



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level History A

Y105/01 England 1445–1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII

Wednesday 13 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

Wars of the Roses 1445–1461

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1** Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the support of Richard, Earl of Warwick was crucial to Yorkist success in the years 1455 to 1461. [30]

Source A: A description of the First Battle of St Albans, 1455.

Lord Clifford kept strongly the barriers so that the Duke of York might not in any way enter nor break into the town but the Earl of Warwick took and gathered his men together and ferociously broke in by the garden side between the sign of the Key and the sign of the Chequer in Hollowell Street; and as soon as they were in the town they blew trumpets and shouted with a great voice: ‘A Warwick! A Warwick!’ At once after the breaking in they set on them manfully. The Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Clifford and about 50 more of the King’s followers were slain; the King was wounded as were also the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Stafford, the Earl of Dorset and Sir John Wenlock.

The Paston Letters, 1455

Source B: A description of the return of the Duke of York from Ireland in 1460.

While the people were wavering in doubt and the lord King was assembled with the prelates, peers and commons in parliament for the good of the realm, the Duke of York with the pomp of a great following and horns and trumpets arrived in no small exultation of spirit. He advanced with determined step on the royal throne and laid his hand on the cushion, keeping it there for a short while. At last, drawing it back, he looked at the gazing assembly. The Archbishop of Canterbury asked him if he wished to see the Lord King but the Duke seemed irritated and replied curtly, ‘I know of no person in this realm whom it does not behove to come to me rather than I should visit him.’ When the news of the Duke’s high-handedness reached the people, they at once began to murmur against him.

Whethamstede’s Chronicle, 1460

Source C: An account of the Second Battle of St Albans in February, 1461.

When the Battle of Wakefield was over, Queen Margaret came from Scotland to York where it was decided by the counsel of the lords to march in force to London and to rescue King Henry from the hands of his enemies. On Shrove Tuesday took place the Battle of St Albans, where the Duke of Norfolk and the Earls of Warwick and Arundel and many others fled the field. And the prince came to his father, King Henry, in the field and was dubbed knight. In the battle were killed 2,000 men.

The Annals of William of Worcester, 1461

Source D: An account of the accession of Edward IV in 1461.

On the 28 February, 1461 the Earl of March and the Earl of Warwick came to London with a great power, and on Sunday afterwards all the host mustered in St John's field and there were read among them certain articles and points in which King Henry had offended against the realm and then they were asked whether they would have the Earl of March as King and they cried 'Yeal!'; when the Earl of March was told the people had chosen him as king, he thanked them and, by the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Warwick and others, consented to take the crown upon him.

Six Town Chronicles, 1461

SECTION B**England 1461–1509**

Answer **ONE** question.

2* To what extent was the crisis of 1470 brought about by the marriage of Edward IV to Elizabeth Woodville? **[20]**

3* To what extent was Henry VII's foreign policy motivated by the need to secure his dynasty on the English throne? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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