

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

AS GCE HISTORY B

F983/01 Using Historical Evidence – British History

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.
- Answer **both** sub-questions from **one** Study Topic.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure 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 **50**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following four Study Topics:
 - The Impact and Consequences of the Black Death in England up to the 1450s (pages 2–3)
 - Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England 1489–1601 (pages 4–5)
 - Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s (pages 6–8)
 - The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900 (pages 10–12)
- 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 The impact and consequences of the Black Death in England up to the 1450s

Geographical variations in the impact of the Black Death

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: The Black Death had its greatest impact on the rural population.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A document about a new burial ground in a town.

A petition put before me, the Archbishop, has shown that the mortality of plague which has been afflicting various parts of the world began to attack the people of Newark some time ago. It has carried off numerous residents and inhabitants of the town, and is daily growing in strength there. The result is that the burial ground of the church, which is small and has no room to expand, is not adequate for the burial of the dead. With all this in mind, you have purchased, at your own expense, a plot of land, which is in the street called Apiltongate in Newark. You have petitioned that I should grant a licence and give my authority for the burial of the bodies of the dead there.

From the introduction to the licence granting an extension to the burial ground in Newark. The licence was issued by the Archbishop of York in May 1349.

Source 2: A court record about transfer of property.

A fine of 5 shillings was received from Elis Graveson, John Graveson, Richard son of Walter, Nicholas Turner, Hugh son of Margaret, and Walter son of Elis for the land which William Gedelyng gave to the court at its previous sitting. They will pay no more because they had no wish to take on the said land, because of the poverty and pestilence, and therefore they flatly refused to pay a fine unless they should still be alive after the pestilence. They also refuse to work as set out in the law or on any other terms at all. And it is of more use to the lord that they take the land for cash rent rather than let the land lie unfarmed in the lord's hand – for, as has become apparent, there is no alternative.

From the court records of the estates of the Bishop of Durham, July 1349.

Source 3: A list of unpaid rents.

The following list gives the names of tenants who had died of plague and the rents that were, therefore, uncollected. The lord had no income from these lands other than the grain from the previous harvest.

Randal Hardyng	4 shillings
John le Gardiner	3 shillings 7 pence
Randal de Merton	28 shillings 4 pence
Isabel, daughter of Edmund	5 ¹ / ₂ pence
John del Cogges	4 shillings 7 ³ / ₄ pence

A further thirty-six tenants are listed: the total of unpaid rents is £20, 9 shillings and 2³/₈ pence.

From the manorial accounts for 1349–50 of Drakelow in Cheshire. The manor was owned by the king.

Source 4: A monk writes about events after the plague of 1349.

After the plague many buildings of all sizes in every city fell into total ruin because there were so few survivors. In the same way many villages and hamlets were deserted, with no houses left standing, because everyone who had lived there was dead. Indeed, many of these villages were never inhabited again. In the following winter there was such a shortage of workers that many farm animals and other livestock wandered around untended.

From Henry Knighton's chronicle, written in the early 1390s.

Source 5: A royal order for an inquiry into a change of land use.

We have been approached by our subject, Roger de Cottisford, about a certain royal highway that passes through the middle of the hamlet of Tusmore which belongs to Roger. Before the pestilence Tusmore was entirely inhabited by Roger's serfs. Because of the death of these serfs it has been, from that time to this, empty of inhabitants, and remains so, and is intended to remain so in future. Roger plans to fence round the hamlet, blocking the royal highway. To do so he first requires our licence and he has asked that we grant him permission to fence the land. We are prepared to grant this, if it can be done without damage to us. We therefore order an inquiry into the matter.

From government records of changes to land use in 1357.

Source 6: An account of the fourth outbreak of plague.

In the summer of 1379 the plague broke out in the north of England on a scale never seen before. The plague raged so fiercely that almost the whole region was rapidly stripped of its best men. Among the middle classes it was said that nearly every house was deprived of its residents and left standing empty. Even large families were wiped out by the plague, with not one person left alive. But this was nothing compared to what followed.

For the hand of God was so heavy on us that villages and towns, which had once been packed with warlike, economical and wealthy men, and with settlers, were emptied of their inhabitants and left abandoned.

From Thomas Walsingham's 'History of England', written between 1379 and 1392.

Source 7: A recent account of the impact of the plague.

London survived. Probably it recovered as quickly as any city in England. In 1377 the population of the city itself seems only to have been about 35 000 but this was after further attacks of plague and takes no account of population growth in the area outside the walls. The fact that all the government work of the departments of chancery and the exchequer continued to be done in London was a powerful magnet. There was no city in which the villein, anxious to escape the attentions of a vengeful lord, could hide himself with greater confidence.

From a history book about the Black Death, written in 1969.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601

The demands of rebels

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Rebel demands reflected the concerns of the common people.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: An account of the Yorkshire rebellion of 1489.

The inhabitants of Yorkshire and County Durham refused to pay this tax, either oppressed by its magnitude, or by the advice of certain men who were secretly striving to create new trouble for King Henry. When the tax-gatherers saw that they were making no progress, they brought their problem to Henry Earl of Northumberland, the governor of that district. And he wrote a letter to the king indicating that the grieving people were crying out that, through no fault of their own, over the past few years they had been afflicted by a multitude of difficulties, and neither could nor would pay the demanded money. The king ordered the earl to collect the money by all means. Hearing the king's reply the people attacked the earl, as if he were the cause of the problem, and killed him. And this crime they committed was immediately followed by a far greater one. For next all men snatched up arms and set up Sir John Egremont as their leader, bawling that they were going to march against King Henry for the sake of defending their liberty.

From Polydore Vergil, 'English History'. This book was written on the orders of the king in 1512–13.

Source 2: Some demands made by the Pilgrims of Grace.

2. To have the Supreme Headship of the Church restored to the Pope as it used to be.
 3. We humbly beseech our sovereign lord the king that the Lady Mary be made legitimate, because of the danger that the crown of Scotland might inherit the throne.
 8. To have the Lord Cromwell, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Rich knight to be punished, for undermining the good laws of this realm and introducing the false beliefs of Protestants.
 13. The law about enclosures to be enforced, and all enclosures to be pulled down except in areas of mountains, forests and parks.

From the Pontefract Articles, drawn up on 2–4 December 1536.

Source 3: An account of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

The king was informed there was a new uprising made by the Northern men. And these men had bound themselves to each other by their oath. They declared, by their proclamations solemnly made, that their uprising should extend no farther than the maintenance and defence of the faith of Christ and deliverance of the Holy Church, and also for the furtherance of both public and private matters in the realm touching the wealth of the king's poor subjects. They named this, their traitorous journey, a pilgrimage. And this, the rebellious garrison of Satan, with his false signs of holiness, set forth and decorated themselves only to deceive the simple and ignorant people.

From Edward Hall's 'Chronicle', first published in 1542. This extract is about the years 1536–7.

Source 4: A response to the Western Rebellion.

What shall be said of you in a hundred years' time, when chronicles shall report that a certain portion of English people called Devonshiremen and Cornishmen rebelled in favour of the Roman Church (which will long before that day be utterly disproved and hated throughout the Christian world)? You rebel against your natural sovereign king who most earnestly works to set forth and publish the true word of God and the true religion of Christ unto you.

From a Protestant teacher and writer's 'Answer to the Commoners of Devonshire and Cornwall', 1549.

Source 5: Some demands made by rebels.

1. We pray that from henceforth no man shall enclose any more land.
5. We pray that reed ground and meadow ground may be at the same price as they were at the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII (1485).
8. We pray that priests who are unable to preach the word of God may be put out of their posts, and the people there, or the lord of the town, shall choose another priest.
20. We pray that every priest earning £10 a year or more shall teach the children of the poor in their parish.

From 'Kett's demands being in Rebellion', 1549.

Source 6: A proclamation issued by the Earls involved in the Northern Rebellion.

Proclamation by Thomas Earl of Northumberland and Charles Earl of Westmoreland, the Queen's true and faithful subjects, to all the same of the old and Catholic faith.

Know ye, that we, with many other of the nobility and others, have promised our faith for the furtherance of this. As various ill-disposed persons about Her Majesty have, by their crafty dealing, overthrown in this realm the true and Catholic religion, abused the Queen, dishonoured the realm, and now seek to procure the destruction of this nobility, we have gathered ourselves here together to resist force by force, and rather by the help of God and you good people, to redress those things amiss. If we shall not do it ourselves, the Catholic religion might be restored by foreigners, to the great hazarding of the state of our country.

From the 'Proclamation of the Earls', issued in 1569.

Source 7: An earl's explanation of the Northern Rebellion.

Our aim in assembling was the reform of religion and preservation of the person of the Queen of Scots because she was Her Majesty's next heir, in the event of Her Majesty having no children. I believed these aims were greatly favoured by most of the noblemen of the realm. I hoped that my Lord Leicester, and especially Lord Burghley, with his good judgement, had by this time been blessed with godly inspiration and would bring her Majesty to the true religion.

From the examination of the Earl of Northumberland, 1572.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s

Radicals, political parties and elections

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Source 7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Radicals were effective in politics in this period.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: An Act of Parliament.

Assemblies of various persons, collected for the purpose or under the pretext of agreeing on petitions, complaints, declarations, or other addresses to the King, or to either house of parliament, have of late been made to serve the ends of seditious persons, to the great danger of the public peace. Therefore be it enacted that no meeting, of any description of persons, exceeding the number of fifty persons shall be held, for the purpose of preparing any petition, complaint or declaration to the King, or to either house of parliament, for alteration of matters established in church or state.

From the 'Act for the more Effectively Preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies', 1795.

Source 2: A description of an election.

Our attempt to win a seat became the scorn and contempt of Whigs and Tories. Not a single morning paper could be said to be with us, most of them were point blank against us. They were all either for Whigs or Tories, not one for the people. They mocked us and laughed us to scorn. What a parcel of people who were nobody, common tailors, and barbers, to presume to win an election. We are laughed at for our folly, and condemned for our dishonesty, in exciting people to uproar under a pretence of seeking election, when we knew we had no chance of success.

From the writing of Francis Place, a radical, about the 1807 General Election.

Source 3: An article in a journal.

Many are afraid the Reformed Parliament will be driven by the popular impulse to effect great changes in the system of our laws without sufficient deliberation. Is there any solid foundation of this fear? We expect that the House of Commons will be influenced by the sentiments prevailing, not among the whole multitudes sometimes assembled at public meetings but among those who constitute the body of electors; that is, the middle classes as well as the upper; those possessing some property, and tolerably well informed upon political matters.

From the 'Edinburgh Review', a Whig journal, June 1831.

Source 4: A newspaper article.

There is one consideration which proves the wickedness of the leaders of the Chartists, namely this, that if their cause really be a good one, it is certain to be carried by peaceful and constitutional means, and therefore the resort to violence is wholly without excuse. With a free press, the right of meeting and petition, and a representative government, no honest cause ought to be despaired of. Has not the present generation had the strongest proof that this is true? Have we not seen the most extraordinary victories of truth and right over prejudice and self-interest? Did not a parliament of boroughmongers abolish the rotten boroughs? Did not a parliament of Englishmen, many of them slave-owners, extinguish slavery in our colonies? And after all this, can anyone doubt that Universal Suffrage will one day be carried if the people should be generally fit for the exercise of the Suffrage?

From 'The Designs of the Chartists and their Probable Consequences', published in the 'Leeds Mercury', 1839.

Source 5: A letter about parliamentary reform.

It seems to me that, while a Reform Bill is under discussion and petitions are being presented to Parliament from various classes, it is very desirable that women who wish for political enfranchisement should say so. I think the most important thing is to make a demand and commence the first humble beginnings of an agitation for which reasons can be given that are in harmony with the political ideas of English people in general. No idea is so universally accepted and acceptable in England as that taxation and representation ought to go together, and people in general will be much more willing to listen to the assertion that single women and widows of property have been unjustly overlooked, and left out from the privileges to which their property entitles them, than to the much more startling general proposition that sex is not a proper ground of distinction in political rights.

It seems to me, therefore, that a petition asking for the admission to the franchise of all women holding the requisite property qualification would be highly desirable now.

Helen Taylor to Barbara Bodichon, 9 May 1866. Both women campaigned for women's rights.

Source 6: A letter from a politician.

Popular representative organizations on the Birmingham model, sometimes called 'The Caucus' by those who do not know what a caucus really is, and have not taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the details of the Birmingham system, exist in 67 of the parliamentary boroughs in which contests have just taken place. In 60 of these, Liberal seats were gained or retained. In seven, only the Liberals were defeated, but in three, at least, of these cases a petition will be presented against the return on the ground of bribery.

This remarkable success is a proof that the new organization has succeeded in uniting all sections of the party, and it is a conclusive answer to the fears which some timid Liberals entertained that the system would be manipulated to favour particular interest groups. It has, on the contrary, deepened and extended the interest felt in the contest; it has fastened a sense of personal responsibility on the electors; and it has secured the active support, for the most part voluntary and unpaid, of thousands and tens of thousands of voters, who have been willing to work hard for the candidates in whose selection they have for the first time had an influential voice.

A letter from Joseph Chamberlain to 'The Times', 13 April 1880.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 7

Source 7: A Liberal election song.

Now that the battle has begun,
Like men we mean to fight,
We'll rally round the Grand Old Man*,
And struggle for the right.
For CYRIL DODD we'll do our best;
What's more, we shall not stop
Until the day of polling, when
We place him at the top.

* 'Grand Old Man' refers to the Liberal leader, William Gladstone.

From a Cambridge Borough election song of 1886.

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4 The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

The impact of war on the standard of living

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7 then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Source 7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Wars have produced social improvements.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: Recommendations following the Boer War.

It is a most disturbing fact that from 40% to 60% of the men who presented themselves for enlistment in the Boer War were found to be physically unfit for military service. Even if this proportion is no greater than in the past, surely it is something which no thinking man can wish to see continue. The parliamentary committee investigating this have indicated, in very considerable detail, a large number of measures which they think would tend to the improvement of the physical condition of the people. They are summarised in more than fifty recommendations including such subjects as overcrowding in our cities, the preservation or provision of open spaces, the prevention of smoke pollution of the atmosphere, the medical inspection of factories and workshops, the feeding of school children, rural housing, and allotments.

From a speech in the House of Lords by the Duke of Devonshire, 1905.

Source 2: Plans for the treatment of servicemen after the First World War.

The care of our soldiers and sailors, officers and men, whose heroism has won for us this great victory, is a primary obligation of patriotism. The Government will endeavour to assist any members of the armed forces who desire to have special industrial training as they return to civilian life. Plans have been prepared to acquire land for men who served in the war, either for cottages with gardens, allotments or small-holdings as the applicants may desire, with grants provided to assist in training and initial equipment.

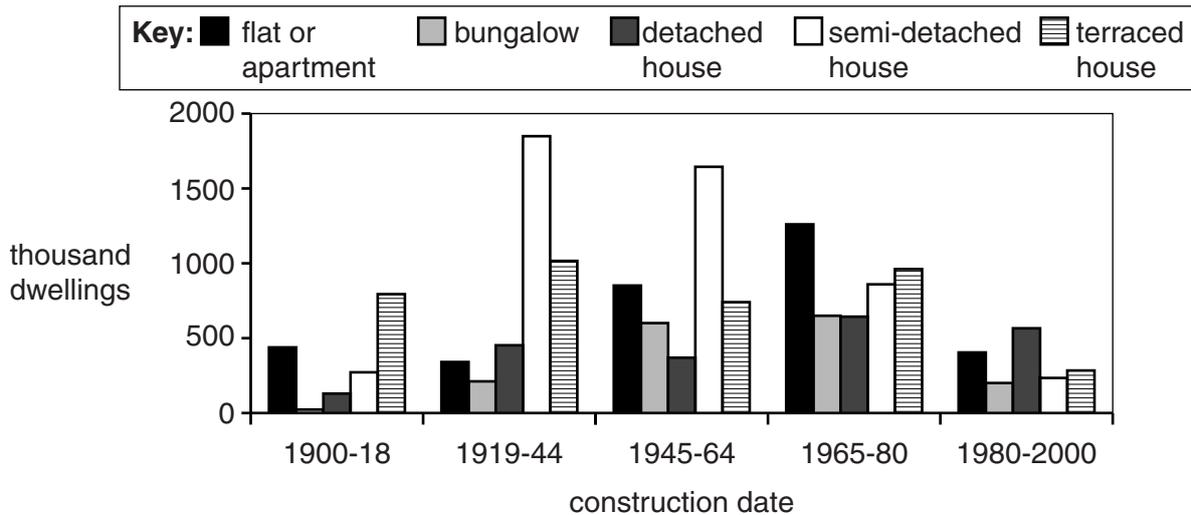
From the manifesto issued by the coalition of Lloyd George's Liberals and the Conservative party for the 1918 election.

Source 3: A view of the impact of the First World War.

The inflated hopes of the peace shrink and subside. The wage rates of four and a half million workers suffer their first general reduction. So also the great reform projects of 1918 are left only as hopes. The national education scheme is indefinitely postponed. The half-a-million houses that figured in the national reconstruction scheme dwindle to a bare 176,000. Minimum wage legislation is put aside while in some sections of industry working hours are extended.

From a book by an economist, published in 1921.

Source 4: A graph of house-building in the twentieth century.



New housing built in the UK since 1900.

Source 5: Government proposals about health care.

The Government has announced that they intend to establish a National Health Service, which will provide for everyone all the medical advice, treatment and care they require. The new service represents the natural next development in the long and continuous growth of the health services of the country. In the hospital services, despite previous achievements, it is not yet true that everyone can be sure of the right hospital and specialist facilities when they need them. These services have grown up bit-by-bit to meet different needs at different times and so they were usually organised as separate and independent services. The new health service must be planned so that all branches are related to each other and that everyone who uses the new service is assured of ready access to whichever of its services he or she needs.

From the Ministry of Health's plans for the National Health Service, 1944.

Source 6: A comparison of Britain before and after the Second World War.

Contrast Britain between the wars with Britain today. Then we had mass unemployment; mass fear; mass misery. Now we have full employment. Then, millions died from insecurity and want. Now we have social security for everyone. The dread of doctors' bills was a nightmare in countless homes so that good health cost more than most people could afford to pay. Now we have a national health scheme which is the admiration of the post-war world. There has, indeed, been progress, but much more remains to be done in the redistribution of income and property to ensure that those who create the nation's wealth receive their just rewards. Half of Britain's wealth is still owned by 1% of the population.

From the Labour Party manifesto, 1951.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 7

Source 7: A view of changes since 1945.

Britain and the British have changed profoundly since 1945. A principal driver of change has been a major growth in population, matched by rapidly rising expectations about lifestyle. Demands for mobility (cars) and space (houses) have ensured the transfer of land from agriculture and natural landscape to roads and housing, with multiple consequences for the environment and for the human experience. The composition of the population has undergone a marked transformation, due primarily to advances in medicine. In line with a general trend around the developed world, life expectancy has risen greatly for both men and women. This has meant that the average age has risen, a process accentuated by the extent to which the birth rate has remained static. Furthermore, large-scale immigration, particularly from the West Indies and South Asia, but also from other areas such as Eastern Europe, has made the population ethnically far more diverse.

From the BBC education website, December 2011.

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