII, Northumberland, Mary and Elizabeth had no desire to antagonize the scots and this might be contrasted with Henry VIII and Somerset. Answers may focus on Mary and adopt a thematic approach and compare her arrival with other possible turning-points. Some answers might consider the issue of religion and consider English support for the Scottish rebels as a turning point. There might be discussion of dynastic security and some might argue that Henry VII’s attempt to secure it by treaty was changed dramatically by a more aggressive approach from Henry, which led ultimately to attempts at conquest or the rough-wooing, which might be seen as a change of policy.</p>	60	<p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>
9	<p>To what extent did England become an internationally more powerful country during the period from 1485 to 1603?</p> <p>Answers might consider what makes a country internationally powerful. Issues such as internal security – both political and financial -, social unity, economic wealth, military and naval power, external allies, overseas trade and possessions are all themes that might be discussed. Some might argue that England had more weaknesses than strengths in 1485 and argue that this was reflected in its inability to defend itself from Henry Tudor’s invasion and this might be contrasted with the end of the period when the attempts by the Spanish Armadas to invade were prevented. In considering the earlier period answers might consider England’s largely insignificant role in the Italian Wars during the reign of Henry VII and the isolation at the end of his rule. This might be contrasted with the early years of Henry VIII’s reign when England was involved in fighting in France allied to the Emperor. Similarly, it might be argued that during Elizabeth’s reign England was powerful enough to supply troops or finances to the Dutch rebels. Some might argue that it was due to Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, with her shrewd diplomacy that England’s position improved. There might be some discussion of the</p>	60	<p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>

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10	<p>challenges to Spain in the New World. However, some might contrast the reign of Henry VIII with those of Edward and Mary where England was under the threat of invasion and was forced to join a Habsburg war that was not really in her interests, suggesting she had limited power. Some might argue that for much of the period financial limitations meant that England was not internationally more powerful.</p> <p>The Catholic Reformation 1492-1610</p> <p>‘Without the challenge of Protestantism, there would not have been a Catholic Reformation in the period from 1492 to 1610.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. There is considerable argument as to whether the Catholic Reformation would have occurred independently of Lutheranism and Calvinism. Although the case cannot be proved answers should consider the case for and against the proposition. In arguing that it would not have occurred may focus on developments at and after Trent and argue that much of Trent was a response to the Reformation. They may argue that regaining some areas for Catholicism was a response to the Protestant challenge. Some may argue that the clear doctrine and the use of the Index, as well as new orders, such as the Jesuits were a direct response. However, this view can be challenged and answers might consider that a Catholic Reformation had begun before 1517. They might discuss reforms in Spain, or the establishment of new orders, such as the Oratory of Divine Love, which had happened without the influence of Protestantism. Answers might discuss the influence of humanism and how writers such as Erasmus were already encouraging reform. Some might argue that it was not Protestantism, but events such as the Sack of Rome, which encouraged reform.</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.
11	<p>To what extent did the Papacy become stronger in the period from 1492 to 1610?</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. Some may argue that the authority, respect and powers of leadership of the Papacy were certainly stronger in 1600 than in 1500. In arguing this, some may consider that after Trent the Papacy no longer feared councils, as had been the case at the start of the period. Some might argue that from the time of Paul IV the status of the Papacy, and later its administration improved. Some might consider the strengths of individual Popes and argue that the spirit of the Catholic Reformation was personified by the later Popes and compare them with the Renaissance Popes at the start of the period. However, in arguing that there were still some problems and limitations, answers might suggest that by 1600 secular influences were greater</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.

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12	<p>and look at the power of monarchs, such as Philip II. Some might argue that Papacy was less strong because Christendom was divided as a result of the Protestant Reformation.</p> <p>Why was the Catholic reformation more effective in Italy and Spain than elsewhere in the in the period from 1492 to 1610?</p> <p>It might be argued that both Italy and Spain were comparatively free from heresy and that this was partly due to their distance from Germany and Switzerland, although this is more applicable in the case of Spain. Some might discuss the geographical position of both countries and argue that the Alps and Pyrenees acted as barriers to the spread of the new religion, whilst others might argue that it was the limited appeal of Protestantism to many Italians and Spaniards and compare that with the appeal in Germany and Switzerland. Some answers might stress the role of secular authorities in both preventing the spread of Protestantism, but also in promoting the Catholic reformation and there might be mention of specific rulers, such as Isabella and Philip II, and of institutions, such as the Inquisition. It might also be argued that there was evidence of a reform movement in both Spain and Italy before the Reformation and therefore the worst abuses had already been tackled. The role of the Papacy in Italy may also be discussed, as might the support given by secular rulers to the Inquisition and the Index, whilst others might stress that both countries were fortunate to have some able bishops who did much to reform their diocese. These developments might be contrasted with events other Catholic states, such as France where secular leaders were less effective in restoring Catholic practices and ideas by 1600. Answers may also refer to developments in some Eastern European states such as Poland and Hungary where it was successful, although some might discuss the extent of that success. There might also be discussion of the impact of the French Wars of Religion or the Lutheran and Calvinist reformations and the impact they had on the success of the Catholic Reformation.</p> <p>The Development of the Nation State: France 1498-1610</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.
13	<p>To what extent did the French monarchy become more powerful in the period from 1498 to 1610?</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. Answers may suggest that all or some of Francis I, Henry II and Henry IV were powerful monarchs; they may include Louis XII in that. It might be argued that they enhanced the power of the monarchy with Francis I and Henry II laying the foundations for the 'absolutism' of the seventeenth century, and Henry IV restoring many of the features of strong monarchy. In considering Henry IV they might discuss his control over the nobility,</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
14	<p>his resolution of religious issues, the improved economy, effective foreign policy and the respect and obedience he gained from his subjects. Although some may argue that it did become more powerful, they may also argue that it was not the case during the period of civil war and consider the weakness of having a 'state within a state', the religious disunity and the power of the nobility. Some may therefore argue that although the monarchy was more powerful in 1610 than 1498 the progress had not been consistent or linear and that the period between 1562 and 1589 saw it reach its nadir. In examining this, there are a range of themes that might be discussed and this could include religion, finances, law and order, the power of the nobility and geographical and territorial unity.</p> <p>Which subjects benefited most from French governments in the period from 1498 to 1610?</p> <p>Answers might establish criteria against which to judge whether a subject benefited from the government. Themes which might be considered include domestic peace, political stability, regular employment, low inflation, low taxation, increasing trade, security from invasion, religious uniformity, law enforcement and improved living conditions. However, examiners should not expect all to be considered. Answers may consider a range of social groups such as the nobility or aristocracy, bourgeoisie, clergy, peasantry, urban poor and examine how far they gained in the period through some of the themes. Answers may argue that not all subjects benefited equally from their governments and some may argue that no group gained from the period of civil war.</p>	60	<p>Team leader.</p> <p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>
15	<p>How serious a threat was Protestantism to the internal stability of France in the period from 1498 to 1610?</p> <p>Protestantism was not a threat to the state before the 1520s and some might argue that until then religion was a unifying force, but after that point the emergence of Protestantism was a potential or real challenge. There are a number of reasons for this, although some might argue that the threat was exaggerated. There might be discussion of particular periods, such as the 1530s, 1550s and the 1570s. Many answers are likely to focus on the period of the wars of Religion and argue that it was a serious threat because of the creation of the 'state within a state' with the Huguenots in the Midi. Answers might also compare Protestantism with other factors, such as factious nobles, bigoted Catholics, duplicitous kings and foreign powers in order to assess the threat.</p>	60	<p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
16	<p>The Ascendancy of France 1610-1715</p> <p>‘The idea of absolutism became a reality in France in the period from 1610 to 1715.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. All French monarchs in the seventeenth century claimed to be absolute, but so did sixteenth century rulers. Some might argue that it became more of a reality in practice under Louis XIV than Louis XIII as he was worshipped as the ‘Sun King’. In support of this claim they might argue that he controlled the Church, commanded the largest army in Europe and had the most extensive administration. However, others might argue that there were limitations to both his rule and that of Louis XIII. In arguing that it did not become a reality they might consider some of the following issues across the period: the power of the nobility and the ease with which they were controlled, the issue of taxation and the problem of raising sufficient funds, the issue of raising troops, a small navy, independent pays d’etats and recalcitrant parlements. Answers might consider areas where the kings appeared to be absolute and those where their power was limited. In discussing Louis XIII there might be discussion of the problem of a minority or the Frondes and what they reveal about absolutism.</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.
17	<p>To what extent did Mazarin’s domestic policies change the direction of French domestic policy in the period from 1610 to 1715?</p> <p>Candidates will need to address the theme across the whole period. Mazarin’s administration is conventionally seen to have continued the work of Henry IV and Richelieu yet in many ways his policies and methods of government were different from Richelieu and some may argue that the results fundamentally changed the direction of French internal history. His attempts to stand up to the nobility and parlements, and to raise taxation led to the Frondes, which in turn deeply affected Louis XIV’s attitude towards appointing principal ministers (especially foreigners), to his living in Paris, his relationship with the nobility, clergy and parlementaires. However, some may argue that there was continuity. Answers should seek to set Mazarin’s administration in the context of the whole period in order to judge whether his policies changed the direction of domestic policy.</p>	60	Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
18	<p>How important was participation in war in the period from 1635 to 1659 to the development of France as an international power in the period from 1610 to 1715?</p> <p>Candidates should address the theme across the whole period. France’s intervention in the Thirty Years’ War (1618-48) did not stop when that war ended but continued against Spain until 1659, hence the end date in the question. Louis XIV went on to fight four more wars against Spain. He also fought the Dutch and, later, the English. Answers should assess how the war years of 1635-59 affected the development of France in terms of it being an international power. Answers might consider themes such as French international status, power and wealth and that might be compared with other powers – although detailed knowledge of other powers should not be expected – and compare the years in the question with other periods. Answers might examine and compare the consequences of warfare in this period with other periods. They might also consider other factors that affected the development of French international standing and discuss the various peace treaties, the development of French military power and the relative power of France and other states, particularly Spain.</p>	60	<p>Examiners must be open to alternative approaches. If in doubt they should consult their Team leader.</p>

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