



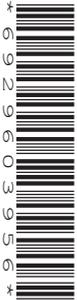
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level History A

Y307/01 Tudor Foreign Policy 1485–1603

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and any **two** questions in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

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

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 the reasons why Philip of Spain launched the Armada in 1588.

[30]

Passage A

Religion was the key issue in the Netherlands. The antipathy between the Netherlands and their distant ruler was sparked and fed by religious differences, and Philip felt inadequately supported by the Pope as he struggled to save the souls of his Dutch subjects. The Pope was more enthusiastic when it came to what Philip called the 'Enterprise of England', which adopted many of the characteristics of a crusade. In 1567, Philip went against established diplomatic protocol when he ordered the English ambassador in Madrid to cease his private Protestant worship and to accept Catholic Mass. The expulsion of the ambassador is seen by some as the first stage in the English-Spanish hostility which was to last throughout the rest of the reign. The Pope had wanted to excommunicate Elizabeth in 1563, but Philip dissuaded him, arguing she would be persuaded to resume the practice of true religion. Philip did not approve of the Bull *Regnans in Excelsis*, which eventually excommunicated Elizabeth in 1571, but by then it had become clear that only a force of arms would rescue England from heresy. In that same year Philip wrote 'I am so keen to achieve the consummation of this enterprise, I am so attached to it in my heart, and I am so convinced that God our Saviour must embrace it as his own cause, that I cannot be dissuaded.' The Armada, when it finally sailed in 1588, had more priests than doctors, its banners blessed by the Pope and the confidence of Catholic Christendom behind it. Reaction to the bad news as it trickled in took the form of prayers and masses, as if a miracle would be granted if demanded with sufficient passion. Indeed, the English perceived the defeat of the Armada to be a Protestant miracle.

Adapted from J. Hunt, *Spain 1474–1598*, published in 2001.

Passage B

The rationale for sending the Armada was most authoritatively summed up by the Council of State in January 1588: 'the enterprise should go ahead in the hope that God might favour such a just purpose as His Majesty has, taking it as His own, for this is the only way of assuring [the silver] that comes from the Indies and of freeing these coasts [of Iberia] from invasion and of giving security to Flanders, finishing by cutting once and for good the root of war there'. In the Council's view, Spain was fighting a defensive war to stop the English from helping the Dutch rebels and attacking the Iberian coasts and Indies. The Dutch had resisted too long and it had cost Spain too much to fight them on land; if English aid was cut off the revolt in the Low Countries might be ended, or at the very least the rebels could be brought to the negotiating table. But there was no serious discussion of conquering or converting England: that was not a priority. The fleet would sail against England for military and strategic and not for religious reasons.

Adapted from P. Williams, *Philip II*, published in 2001.

SECTION B

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

- 2*** 'Trade was more important than warfare as an instrument of Tudor foreign policy.' How far do you agree? **[25]**
- 3*** Assess the reasons why relations with Spain declined during the period 1485 to 1603. **[25]**
- 4*** 'Tudor foreign policy had a greater impact on religious developments in England than any other aspect of domestic policy.' How far do you agree? **[25]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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