



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Wednesday 5 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**A Level History A**

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

**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.

**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 William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, deserved his poor reputation. [30]

**Source A: An extract from a letter of William de la Pole to his son as he left England for exile in 1450.**

I charge you in any wise to flee the company and counsel of proud men, of covetous men, and of flattering men, the more especially and mightily to withstand them, and not to draw nor to meddle with them, with all your might and power; and to draw to you and to your company good and virtuous men, and such as be of good conversation, and of truth, and by them shall ye never be deceived nor repent you of.

*William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, writing to his son, 1450*

**Source B: An extract from the manifesto issued by Jack Cade in his rebellion of 1450.**

The law serves of nought else in these days but to do wrong. Our sovereign lord has lost his law, his merchandise is lost, his common people destroyed, the sea is lost, France is lost; the King owes more than ever any King of England ought. We will that all men know we blame not all the lords, nor all those that are about the King's person, but all such as may be found guilty by just and true inquiry and by the law. The King's just and true commons desire the King will remove from him all the false supporters of the Duke of Suffolk and to take about his noble person his true blood of the royal realm, the Duke of York, exiled by the noising of the false traitor, Suffolk. Also to take about his person the mighty prince, the Duke of Exeter, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Norfolk and the true earls and barons.

*Cade's Manifesto, 1450*

**Source C: An extract from an account of how the French were able to recapture Normandy in 1449.**

First of all, the King of France imposed such good order on the conduct of his men-at-arms that it was a fine thing for he has caused them to be equipped with good and sure armour and weapons. And these men-at-arms were paid each month so that they did not venture to take or ransom any of the people of the countryside nor to seize any victuals without paying for them. The war was conducted in masterly fashion, valiantly and honourably. Just as important was the provision the King had made in his artillery for warfare so that never in the memory of man did a Christian king have such numerous artillery at one time, nor so well-furnished with powder, shot and all other things necessary. When places were hard-pressed, the King, of his kindness, always wished to take them by composition to avoid the shedding of blood and the destruction of his own country.

*Jacques le Bouvier, Berry king-of-arms, in 'Le Recouvrement de Normandie', 1450, and included in Jean de Waurin's 'Collection of the Chronicles' compiled between 1445 and 1471*

**Source D: An account of the death of the Duke of Suffolk in 1450.**

I am right sorry of what I have to say and have so washed this little bill with sorrowful tears that you shall scarcely read it. The Duke of Suffolk sent letters from his ship to certain of his trusted men towards Calais, to know how he would be received, saying he was by the King's commandment sent there. He then met a ship called *Nicholas of the Tower*, with other ships waiting on it, all of whom had knowledge of the Duke's coming. The Duke was imprisoned in the *Nicholas* and some say he wrote many thanks to be delivered to the King. He had his confessor with him and some say he was tried in the ship and found guilty but that is not truly known. He asked the name of the ship, and when he knew it he remembered Stacy, who had said if he could escape the Tower, he should be safe; and then his heart failed him, for he thought he was deceived. And in the sight of all he was drawn out of the great ship into a boat, and there was an axe and a block; and one of the most ignorant of the ship bade him lay down his head, and he should be fairly treated, and die by a sword; and the man took a rusty sword, and smote off his head with half a dozen strokes, and took away his gown of russet and his doublet of velvet and laid his body on the sands of Dover.

*William Lomnor writing to John Paston in 1450*

## SECTION B

## England 1461–1509

Answer **ONE** question.

- 2\*** How successful was the second reign of Edward IV (1471–83)? [20]
- 3\*** 'The threat posed by the Pretenders underlined the essential weakness of Henry VII at home.'  
How far do you agree? [20]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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