

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY B

F983/01 Using Historical Evidence – British History

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 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** subquestions 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 2–4)
 - Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601 (pages 5–6)
 - Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control, 1780–1880s (pages 7–9)
 - 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

How different was the England of the 1320s from that of the 1440s?

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, and then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 6 and 7. Remember not to take the sources simply at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: The power of those in authority was unchanged throughout the period from the 1320s to the 1440s.

- (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 unrest in 1327 and 1334.

At St Albans a commune was set up which demanded two burgesses to go to parliament, rights relating to common land, power to grind corn in private houses, and a town bailiff free from the abbot's jurisdiction. While preparations for a discussion in London were pending the townspeople assaulted the abbey, but failed to breach the gates; they were, however, more successful in London, where their appeal to alleged ancient rights was upheld and a letter obtained from the king ordering a compromise. This was forced upon the abbey by the abbot. The town enjoyed its freedom for seven years, when another abbot decided upon action after his spiritual jurisdiction had been resisted. In the brawl that followed both the abbot's marshal and the burgess on whom he was serving a summons were killed, and in the series of lawsuits which ensued the townspeople lost all the liberties they had won in 1327.

From D. Knowles, 'The Religious Orders in England'. This extract is based on an account in the 'Deeds of the Abbots of St Albans', a history written by monks from the abbey.

Source 2: A clergyman passes on the orders of the king.

Our most excellent king, Edward, sent letters requesting the Archbishop of Canterbury to have prayers said for the peace of the church and the realm of England, so that Almighty God might save and protect the king's realm of England from pestilence and mortality. But death stopped the archbishop from putting the royal request into practice. Wishing to make good what he left unfinished, we command you to give instructions in all haste to every bishop and priest to celebrate masses and organise processions every Wednesday and Friday. This should be done so that God might snatch the people of England from these trials and preserve frail humans from these plagues and mortalities. And so that those subject to you should be made the more eager to do these things, you should arrange to grant indulgences to every one of your flock undertaking the things specified above.

From a letter sent by the Prior of Canterbury to the Bishop of London, September 1348.

Source 3: An introduction to a law about employment.

It was recently ordained by our lord the king, and by the assent of the prelates, nobles, and others of his council, that idle and malicious servants, both men and women, who were not willing to serve after the pestilence, without taking excessive wages of servants, should be bound to serve. They should receive the salary and wages they were accustomed to receive five or six years before. It was ordained that any servants refusing to serve in such a manner should be punished by imprisonment, as in this new statute is more plainly stated. Therefore various people were commissioned in every county to inquire and punish all those which offend against the ordinance. Now, the king has been given to understand in this present parliament, by petition, that the said servants have no regard to the said ordinance. Instead, in their greed they refuse to serve greater or lesser men, unless they have livery and wages to the double or treble of that they were wont to take before the time of pestilence, to the great damage of the great men, and of the petitioners. The said petitioners beg for a remedy of this ill.

From the Statute of Labourers, 1351.

Source 4: An account of a court case in the 1350s.

On the appointed day the abbot returned to Hedon to answer the charges before the justices. In making his reply he denied that there was any case to answer, because John, William, Thomas and William were his serfs, and serfs of the church of Meaux, and that the abbot and his predecessors had owned them time out of mind. The said John, William, Thomas and William were then examined individually, and they frankly admitted that they and their ancestors were serfs of the abbot and monastery. But they claimed that this did not mean that the abbot need not answer them, and they sought compensation of £5 each. But it seemed to the judges and the court that there was no case to answer, since John, William, Thomas and William had individually confessed themselves to be serfs of the abbot and monastery, and the ruling was that the serfs should get nothing for their claim. But the serfs, undeterred by the fact that they had admitted their servile status and that the judgement had been given against them accordingly, still pursued the matter.

*From the Chronicle of Meaux Abbey in East Yorkshire, written by Thomas de Burton, abbot, in 1396.
The charges against the abbot were that he had broken the Statute of Labourers.*

Source 5: An account of events in 1381.

At this time, there fell in England great mischief and rebellion of moving of the common people, by which deed England was at a point to have been lost without recovery. There was never realm nor country in so great danger as it was in that time, and all because of the ease and riches that the common people had, which moved them to this rebellion, the which did much hurt. It was a marvellous thing and of poor foundation that this mischief began in England, and to give example to all manner of people I will speak thereof as it was done, as I was informed, and of the incidents thereof.

From Froissart's Chronicle, written in the late 1380s.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCES 6 AND 7.

Source 6: A poem.

See how England mourns, drenched in tears. The people, stained by sin, quake with grief. Plague is killing men and beasts. Why? Because vices rule unchallenged here.

Rulers are motivated by favour, not wisdom; power thrusts the unworthy into jobs; the mercy of kings is governed by favourites; patrons are swayed by love and money.

Alas! rectors and vicars have changed their ways. They're hirelings now, not true shepherds, and their works are motivated by the desire for money. Such workers deserve to come to grief.

Such men prefer furs to hair shirts; they stuff their bellies with dainties and then abandon themselves to limitless depravity. Propped up by riches, they live contrary to what is right.

From an anonymous poem, 'On the pestilence', written in the late 14th century.

Source 7: A chapel built in the mid-15th century.



The Beauchamp chapel, begun in 1443, to house the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601

The effectiveness of protest and rebellion

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

Interpretation: The Tudor Rebellions had little chance of success.

- (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 description of a rebellion.

In this year about the beginning of May, a great rising of the people occurred in the kingdom beginning in Cornwall where the ringleader was a smith named Michael Joseph. A great multitude of people supported him, but there was none of noble blood except Lord Audley. Crossing the counties of Devonshire, Somerset and Wiltshire, they came at length to Blackheath, on the outskirts of London, on 16th June, where they pitched their camp for the night. On the morrow, 17th June, Henry VII met them with a great multitude of nobles. He gained the victory without great slaughter on either side and the said captain and Lord Audley with others were captured and committed in chains to the Tower for their deeds.

From a chronicle written at Merton College, Oxford, about events in 1497.

Source 2: An Act of Attainder.

Forasmuch as Sir Robert Chamberleyn knight, and Richard White gentleman traitorously imagined and compassed the death and destruction of our sovereign lord, and also the subversion of all this realm, then and there traitorously levied war against our sovereign lord and adhered them traitorously to Charles the French king, ancient enemy of our sovereign lord and this realm, against their duty and allegiance. Be it therefore enacted by authority of this present parliament that the said Robert and Richard stand and be attainted for high treason, and forfeit all manors, lands, tenements, rents, reversions and other inherited property.

From an Act of Parliament passed in 1491.

Source 3: An account of a rebellion.

After the king's highness was informed of this newly arisen insurrection he, making no delay in so weighty a matter, caused with all speed the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the marquis of Exeter, the earl of Shrewsbury and others, accompanied by his mighty and royal army which was of great power and strength, immediately to set upon the rebels. But when these noble captains and counsellors approached the rebels and saw their number and how they were determined on battle, they worked with great prudence to pacify all without shedding blood.

From Edward Hall's Chronicle of events in 1536, published in 1542.

Source 4: An eyewitness account of a rebellion in 1549.

For the extinguishing of this rebellion the King and his Council appointed Sir John Russell, Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Grey of Wilton and others, with a body of horse and foot-soldiers. Amongst these were certain foreigners that came with Lord Grey. These were German and Hanoverian captains, with a band of horsemen, mostly Italians; also an Italian captain from Genoa with a band of Italian foot soldiers.

The Lord Privy Seal, general of this army, upon his approaching towards the rebels, sent unto them the King's Proclamation; the purpose of which was, that all such persons as were unlawfully assembled, and did not within three days submit themselves to the Lord Privy Seal, should be deemed rebels against the King.

By this proclamation His Majesty, in order to strike a greater terror to the rebels and to give encouragement to his faithful subjects to assist in subduing the rebels, gave them all the goods which belonged to the rebels at the time of their rebellion.

From John Hooker, 'The description of the City of Exeter'. Hooker was a citizen of Exeter at the time of the rebellion. He wrote the description in the 1590s.

Source 5: A report about unrest.

The people of this town of London are murmuring about the cruel enforcement of the recent acts of Parliament on religion which has now begun. The haste with which the bishops have proceeded in this matter may well cause a revolt. Although it may seem necessary to apply severe punishments as an example to intimidate others, I do not think your Majesty should allow further executions to take place unless the reasons are overwhelmingly strong and the offences committed have been so scandalous as to justify this punishment in the eyes of the people. Otherwise I foresee that the people may be hostile towards you. And if this should happen and the people got the upper hand, the persons of your Majesty and the Queen might be in peril.

From a letter to Philip of Spain, the husband of Queen Mary, from his ambassador in England, 1555.

Source 6: Royal instructions.

In a matter that touches us so near, we can in no wise find it convenient to grant pardon or other show of favour unto those that do not humbly and earnestly sue for the same; indeed, and though they should sue for it, it stands not with our honour to pardon the earls and their principal adherents without further deliberation by us to be had hereof, seeing they have so openly shown themselves rebels, and so grievously and arrogantly offended us and our laws.

From a letter to the Earl of Sussex, the President of the Council of the North, from Queen Elizabeth, written in 1569.

Source 7: A letter.

Her Majesty has lately had occasion to make great levies of men and to burden the city of London with other extraordinary charges. Nevertheless, Her Majesty is given to understand that upon these and other similar occasions the exempt places within the city of London do not only refuse to furnish soldiers for their parts, and to contribute as they ought to do, but do retain such persons as absent themselves and have recourse thither, thereby seeking to avoid the impressing, to the hindrance and defrauding of her Majesty's service.

From a letter from the Privy Council to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, 1598.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control, 1780–1880s

The aims and methods of popular politics

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

Interpretation: Popular politics was not revolutionary during 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: A verse from a popular song.

And now the folks begin to shout,
Hear the rumours they did this and that.
But very few did sorrow show
That the Albion Mills were burnt so low.
Says one they had it in their power,
For to reduce the price of flour,
Instead of letting the bread raise,
But now the Mills are all in a blaze,
In lighters there was saved wheat,
But scorched and scarcely fit to eat.
Some Hundred Hogs served different ways
While Albion Mills were in a blaze.
Now God bless us one and all,
And send the price of bread may fall.
That the poor with plenty may abound,
Tho' the Albion Mills burnt to the ground.

*From a broadsheet with a popular song celebrating the Burning of the Mills,
published March 1791, by C. Sheppard.*

Source 2: A letter to a textile factory owner.

Sir,

Information has just been given in, that you are a holder of those detestable Shearing Frames, and I was desired by my men to give you fair warning to pull them down, and you will take notice that if they are not taken down by the end of next week, I shall detach one of my lieutenants with at least 300 men to destroy them, and further more take notice that if you have the impudence to fire on any of my men, they have orders to murder you and burn all your Housing.

Manufacturers in the following places are going to rise and join us in redressing their wrongs viz Manchester, Wakefield, Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Oldham, Rochdale and all the Cotton Country. The weavers in Glasgow and many parts of Scotland will join us; the Papists in Ireland are rising to a man. The immediate cause of us beginning was that Rascally Letter of the Prince Regent to Lords Grey and Grenville which left us no hope of a change for the better, by his falling in with that damned set of Rogues Perceval & Co to whom we attribute all the miseries of our country but we hope for assistance from the French Emperor in shaking off the Yoke of the Rottenest, wickedest and most Tyrannical Government that ever existed, then down comes all our tyrants from the greatest to the smallest, and we will be governed by a just Republic. We will never lay down our arms till the House of Commons passes an act to put down all the machinery hurtful to the Commonalty. But we petition no more, that won't do, fighting must.

Signed by the General of the Army of Redressers, Ned Ludd, Clerk.

From a letter to a Huddersfield master, 1812.

Source 3: A description of an event.

That morning we set off to the loom-breaking. When we had got on the road we saw horse soldiers coming towards us. There was a stop then. The soldiers came forward, their drawn swords glittering in the air. The people opened out to let the soldiers get through. Some threw their pikes over the dyke and some did not. When the soldiers had come into the midst of the people, the officers called out, 'Halt!' All expected that the soldiers were going to charge, but the officers made a speech to the mob and told them what the consequences would be if they persisted in what they were going to do. Some of the old fellows from the mob spoke. They said, 'What are we going to do? We're starving. Are we to starve to death?' The soldiers were fully equipped with haversacks and they emptied their sandwiches amongst the crowd. Then the soldiers left and there was another meeting. Were the power looms to be broken or not? Yes, it was decided. They must be broken at all costs.

A participant recalls an incident in Lancashire in 1826.

Source 4: A reaction to the Great Reform Act.

The Bill was carried, but popular expectations had been formed that were not easily realised. The working man thought that the enfranchised middle classes did not do what they might to attempt to realise them, but that they looked more to their own class interests than to those of the unenfranchised who had helped them to attain the Bill. This produced feelings of disappointment and vexation among the working classes towards the middle classes, and a current of popular distrust and ill-feeling set in strongly against them and the Whigs, whose strength they were thought to compose.

From Robert Lowery's memoirs. Lowery was a Chartist leader whose memoirs were published in 1856–57.

Source 5: A description of events in 1842.

The bourgeoisie gave the order to fire upon the crowd in Preston, so that the unintentional revolt of the people stood all at once face-to-face, not only with the whole military power of the Government, but with the whole property-holding class as well. The working-men, who had no special aim, separated gradually, and the insurrection came to an end without evil results. Later, the bourgeoisie tried to whitewash itself by expressing a horror of popular violence by no means consistent with its own revolutionary language of the spring: laid the blame of insurrection upon Chartist instigators, whereas it had itself done more than all of them together to bring about the uprising. The Chartists, who were all but innocent of bringing about this uprising, were prosecuted and convicted, while the bourgeoisie escaped without loss.

From Friedrich Engels, 'The Condition of the Working Class in England', 1845.

Source 6: The aims of an association.

Our numbers and our position as skilled artisans of this country give us an influence which, if wisely directed, would greatly advance the interests of the toiling masses of our fellow countrymen in every direction. All the evils under which we suffer have a common origin – namely, an excess of political power in the hands of those holding a higher social position. We must not forget that we are citizens, and as such should have citizens' rights. By obtaining these rights we shall be able more effectually to secure our legitimate rights as Unionists. Our object, therefore, is to create an organisation for the purpose of obtaining our rights as citizens; or, in other words, our just share of political power. These objects are precise and definite – namely, registered manhood suffrage by the ballot.

*From 'Address of the Manhood Suffrage and Vote by Ballot Association'.
This address was published in 'Reynolds' Newspaper' in 1862.*

Source 7: A record of a Trades Unionist's report.

One of the great objects of the Association was the improvement of the condition of working miners in respect to the improvement of ventilation, the shortening of hours of boy labour, better regulation in respect to the weighing, and an improvement of the management of mines. He thought they were warranted in saying they had succeeded in the objects they started with in a manner that few bodies of working men had done. They succeeded for two reasons – the first was that their movement was exclusively confined to the miners themselves. The second was that all the way, step by step, they stood up to the stern opposition of those who are called the employers of the country.

*From the Proceedings of the National Conference of Miners, 1875.
This section reports part of the chairman's speech.*

The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

Responses to war

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 6 and 7. Remember not to take the sources simply at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Opposition to war has had little effect.

- (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 description of a demonstration.

At Charing Cross we came into a great concourse of people, clapping and cheering. They welcomed our slender ranks as an expression of the old, old cry: “Not might, but rights” – a symbol of the triumph of the spirit over sordid materialism, and of their own often frustrated hopes and long unsatisfied desires. To them we were protesters against their sorrows, and true believers in the living possibility of a world of happiness. In their jolly kindness some shouted: “Good old Sylvia!” I gave my hands to many a rough grip. They pressed round me, ardent and gay, sorrowful, hopeful, earnest. Many a woman’s eyes brimmed with tears as she met mine; I knew, by a sure instinct, that she had come across London, overweighted with grief, to ease her burden by some words with me.

As we entered the square a rush of friends, with a roar of cheers and a swiftness which prevented any hostile approach, bore us forward, and hoisted a group of us on the east plinth, facing the Strand, whilst the banner-bearers marched on westward, where the banners were to be handed up; but the north side was packed with soldiers who fell upon the approaching banners and tore them to shreds.

From an account by Sylvia Pankhurst of a demonstration against conscription on 8 April 1916.

Source 2: A view of World War 1.

My own view – as of the Independent Labour Party with which I was associated – remained one of opposition to the war, and there were a number of Liberals who shared this view in general. There would be no point in denying the considerable public enthusiasm for hostilities. The overwhelming majority of the people supported the Liberal Government in its declaration of war after Germany’s invasion of Belgium. Every possible influence was brought to bear to create that attitude. The Conservatives were for the war. All the newspapers were in support, and there was no difficulty in whipping up public opinion to near fever pitch.

*From Herbert Morrison’s Memoirs, published in 1960.
Morrison became Deputy Prime Minister in 1945.*

Source 3: A view of pacifism.

Whilst acknowledging that many pacifists are sincere (though their attitude to the fight for freedom is, to say the least, curious) it is unfortunately true that a great deal of the pacifist propaganda circulating in this country is inspired by political rather than anti-war motives. The curious position today is that organisations which, in the ordinary way, are completely opposed to each other are now adopting more or less the same slogans and working to the same ultimate end. That end is the stopping of hostilities, leaving Germany in possession of the field. The Allies are criticised for wanting a war to ensure justice for the oppressed and a Europe freed from the nightmare of recurring war. There is every indication, however, that the immense majority of the people are firmly behind the Government in their determination to end Nazi aggression.

From an article in the 'Berkshire Chronicle', 3 November 1939.

Source 4: A comparison of protests against the Vietnam War and the Iraq War.

Hilary Wainwright went on the anti-Vietnam war demos of the 1960s which influenced Harold Wilson's decision not to send troops in support of the Americans. Those much smaller protests, she says, had a constructive impact within a political system where the Labour Party tolerated dissent and MPs listened – a stark contrast to the Iraq anti-war march in 2003. 'We saw there were mechanisms for political change within the system. Now there's no longer that sense that movements trigger parliamentary change.' The government's refusal to listen to the anti-Iraq war march was 'such a dramatic illustration of a dysfunctional democracy' that Wainwright believes it has shaped a 'strong and growing' taste for direct action.

From an article published in the 'Guardian' newspaper in 2013.

Source 5: A view of the Greenham Common protests.

The protest was represented to us as a mass demonstration. Very occasionally, and I must admit this was only in the very early stages, not in the late stages, I was able to talk to some of these people. Their view was that everything that we were doing was wrong and they didn't believe in nuclear energy, they didn't believe in the military and they didn't believe in the Conservative government and they would like to do everything they could to protest. There was, I suppose, to them some logic in it. I missed this. My job was very simple, to get the base there, to get it organised, to get it operational, to produce all the facilities for the Americans to go operational. The problem with the more vocal elements outside was that they didn't want to listen to any logic. There was nothing that I, or anyone else, could say that would make a difference.

A statement by Ron Meredith, who was RAF commander of the Greenham Common base from 1980 to 1983.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCES 6 AND 7.

Source 6: The achievements of CND.

CND has continuously reminded politicians and the general public alike about how immoral and destructive nuclear weapons are and how it would be (as it was before) a terrible human tragedy if they were ever used again. We have helped to create an environment in which the use of nuclear weapons cannot be considered. The majority of British people are now against nuclear weapons and it is the same globally. In practical terms we have, working with others nationally and internationally, also been an important force in pressing our government and others to conclude a number of treaties such as the Partial Test Ban Treaty, the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. We also campaigned strenuously against the Neutron bomb; plans for this appalling device were shelved as a result.

CND continues to attract strong support from all ages and walks of life and our members – who determine CND’s policy and direction through our democratic structures – are our greatest resource. There are huge amounts of experience, commitment and determination in our campaign and we will continue to work towards our goal until a world free of all nuclear weapons is achieved.

‘What we’ve achieved’, from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament’s website.

Source 7: A view of the 2003 Anti-War demonstration in London.

If someone was to say the anti-war movement achieved nothing, I think that is plain, flat wrong.

If you are saying we didn’t succeed in extracting Britain from the invasion, which was what we were trying to do, that’s clearly the case. The way Blair, the cabinet and the political establishment present it is that all of these ants run around on the streets, but it doesn’t affect what they are doing. But actually the ants running around on the streets very nearly brought the British part of the invasion to a halt and very nearly toppled Tony Blair as he himself acknowledged at the time – he said ‘I may have to resign over this’.

We achieved a lot, and a hell of a lot more than we realise ...

From a comment by Milan Rai, a British peace campaigner, in ‘Peace News’, 2013.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.