



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 12 October 2020 – Afternoon**

**A Level History A**

**Y106/01** England 1485–1558: the Early Tudors

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A. Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.

**INFORMATION**

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

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

## SECTION A

## Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558

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 England was a Protestant country by the death of Edward VI in 1553. [30]

**Source A: The accounts kept by the churchwardens of a Worcester parish record the impact of the Edwardian Reformation in the Midlands.**

1548 Payment for the hewing down of the seats of the images in the church and whiteliming the church

1548–9 Money received for a lamp and censer

Money received for a copper cross

Money received for a holy water pot, organ pipes, case and coffer of the organ

Payment for the writing of two inventories of church goods

Payment for writing of the scriptures and painting the church

Payment for taking down the altars and paving where the altars stood

1552–3 Money received for the rood loft

Payment for taking down the rood loft

*From the Churchwardens' Accounts, St Michael's Bedwardine, Worcester*

**Source B: A German protestant who arrived in England in 1548, and taught theology at Cambridge University, sends news of religious events in England to one of the leading European protestants.**

The bishops have not yet agreed on Christian doctrine, let alone the rules of the Church, and very few parishes have qualified clergymen. Sometimes the clergy read the service rapidly, so that the ordinary people have no more understanding of it than if it were still in Latin rather than English. When these problems are presented to the bishops, they say they cannot correct them without an Act of Parliament. Though Parliament meets every year, the number of secular matters stops Church affairs being discussed. When you next write to the Duke of Somerset, you must urge him to reform the Church.

*Martin Bucer, letter to John Calvin, June 1550*

**Source C: An Act of Parliament of 1552 condemns the absence of people from church and imposes the Second Book of Common Prayer.**

In spite of the introduction of the First Common Prayer Book by Parliament, a great number of people in this realm wilfully and damnably refuse to come to their parish churches on Sundays and holy days. In future those who are absent shall be punished by the Church courts. The First Common Prayer Book has produced doubts about the form of worship, so the king has ordered a Second Book of Common Prayer to replace it. Anyone who uses another form of worship shall be imprisoned for six months.

*Second Act of Uniformity, 1552*

**Source D: In 1552 Archbishop Cranmer rewrites the Communion or Eucharist service.**

Hear us O merciful father we beg you; and grant that we, receiving these your gifts of bread and wine, according to Christ's example, in remembrance of his death, may share in his most blessed body and blood.

*And when the minister delivers the bread, he shall say:*

Take and eat this, in remembrance that Christ died for you, and feed on him in your heart by faith, with thanksgiving.

*And when the minister delivers the cup, he shall say:*

Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for you, and be thankful.

*The Book of Common Prayer, 1552*

## SECTION B

## England 1485–1547

Answer **ONE** question.

- 2\* 'Improving trade was the most important consideration of Henry VII's foreign policy.' How far do you agree? [20]
- 3\* 'Wolsey's law reforms were his greatest domestic achievement.' How far do you agree? [20]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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