

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon**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:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(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 1536–1569 (pages 4–5)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660 (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 William I and the Government of England 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 William's methods of government.

[30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that William I was hostile to the English.

[70]

[Total: 100 marks]

William I and the Government of England

Source A: A Norman chronicler gives his view of William's methods of government.

Edwin and Morcar, highest by birth of all the English, came to submit to William. They begged for his pardon and placed themselves and all their possessions at his mercy. The king generously showed his favour to them and restored all their possessions. Many English received more lands from William's generous gifts than they had done from their fathers or their former lords. Capable castellans* were brought over from France, in whose loyalty and competence William could trust. He gave them rich lands, in return for which they willingly endured danger. But no Frenchman was given anything unjustly taken from an Englishman.

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*Castellans were men in command of a castle and responsible for holding it if attacked.

*William of Poitiers, Deeds of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English,
written in the 1070s*

Source B: A chronicler who was born in England, but became a monk in Normandy, gives his account of William's actions.

After William had defeated the earls, Edwin being dead and Morcar languishing in prison, he divided up the chief provinces of England amongst his followers and made the humblest of the Normans men of wealth. He gave William FitzOsbern the county of Hereford to fight the warlike Welsh. Foreigners grew rich with the spoils of England, whilst its own sons were either shamefully slain or driven into exile. But, on the other hand, he gave the county of Northampton to earl Waltheof, the son of Siward, one of the greatest of the English and married him to his own niece, Judith.

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

Source C: A monk from the monastery at York describes William I's treatment of the city.

The city of York and the whole district round it, in spite of having given hostages to the king for keeping the peace, was disloyal, wicked and violently hostile. On that account William's army destroyed it with the sword, famine and flames. The church of St Peter was burned and all its charters and ornaments destroyed or lost. Later, Archbishop Ealdred died. The king gave the archbishopric to Thomas, treasurer of the church at Bayeux, a learned and distinguished man.

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Hugh the Chantor, History of the Church of York, written before 1139

Source D: A leading contemporary historian, famed for his scholarship, who had Anglo-Norman parents, gives his view of the situation.

If William was rather severe towards the English at times, his conduct can be excused since he found few of them to be faithful. This so exasperated him that he deprived the more powerful, first of their wealth, next of their estates, and, finally for some of them, their lives. He then allowed an English army with an English commander to oppose an invasion of Englishmen who had fled to Denmark and Ireland after the battle of Hastings, while the Norman army was left unemployed. This gave him a victory without any exertion on his part. The invaders were driven back but the commander of the English army was killed.

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William of Malmesbury, The Deeds of the Kings of the English, written about 1125.

Source E: An anonymous English monastic writer outlines William's treatment of a rebel.

Hereward was received by the king with kindness and honour, and after he had done homage to the king, he received his father's lands. Some of the king's soldiers at his court were indignant at this and attempted to do Hereward some harm. They brought many false reports to the king and cunningly impressed upon him that he should no longer have men who had been traitors near him. In order to satisfy them the king ordered Hereward to be taken into custody and there he remained. The Normans persuaded the king not to free him, declaring that, because of him, the country was not yet pacified.

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The Deeds of Hereward the Saxon, written in the twelfth century

Mid Tudor Crises 1536–69

Study the five Sources on the Elizabethan Church Settlement 1559–60 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 A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for arguments against the 1559 Supremacy Bill. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Catholics had more influence than Protestants on the Elizabethan Church Settlement [70]

Total: [100 marks]

The Elizabethan Church Settlement 1559–60

Source A: A Catholic nobleman speaks on the Supremacy Bill during a debate in the House of Lords.

The Supremacy Bill repeals all defences against wicked heresies and confuses religious beliefs. Catholic Mass is destroyed, sacraments denied, holy altars removed, priests allowed to marry and their children legitimised.

In altering religion, we give all other nations, some of them our friends and others our enemies, an opportunity to annoy us. If the Pope excommunicates England, what will the Kings of Spain or France do? We are surrounded. Add to this our own weakness and poverty at home and the evil nature of our people who will always rebel when given a little liberty, and the dangers are inevitable.

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Viscount Montagu, speech, 13 February 1559

Source B: The Archbishop of York, at that time retaining the office of Chancellor he held under Mary I, speaks on the Supremacy Bill during the same debate in the House of Lords.

Abandoning our links with Rome gives us four problems. Firstly, we must lose any involvement in general church councils. Secondly, we must give up all canon laws of the Roman Catholic Church. Thirdly, we must leave the unity of Christ's Church, abandon the Pope and risk being swamped by divisions. Her Majesty, being a woman by birth and nature, is not qualified to be Head of the Church. Your Lordships do not have the authority to make her Supreme over the Church. According to Church law, a woman may not interfere in Church affairs.

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Archbishop Heath, speech, 13 February 1559

Source C: The Spanish ambassador informs the King of Spain of the religious situation in England in the early months of Elizabeth's reign.

Before Mass at Christmas, Queen Elizabeth told the bishop not to elevate the host. I hear the pope may declare her illegitimate and accept the Scottish queen instead. Your Majesty should complain about the wicked plans of this heretical parliament. The accursed cardinal Pole left twelve bishoprics vacant, which will now be given to heretics. The Queen was so resolved to leave religion as her father left it that I could not believe she would accept the things discussed in parliament. It is scandalous that so many rogues should return from Germany and persuade her to accept them.

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Count Feria, report to Philip II, 20 February 1559

Source D: A Protestant, who had returned from exile on Elizabeth's accession, writes to a leading European reformer about the religious situation in England. He was appointed Bishop of Salisbury three months later.

In many places the Mass has naturally disappeared, without any laws against it. If the Queen would only ban it from her private chapel, it might easily be got rid of. If only because of circumstances at home and abroad, she sets an unfortunate example by retaining the crucifix in her private chapel. Keen as she is for the cause of true religion and change as early as possible, she must do this lawfully. She cannot appear to have been forced into reform by religious radicals. Despite opposition from Catholic bishops, parliament has made many religious changes.

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John Jewel, letter to Peter Martyr, 14 April 1559

Source E: Two Protestants, who returned from exile on Elizabeth's accession, write to a Swiss reformer about the impact on England of the Elizabethan Church Settlement.

May 1559: King Edward's Book of Common Prayer is used throughout England. Catholic bishops are suspended for causing confusion. Future bishops will have no palaces or country estates. The Queen refuses to be called the *head* of the Church of England, but accepts the title of governor, which has the same power. The Pope is removed and the mass abolished.

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July 1560: Injunctions published by the Queen require some Catholic ornaments and garments, which many clergy have begun to wear for the sake of obedience. Many congregations believe the popish beliefs are retained or will soon be restored.

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John Parkhurst (1559) and Thomas Lever (1560), letters to Henry Bullinger

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60

Study the five Sources on The Approach of Civil War 1640–42, 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 B and E.**

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes to the issues dividing King and Parliament.
[30]

- (b) Study all the Sources.**

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Parliament's desire for power prevented agreement with the King between 1640 and 1642.
[70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Approach of Civil War 1640–42

Source A: Charles I's most powerful critic in the House of Commons begins impeachment proceedings against the Earl of Strafford in the House of Lords.

Strafford has committed a malicious and dangerous treason against God, betraying His truth and worship; against the King, obscuring the glory and weakening the foundations of his throne; against the Commonwealth, by destroying safety and prosperity. His treasons are against the laws which protect and bind a king with the allegiance of his people. The Commons do not desire to reduce the prerogatives which belong to the King, which they know ensure their own liberty and peace. They seek to remove this person who has caused obstruction between the King and his people.

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John Pym, speech, 24 November 1640

Source B: The King explains to the House of Lords the urgency of addressing demands for reform presented by the Commons.

Some MPs, out of malice, make no distinction between reform and alteration of government. Church services are irreverently interrupted, petitions presented recklessly, and much of my revenue is withheld or disputed. Parliament pays for two armies at present in the heart of this kingdom, so agreement is urgent. I shall willingly end innovations, regulating all courts of justice according to law, and religion and government as they were in the purest times of Queen Elizabeth. I shall willingly give up parts of my revenue found illegal or grievous to the public. Although bishops may have overstretched their power, I cannot consent to remove their voice in parliament which is fundamental to this kingdom.

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Charles I, speech, 25 January 1641

Source C: A moderate MP, later a Royalist, explains to the House of Commons why he feels unable to vote in favour of the Grand Remonstrance.

Mr Speaker, when I first heard of the Remonstrance, I immediately imagined that, like faithful advisers, we should point out to the King, as in a mirror, the wicked advice of evil councillors; the restless turbulence of practising Papists; the treachery of false judges; the bold innovations and some superstition brought in by some political bishops and the rotten part of the clergy. I did not dream that we should tell lies to the people and refer to the King as an outsider. I do not understand the purpose of such a Remonstrance; at least I hope not.

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Sir Edward Dering, speech, 1 December 1641

Source D: Under pressure from the Queen and some of his advisers, the King draws up legal charges against five MPs.

They have traitorously tried to overthrow the laws and government, to deprive the King of his power, to place an arbitrary and tyrannical power over his subjects.

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They have traitorously denounced the King, to alienate the affections of his people and make them hate him.

They have tried to make the King's army disobey him and join their side.

They have traitorously invited a foreign power to invade England.

They have traitorously tried to subvert the rights of Parliament.

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By terror, they have tried to force Parliament to join them in their traitorous plans.

They have levied war against the King.

Charges against the Five MPs, 3 January 1642

Source E: On the eve of the Civil War, the House of Commons present to the King a nineteen-point reform programme as the basis for a political settlement.

We desire the Lords of your Majesty's Privy Council may be removed, except those approved by both Houses of Parliament.

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We desire that your Majesty would be pleased to consent to a reformation of Church government and services as both Houses of Parliament shall advise.

We desire that your Majesty will accept the arrangements for ordering the militia as both Houses of Parliament have appointed.

When these humble desires have been granted by your Majesty, we shall immediately settle on you a constant increase of revenue, to support your royal dignity in honour and plenty.

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The Nineteen Propositions, 1 June 1642

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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