

## F966 legacy exam questions

These are the old style questions

New wording would be:

**Section A-** Evaluate the interpretations in both of the passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of X. (30) cause/ nature/ impact/ political stability on Pilgrimage of Grace, Western Rebellion, Tyrone Rebellion.

**Section B-** different command words have specific requirements. The mark is now /25. The command terms are important- what does the term mean and what you then have to do. Page 3 textbook and examples at the end of each chapter. **Assess/ to what extent/ how far/ how successful....**

*Possible tasks- print page 1+2, sort essay questions into themes, think how they could be reworded to match the new style of questions, brainstorm/ plan a response, leading with the themes not the rebellions, think of your summary diagrams and different factors which could be the focus of your evaluation- eg level of seriousness = locality, quality of leadership, organization, size, objectives.*

*All possible exam questions are in your textbooks and past papers are on the OCR website and school website.*

### **Tudor rebellion and disorder**

- 4 'Political faction was a more important cause of rebellion than religious change in Tudor England.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 5 The Tyrone rebellion (1595–1603) presented a greater threat to Tudor government than any other rebellion in the period 1485–1603.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 6 How important were local authorities in maintaining order in Tudor England? [60]
- 4 Assess the importance of disputes over the succession to the English throne as a cause of rebellion in Tudor England. [60]
- 5 'Tudor rebellions in England failed mainly because of a lack of support.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 6 'Henry VII dealt with the problem of rebellion more effectively than any other Tudor monarch.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]

- 4 'Social issues were the main cause of rebellion in Tudor England.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 5 Assess the reasons why most rebellions under the Tudors ended in failure. [60]
- 6 'Rebellions in England presented a greater threat to government ministers than to Tudor monarchs.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 4 To what extent was religious change the main cause of rebellion in England and Ireland in the Tudor period? [60]
- 5 'Poor leadership was the main reason why rebellions in Tudor England failed.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 6 'The Pilgrimage of Grace, more than any other rebellion, presented the most serious threat to Tudor government.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 4 To what extent did the objectives of Irish rebellions differ from rebellions in England in the period from 1485 to 1603? [60]
- 5 'Tudor governments in England and Ireland were slow to respond to the outbreak of rebellion.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 6 'The Crown was the most important factor in maintaining political stability in Tudor England.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
- 4 Assess the reasons why there were so few disturbances in Elizabethan England compared with the period from 1485 to 1558. [60]
- 5 Assess the reasons why Tudor authorities were so concerned about popular disorder. [60]
- 6 Assess the importance of landed groups in maintaining political stability in Tudor England. [60]
- 4 'Social and economic conditions were always a factor, but rarely the trigger.' Discuss this view of the causes of rebellions in England and Ireland under the Tudors. [60]
- 5 How far did the political stability of Tudor England depend upon government legislation? [60]
- 6 To what extent did the nature of rebellions change in the course of the Tudor period? [60]

### **Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485-1603**

| <b>Book</b>   | <b>Author</b>           | <b>Publisher</b>   |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| War, Taxation and Rebellion in Early Tudor England                  | Barnard                 | Harvester          |
| Rebellion and Riot  | Beer                    | Kent State Univ    |
| The Pilgrimage of Grace   | Bush                    | Manchester         |
| The Western Rising  | Caraman                 | West Country Books |
| The Revolt of the Peasantry   | Cornwall                | Routledge          |
| Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England                             | Fellows                 | Hodder             |
| Mid Tudor Crises  | Fellows                 | Heinemann          |
| Tudor Rebellions  | Fletcher and MacCulloch | Longman            |
| Order and Disorder in Early Modern England                          | Fletcher and Stevenson  | CUP                |
| The Pilgrimage of Grace   | Hoyle                   | OUP                |
| Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England                              | Imperato                | Heinemann          |
| Rebellion, Popular Protest and Social Order in Early Modern England | Slack                   | CUP                |
|   | STEVENS                 |                    |
| The Pilgrimage of Grace   | Hoyle                   | OUP                |
| Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England                              | Imperato                | Heinemann          |
| Rebellion, Popular Protest and Social Order in Early Modern England | Slack                   | CUP                |
| The Northern Rebellion of 1569                                      | Kesselring              | Palgrave           |
| Authority and Disorder in Tudor Times                               | Thomas                  | CUP                |
| Power and Protest in England 1525-1640                              | Wall                    | Arnold             |
| The Tudor Regime  | Williams                |                    |
| Riot, Rebellion and Popular Politics                                | Wood                    | Palgrave           |
| Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors                             | Woodward                | Hodder             |

### **Tudor foreign policy**

- 7 How important were dynastic factors in shaping Tudor foreign policy? [60]
  
- 8 'The outbreak of the French Wars of Religion in 1562 was the main turning point in Anglo-French relations in the period from 1485 to 1603.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]
  
- 9 'Scotland presented a greater threat to England's security than Spain in the Tudor period.' How far do you agree with this view? [60]

- 7 'Security was a more important objective than economic gain.' How far do you agree with this view of Tudor foreign policy? **[60]**
- 8 Assess the reasons for the changing relationship between England and Scotland in the course of the period from 1485 to 1603. **[60]**
- 9 'The personalities of rulers were the main reason why England's relations with Spain changed in the period from 1485 to 1603.' To what extent do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 7 To what extent did continuity characterise the methods by which the Tudors managed their foreign policy? **[60]**
- 8 How far did England pursue a consistent policy towards Burgundy and the Netherlands in the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**
- 9 'Henry VII and Henry VIII handled relations with Spain better than did later Tudor monarchs.' To what extent do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 7 'Change, rather than continuity, characterised England's relations with Scotland.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**
- 8 'Elizabeth dealt with Spain less skilfully than any of her Tudor predecessors.' To what extent do you agree with this view of the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**
- 9 How effectively did Tudor management of foreign policy prevent foreign invasion of their lands in the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**
- 7 'Royal finances were more important than other factors in influencing Tudor foreign policy.' How far do you agree with this view? **[60]**
- 8 Assess the reasons for the changing relationship between France and England in the period from 1485 to 1603. **[60]**
- 9 Assess the impact of foreign relations on English dynastic and political affairs in the period from 1485 to 1603. **[60]**
- 7 Were political considerations more important than religious concerns in shaping Tudor foreign policy? **[60]**
- 8 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? **[60]**
- 9 To what extent did England become an internationally more powerful country during the period from 1485 to 1603? **[60]**

- 7 Assess the importance of the alliance between Scotland and France in shaping Tudor foreign policy during the period from 1485 to 1603. [60]
- 8 Which was more important in determining Tudor foreign policy: national security or economic gains? Explain your answer. [60]
- 9 How do you explain the deteriorating relations between England and Spain in the course of the Tudor period? [60]

**England's Changing Relations with Foreign Powers 1485-1603**

| Book  | Author       | Publisher  |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Tudor Foreign Policy  | Crowson      | Black      |
| England and Europe 1485-1603  | Doran        | Longman    |
| Tudor England   | Guy          | OUP        |
| The Foreign Policy of Elizabeth I by Ramsay, in The Reign of Elizabeth I        | Haigh        | Longman    |
| The Tudor Years   | Lotherington | Hodder     |
| Foreign Policy in the Reign of Henry VIII by Potter, in The Reign of Henry VIII | MacCulloch   | Macmillan  |
| Henry VII   | Rogers       | Hodder     |
| The Emergence of Nation State   | Smith        | Longman    |
| Elizabeth I: Religion and Foreign Affairs                                       | Warren       | Hodder     |
| Before the Armada   | Wernham      | Cape       |
| The Making of Elizabethan Foreign Policy  | Wernham      | California |
| After the Armada: Elizabethan England and the Struggle for Western Europe       | Wernham      | OUP        |