

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY

Option A: British History Enquiries 1066–1660

F963/01

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

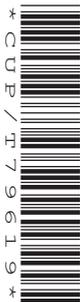
Other Materials Required:

None

Friday 16 January 2009

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 Options:
 - 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)
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Option.
- 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 Option 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 Land Holding and Military Changes under the Normans, 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 A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the ways in which the Norman conquerors treated the native English. **[30]**

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the changes in land holding after 1066 were the result of military needs. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Land Holding and Military Changes under the Normans

Source A: A Norman chronicler, who had served William I both as a soldier and as chaplain, writes of events soon after the Conquest.

Many English received more by William's liberal gifts than they had ever received from their fathers or their former lords. He placed capable castellans with ample forces of horse and foot in his castles, men brought over from France in whose loyalty as much as competence he could trust. He gave them rich fiefs in return for which they willingly endured hardship and danger. But no Frenchman was given anything unjustly taken from an Englishman. 5

William of Poitiers, Deeds of William Duke of the Normans and King of the English, written around 1071

Source B: A chronicler, who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy, gives an account of events in England after the Conquest.

Eustace Count of Boulogne, Robert of Mortain, William of Evreux, Robert of Eu, Geoffrey son of Rotrou of Mortagne and other earls and magnates too numerous to name received great revenues and fiefs in England from King William. So foreigners grew wealthy with the spoils of England, whilst Englishmen were either shamefully slain or driven as exiles to wander hopelessly through foreign kingdoms. He allocated land in such a way that the kingdom of England should always have 60,000 knights, ready to be mustered in the king's service whenever necessary. 10

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

Source C: The abbot of Bury St Edmunds sets out the granting of land and the promises of services in return for the land.

Be it known to all of you that Peter, a knight of King William, will become the feudal man of St Edmund and of Baldwin the abbot, by performing the ceremony of homage. He will do this by permission of the King and with the consent of the monks. Peter promises that he will serve on behalf of the abbot within the kingdom with three or four knights, at their own expense, if he has been previously summoned by the King and the abbot to take part in the levies of the king's host. 15

Charter of Abbot Baldwin, probably written 1072–1087

Source D: A record kept at a prominent abbey comments on the organisation of lands and military service in the years immediately after the Norman Conquest. 20

Almost every day new conflicts and conspiracies were breaking out against the King and the kingdom. Castles were built in many places. The King ordered that knights should be sent from this abbey to guard Windsor. Knights who had come to England from overseas were considered the most suitable. By the King's command, a note was made as to how many knights should be demanded from bishoprics and abbeys for the defence of the realm. The abbot allocated manors to the knights and gave orders about the duties which each one must perform for his land. 25

The Abingdon Chronicle, compiled in the thirteenth century

Source E: A modern historian summarises some of the major changes in land holding and military service after 1066.

The distribution of the spoils among the victorious Frenchmen was complex and extended over a number of years. The king retained about 20 per cent of the resources of his new kingdom. His half-brothers had about another 7 per cent. Although there were about 180 immigrant lords holding lands of the Crown, the greater share of these lands was granted to a small group of less than fifty magnates; they held some 37 per cent of the kingdom. Before 1072, King William's tenants-in-chief had been burdened with their military obligations. The simplest method for producing a quota of knights was for their lord to clothe and horse them himself. They were household knights. Later – perhaps not very much later – they could be given land on which to maintain themselves. 30 35

David Walker, The Normans in Britain, 1995

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–1569

Study the five Sources on Rebellions 1536–1569, 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 D and E

Compare these Sources as evidence for ways in which the gentry and nobility tried to win support for rebellion. [30]

(b) Study **all** the Sources

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the **main** aim of rebellions between 1536 and 1569 was the restoration of the Catholic faith. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

Rebellions 1536–1569

Source A: Six of the twenty-four final demands of the Pilgrimage of Grace rebels, presented to the Duke of Norfolk by Robert Aske.

2. To have the Pope restored as the supreme head of the Church.
3. To have the Lady Mary made legitimate.
4. To have the abbeys restored to their houses, lands and goods.
7. To have heretics punished by burning.
8. To have the Lord Cromwell and Sir Richard Rich punished.
15. To have a parliament called soon at Nottingham or York.

5

The Pontefract Articles, December 1536

Source B: Six of the sixteen demands presented to the Duke of Somerset by the leaders of the Western rebels who were encamped outside Exeter.

2. We will have the Six Articles restored.
4. We will have the sacrament worshipped as it was before, and anyone who disagrees to die like heretics.
7. We will have images set up and all ancient ceremonies restored.
8. We will not receive the new service because it is simply a Christmas game, but will have our old Latin services. Some of us Cornish men do not understand English.
13. We will that no gentleman have more than one servant for each hundred marks of land he owns.
14. We will that half the abbey and chantry lands be taken from their new owners, and two abbeys restored in every county.

10

15

The demands of the Western rebels, 1549

Source C: Five of the twenty-nine Articles drawn up by Robert Kett, leader of a rebellion in East Anglia, and presented to the Duke of Somerset.

1. We pray your grace that from now on no man shall enclose any more.
8. We pray that ministers that cannot preach God's Word be dismissed, and replaced by others, chosen by the parishioners or lord of the town.
14. We pray that land that is unreasonably rented may be priced as in 1485, and that when lands change hands, the fees are easy to pay. 20
15. We pray that every priest shall reside in his parish so his parishioners may be taught God's laws.
16. We pray that all bond men may be made free, for God made all free with his precious blood. 25

Kett's Demands Being in Rebellion, 1549

Source D: A member of the Kentish gentry, Sir Thomas Wyatt, tries to rally support for rebellion from the people of his county.

We write to you as friends, neighbours and Englishmen, concerning Queen Mary's declared intention to marry a foreigner, and request you to join us to prevent this. We swear to you before God that we seek no harm to the Queen, but merely wish her better advice. Our wealth and health depend on it. A hundred armed Spaniards have already arrived at Dover and travelled through Kent on their way to London. We require you to assemble with as much support as possible, to help us protect liberty and the commonwealth. 30

Wyatt's Proclamation, 1554

Source E: In this proclamation, two of the most important members of the northern nobility try to rally support for rebellion in the north of England.

The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, the Queen's most true and lawful subjects, send greeting to all her Catholic subjects. Various newly created noblemen have displaced the ancient nobility of this realm from the Queen's side. Over the last twelve years they have maintained a new heretical religion, contrary to God's Word. To rectify this, various foreign powers aim shortly to invade England and destroy us, if we do not quickly prevent them. So we have decided to act ourselves, to avoid being enslaved by them. We therefore need you to arm and join us as quickly as you can. Do not fail, or you will suffer the consequences. God save the Queen. 35
40

The Proclamation of the Earls, 1569

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60

Study the five Sources on The First Civil War, 1642–46, 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 D

Compare these Sources as evidence for opposition to 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's ineffective military leadership was the **main** reason Parliament took so long to win the First Civil War. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The First Civil War, 1642–46

Source A: The local gentry in Cheshire draw up a neutrality agreement, nearly six months after the outbreak of the First Civil War.

It is agreed that there should be an absolute ending of conflict within the county. No arms should be used without the consent of the King and both Houses of Parliament.

All prisoners, on both sides, should be released.

All possessions and arms taken on both sides, which remain in the county, should be immediately returned to their owners. 5

It is agreed that neither the commission of array nor the militia ordinance should be enforced.

All parties should join in a petition to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, for putting an end to the great disorders and miseries fallen upon this kingdom, by making a speedy peace. 10

The Treaty of Bunbury, 23 December 1642

Source B: A Royalist historian relates the quarrel in Parliament in November 1644 between Cromwell and his commander, the Earl of Manchester.

Cromwell accused Manchester of having betrayed Parliament out of cowardice. At Newbury, Manchester could have very easily destroyed the King's army, if he had attacked it. Cromwell had shown Manchester how it might be done; but Manchester ignored this advice, and obstinately refused to attack. The only reason Manchester gave was that if he defeated the King's army, the King would always have another army. On the other hand, if he and Essex were defeated, they would all be declared traitors and executed. 15

Edward Hyde, The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, written in 1642–72

Source C: The wife of a parliamentary officer describes the emergence of the New Model Army in 1644–45.

It was clear that often the opportunity of winning the war had been missed by the Earl or Essex's army; and it was believed that he would rather negotiate with the King than conquer for Parliament. So Parliament decided to new-model the army. Parliament made a self-denying ordinance, whereby all members of Parliament were removed from their army commands. Cromwell was the exception, but both Essex and Manchester had to resign from the army. The army was reduced to 21000 men, and it vigorously pursued the war so as to obtain a just peace.

20

Lucy Hutchinson, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, written c 1664–71

Source D: A parliamentary supporter writes to the Speaker of the House of Commons, alerting him to the growth of Neutralism in western England.

The misbehaviour of Parliament's soldiers in plundering the country has turned the civilian population against our army. They look for any way to control the misery imposed by the military. This has caused a great uprising in Shropshire, Herefordshire and parts of Wales. They call themselves Neutrals, and arm themselves to prevent plundering. I believe that most of the Neutralists could be won over quite easily to our side, if both Houses of Parliament pass a severe declaration against plundering, and against all military commanders who fail to punish plunderers.

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Sir Thomas Myddleton, letter to William Lenthall MP, March 1645

Source E: A modern historian assesses some of the Royalists' strengths and weaknesses.

The Royalist cause benefited from a unified high command and a monarch who was prepared to march at the head of his army. The king's cause was aided by the fact that it aimed at achieving a particular strategic objective: the taking of London. Advising the king was the Council of War based in Oxford. In 1644, in particular, the Council was flexible in its strategic thinking, and efficient in carrying it into practice. Yet the Royalist cause had a number of weaknesses. The Council of War could only control counties near Oxford. Their methods of raising money, unlike Parliament, were conservative. Charles himself was ineffective as a national leader and strategist.

35

G.E. Seel, The English Wars and Republic 1637–1660, published in 1999



Copyright Acknowledgements:

Q.1:

Source A	D Greenaway & GW Douglas (eds.), <i>English Historical Documents Volume II</i> , Eyre and Spottiswode, 1953, © Eyre Methuen
Source B	Orderic Vitalis, <i>The Ecclesiastical History of Orderic Vitalis</i> , editor M Shibnall, Oxford University Press, 1969
Source C	D Greenaway & GW Douglas (eds.), <i>English Historical Documents Volume II</i> , Eyre and Spottiswode, 1953, © Eyre Methuen
Source D	D Wilkinson & I Cantrell, <i>The Normans in Britain</i> , Palgrave, 1987, reproduced by kind permission of Palgrave Macmillan
Source E	D Walker, <i>The Normans in Britain</i> , Blackwell, 1995

Q.2:

Source A and D	R Lockyer et al, <i>Tudor England 1485-1603</i> , pp.115-116, Longman, 1994
Source B and C	D Cook, <i>Sixteenth-century England, 1450-1600</i> , pp.62-63, Palgrave Macmillan, 1980
Source E	A Fletcher, <i>Tudor Rebellions</i> , p.127, Longman, 1983

Q.3:

Source A and D	JS Morrill, <i>The Revolt of the Provinces: Conservatives and Radicals in the English Civil War, 1630-50</i> , Allen & Unwin, 1976
Source B	D Gregg et al, <i>Politics, Religion and Society in England 1640-60</i> , p.68, Palgrave Macmillan, 1989, reproduced by kind permission of Palgrave Macmillan.
Source C	L Hutchinson, <i>Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson: With a Fragment of Autobiography</i> , pp.183-184, Dent, 1972
Source E	GE Seel, <i>The English Wars and Republic, 1637-60</i> , pp.33-35, Routledge, 1999

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