



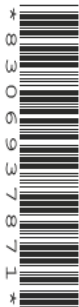
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 07 October 2020 – Morning

A Level History A

Y305/01 The Renaissance c.1400–c.1600

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer the question in Section A and **any two** questions in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Read the two passages and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Evaluate the interpretations in **both** of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of Francis I as a 'Renaissance monarch'. [30]

Passage A

Francis I embodied the role of a Renaissance monarch to perfection, with a huge court whose members imitated the refined manners of Italian princes. Francis was a man of genuine culture and learning whose passions included rhetoric, classical history, paintings and the decorated arts. Among those whom he brought to court were the Florentine goldsmith Benvenuto Cellini, while his sister Marguerite d'Angouleme was herself extensively read and contributed much to the increasing prominence of women at the French court. Apart from the transient shows of cultural magnificence that Francis initiated he left permanent monuments in stone, chateaux in the Loire Valley and his great palace south of Paris at Fontainebleau, which became a showcase for his artistic patronage.

In all of this, Francis encouraged the latest Renaissance fashions and attitudes – like many of the Italian princes he was flattered by comparisons of his kingship with the deeds of the heroes of Greece and Rome, and his encouragement of the acquisition of classical manuscripts added to the collection of all new printed books that was eventually to form the store of the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Adapted from: R. Cavendish, 'Francis I of France dies at Rambouillet', *History Today*, Volume 47, Issue 3, published in 1997.

Passage B

J Lotherington, *Years of Renewal: European History 1470–1600* (second edition) p263-265, Hodder Murray, 1999. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Adapted from: J. Lotherington et al, *Years of Renewal: European History 1470–1600* (second edition), published in 1999.

SECTION B

Answer **TWO** of the following three questions.

- 2*** 'Leonardo da Vinci made a more significant contribution to the artistic developments of the Renaissance in the years c.1400 to c.1600 than any other individual.' How far do you agree? **[25]**
- 3*** 'The Catholic Church helped rather than hindered the development of the Renaissance throughout the period c.1400 to c.1600.' How far do you agree? **[25]**
- 4*** 'The impact of warfare on the Renaissance was very limited throughout the period c.1400 to c.1600.' How far do you agree? **[25]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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