

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

AS GCE HISTORY A

F963/01 British History Enquiries
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1660

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

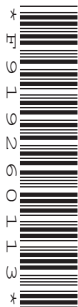
OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Study Topic.
- 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 question paper contains questions on the following three Study Topics:
 - The Normans in England 1066–1100 (pages 2–3)
 - Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69 (pages 4–5)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60 (pages 6–7)
- 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.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Study Topic you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Normans in England 1066–1100

Study the five Sources on The Threats to the Coasts and Borders and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources C and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for invasions of the land borders in the reign of William II. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the first two Norman Kings were more seriously threatened by invasions by sea than by those across their borders. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Threats to the Coasts and Borders

Source A: A chronicler who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy considers the impact of the Danish invasion of 1069.

Swein, king of Denmark, fitted out a great fleet of Danes and English and giving command to his two sons sent it to England. Swein had received many messengers from the English begging for help and sending money and he was moved by the death and disaster which had overtaken his men in 1066. He was influenced even more by his desire for the kingdom to which he had a claim of inheritance. The Danes raided and were driven off. King William at that time was enjoying one of his regular hunting expeditions far from the north. When he heard of the coming of the Danes he sent a messenger to York to tell his men to prepare for an attack and to send for him if they were hard-pressed. 5

Orderic Vitalis, The Ecclesiastical History, written between 1125 and 1141

Source B: One of the contributors to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle gives an account of William's reaction to a Danish Invasion.

Cnut, king of Denmark came here and was resolved to win this land with the assistance of Robert, Earl of Flanders, whose daughter he had married. William, king of England was then resident in Normandy, for he ruled both England and Normandy, and he went to England with such a large force of horsemen and infantry from France and Brittany, that men wondered how this land could feed all that force. Men suffered much distress as the king caused the land to be laid waste around the sea coast so that, if his foes landed, they would not have any supplies they could seize readily. 10
15

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1085

Source C: A monk, who wrote using a range of earlier chronicles, outlines the initial outcome of a Scottish invasion in 1091.

In May 1091, Malcolm, king of the Scots, forced his way into Northumbria with a great army, intending to proceed further and make the people of England feel his power. However, God would not allow it and his enterprise failed. But his army pillaged Northumbria and carried away much loot. On hearing about this, William returned to England with his brother Robert in August with a considerable fleet to make Malcolm submit. But before he reached Scotland, nearly all the ships were sunk and most of his horsemen perished.

20

The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, written between 1124 and 1140

Source D: A chronicler who was a prominent clergyman highlights problems William II experienced with the Welsh.

In 1095 the energetic king invaded Wales. The reason was that in 1094 the Welsh had killed many Frenchmen, stormed the strongholds of the nobles and invaded the borders with sword and fire. Then in 1095 they had destroyed the castle of Montgomery and murdered the inhabitants. So the king crossed the border into Wales, but, as he was unable to pursue them into the wilds of the mountains and woods, he left, having accomplished little or nothing.

25

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written between 1123 and 1133.

Source E: A modern historian suggests the Scottish king used circumstances in England to his own advantage.

King Malcolm was eager to extend his power in the south. The recovery of Cumbria was a major ambition and there were rich pickings to be had across the Tweed border. A Norman king who was often overseas, together with the general chaos of the Norman Conquest encouraged Malcolm to take a chance. He was to lead no fewer than five southern expeditions, being remembered by the Durham chronicler as 'a man of the greatest ferocity and savage character, who ravaged Northumbria miserably with frequent invasions'.

30

35

David Carpenter, The Struggle for Mastery, Britain 1066–1284, published in 2003

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69

Study the five Sources on Unemployment and its Consequences, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources B and E.

Compare these Sources as evidence for ways of dealing with unemployment during this period. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the ruling classes were to blame for unemployment and its consequences during this period. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

Unemployment and its Consequences

Source A: A Wiltshire craftsman writes to Henry VIII about the increase in the number of vagrants*.

Although Your most Gracious, Noble and Excellent Majesty has issued good laws licensing vagrants and preventing them moving from town to town, their numbers daily increase. I am a poor craftsman who has travelled through most of the kingdom to earn a living. Many villages have derelict houses, causing men to lie by the highway to commit robbery and murder. Wherever Your Majesty has given estates to gentlemen, these lords charge a large entry fee and a high yearly sum from any poor man who requests a farm to rent. The poor man sells all he has to survive.

5

John Baker, letter, 1538

* vagrants: vagabonds, tramps or beggars

Source B: Protector Somerset issues a law to solve the problem of vagrants, which was repealed in 1550 as it proved impossible to enforce.

Any unemployed man lurking like a beggar or idly wandering the streets for three days or more shall be considered a vagrant. Any master offering him work which he refuses, shall take him to the justice of the peace. On the testimony of two honest witnesses or his own confession, he shall be marked with a 'V' on the chest using a hot iron and enslaved. If he escapes, his master may beat him, chain him and put him to whatever vile work he wishes. If his offence is repeated within two years, he shall be branded on the face with an 'S' and enslaved for life.

10

Vagrancy Act, 1547

Source C: A Protestant clergyman who wrote about the commonwealth* depicts in poetry the attitudes of the rich towards the poor.

He* looked for this hospital, but none could he see; 15
 For a lord's house was built where the hospital should be.
 Then, by the wayside, he chanced to see
 A poor man that begged him for charity.
 Why (said the merchant) what means this thing? 20
 Do you beg on the street, but own a house fit for a king?
 Alas! sir, said the poor man, we are all turned out,
 And lie and die in corners, here and there about.
 Men of great riches have bought our dwelling place,
 And when we beg for charity, they turn away their face.

Robert Crowley, poem entitled 'Alms Houses', 1550

* commonwealth: the prosperity and common good of the country

* He: A merchant returning to London from distant lands

Source D: The citizens of London express their views on solving the problems of vagrants and robbers.

Beggary and thievery exist everywhere. The many laws passed have failed to redress 25
 these problems. Unemployment is the cause of all this misery and the only remedy is
 labour. Everybody says to the unemployed 'Work! Work!', as though work is the way of
 reforming beggars. We see beggars whose misery was caused by wars and sickness,
 who are so suspected and feared by others that nobody dares employ them. Making 30
 a general provision of work for willing and strong vagrants would force them to live
 profitably for the commonwealth.

A Declaration of the Citizens of London to the Privy Council, 1552

Source E: An Act of Parliament attempts to solve the problem of unemployment.

Unemployed persons aged between 12 and 60, with no living parents, land or property,
 nor a student, shall be compelled to work in farming. Servants improperly leaving their
 masters shall be imprisoned until they comply. Persons setting up any craft or trade 35
 must serve a seven-year apprenticeship. Current craftsmen who have not served seven
 years' apprenticeship shall not employ others. The justices of the peace shall limit the
 wage rates for their county, for approval by the Lord Chancellor for public proclamation.
 Employers paying higher wages shall be imprisoned for ten days and fined £5.

Act of Artificers, 1563*

* artificer: skilled worker or craftsman

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60

Study the five Sources on The First Civil War, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the management of local revenue during the First Civil War. **[30]**

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Parliament was more organised and ruthless in its management of supplies than the King during the First Civil War. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

The First Civil War

Source A: The King declares that the local officials who had previously collected ship money were to collect the 'contribution' tax in a county controlled by his forces.

£3000 a month should be raised towards payment of royal forces for defence of the county and city of Worcester. This sum should be paid to the several High Constables of the county. They should deliver them to John Bacon, gentleman, for disposal by the High Sheriff of the County of Worcester and governor of the city, who must give account to the King's Justices of the Peace of the county. The amount should be assessed by four or more inhabitants of every parish or village in the county according to the usual rates of payment. 5

Charles I, declaration, January 1643

Source B: Parliament instructs an association of three counties to raise taxes jointly, overseen by a central Committee in London where £10000 was to be raised each week.

The counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire shall raise money and forces to suppress rebels and maintain garrisons for defending those counties. They shall have the power, within their counties, to execute Parliament's Ordinances by raising voluntary loans, parliamentary contributions and weekly assessments, and by confiscating the property of papists and delinquents*. They shall have the power to tax their counties at a level they can all pay, not exceeding £400 a week. Their appointed Treasurer shall spend the money according to a joint majority vote of their Committees. They shall have the power to examine complaints against Parliament's opponents. 10

Association Ordinance, 25 June 1644

* delinquents: Parliament's name for royalist supporters. 15

Source C: Representatives of the commission* of Staffordshire complain to the King about the behaviour of the High Sheriff, Colonel Leveson.

The people of this poor and wasted county willingly submitted to the powers of this commission, though some had previously distrusted Your Majesty's intentions. We confidently expected everyone to serve your Majesty. Soldiers and officers of the garrisons at Lichfield and Tutbury were respectful and have co-operated. Only Colonel Leveson and his officers ignored our warrant. They imprisoned men for obeying our commands and abused our commission in contemptuous language. Colonel Leveson assumes the power to tax, besides demanding a contribution which exceeds the number of his soldiers. He demands an unsupportable level of supplies. 20

Lord George Digby and Sir Robert Wolesley, 5 May 1645

* commission: officials authorised to collect and distribute supplies

Source D: The King's 'General of the West', a member of a highly respected Cornish family, complains about the incompetence of royal commissioners.

I find that too many of the associated commissioners are slow-witted in fulfilling our expectations. I find that many of those in Cornwall and Devon have a very earnest desire to destroy my former authority, given by His Majesty, to command his forces blockading Plymouth. By their pretence of power, established by His Highness, they have issued orders and warrants to spend the weekly rates originally assigned me for my forces. They hope thus to take away my power of collecting money to maintain the forces blockading Plymouth. 25
30

Sir Richard Grenville, letter to Lord Colepepper, 28 May 1645

Source E: A neutral Cheshire landowner, whose father had been High Sheriff, complains of being fined £750 as a royalist supporter even though he had not willingly aided either side.

A charge of delinquency was brought against me using evidence from one of my own tenants. The confiscators alleged that I had joined the King's side. I admit I attended the royal Commission of Array, but I chose neutrality. Brereton's parliamentary troops quartered with me and seized my horses, my servant, some money and all my weapons. As local Chief Commissioner, he promised to protect me from further parliamentary demands. Although I paid all taxes due, sheltered and entertained their soldiers, they later took twenty of my horses and many valuable goods. Prince Rupert's troops then came and ransacked my house. Finally, parliamentary commissioners arrived, took an inventory of my goods and charged me with delinquency. 35

William Davenport, private journal, 1643–45

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