

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY

British History Enquiries

Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1660

F963/01

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page answer booklet

Other materials required:

None

**Thursday 19 May 2011
Morning**

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 1536–69 (pages 4–5)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60 (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 Government under the Normans 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 **B** and **C**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the nature of William II's government. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Norman government was concerned with justice for all. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Government under the Normans

Source A: An Anglo-Saxon writer describes the response of William II to defiance from Earl Robert of Northumberland.

In 1095 at Easter, Earl Robert would not come to court, so the King ordered the army to go against him and he defeated Robert's men and took many of his supporters into custody. He then went to Bamburgh castle and besieged Robert there. After William went to Wales to deal with rebellion there, Robert crept out of Bamburgh one night but the remaining king's men were aware of what he was doing and captured him. When the King returned he gave orders to take Earl Robert of Northumberland to Bamburgh and put out both his eyes unless the defenders surrendered the castle. As a result the castle was given up. 5

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1095

Source B: A chronicler who was a prominent clergyman and was born in East Anglia describes the government of William II.

In 1097 Archbishop Anselm left England because the evil king would permit nothing right to be done in his kingdom. William harassed the shires for endless taxes in order to build a wall round the Tower of London, to build the royal hall at Westminster and to satisfy the greediness of his household. In 1098 William was in Normandy, occupied with revolts and half killing the English people with his harsh taxation. In 1099 he made Ranulf Flambard bishop of Durham and judge over all England. But Ranulf treated justice with disdain, and the king's friends robbed and overran the country, going unpunished. 10

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written between 1123 and 1133

Source C: A leading scholar, who had Anglo-Norman parents, describes the government of William II.

William II turned his thoughts to plunder. His greed was encouraged by Ranulf, a clergyman of the lowest origin, but raised to eminence by his cleverness. At his suggestion positions in the church were put up for sale. Whenever the death of any bishop or abbot was announced, some person was sought to fill their place, not from their moral worth but from the money they could pay. These things appeared the more disgraceful because in his father's time persons who were truly deserving were appointed. But in the lapse of a very few years everything was changed.

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

Source D: A chronicler who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy gives an account of William I's government.

Under William I English and Normans lived peacefully together. No-one dared to pillage but lived contentedly with his neighbour. The King's passion for justice dominated the kingdom, encouraging others to follow his example. He struggled to learn the English language so that he could understand the pleas of the conquered people without an interpreter, and benevolently pronounced fair judgements for each one as justice required.

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

Source E: A modern historian comments on the reforms and role of William I and his sons in the application of the law.

William I did not abolish the Saxon laws but oversaw their administration. He made a few changes, but generally speaking, natives who had lived through the conquest died under the same laws into which they had been born. He introduced a new method of proof, the judicial combat. This new ordeal was from the first allowed to Englishmen and it outlived trial by water or hot iron. The two great changes brought in by the Conqueror, the introduction of forest laws and church courts, affected natives and invaders alike. The Conqueror and his sons held themselves responsible for seeing justice was done and they would intervene on behalf of petitioners, but only after evidence of a lack of justice from the shire courts.

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Frank Barlow, The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042–1216, published 1955

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–1569

Study the five Sources on The Problem of Female Rule, 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 **C**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for views on a foreign marriage for a female ruler. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that female rule was a serious problem in the 1550s. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

The Problem of Female Rule

Source A: Edward VI issues his 'Devise for the Succession' setting out who shall succeed to the crown in the event of his death.

As Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth are both illegitimate, they have no claim to the crown. As half blood to us, they would be barred by ancient law and custom of this realm and could not succeed us even if legitimate. Were the said Mary or Elizabeth to have the crown of England and marry a foreigner, he would rather practise his own country's laws and customs within this realm. This would utterly subvert the commonwealth* of this our realm. We therefore declare that the crown shall, for lack of issue of our body, come firstly to the eldest son of Lady Frances Grey or, secondly, to the Lady Jane and her male heirs.

5

Letters Patent for the limitation of the Crown, 21 June 1553

[*commonwealth: general good of the community]

Source B: Having disregarded her Council's advice to leave the capital for her own protection, Queen Mary addresses the citizens of London to rally their support against Wyatt's approaching rebels.

At my coronation, when I was wedded to this realm, you promised to obey me. If a Prince may as earnestly love her subjects as a mother loves her child, then be sure that I, your lady and mistress, love and favour you as tenderly. Thus loving you, I must think that you love me as faithfully; so I am sure we shall speedily overthrow these rebels.

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Mary I, Guildhall speech, 1 February 1554

Source C: The Act of Parliament for a marriage treaty between Mary I and Prince Philip of Spain sets out terms to protect English interests.

This treaty greatly honours and benefits England. The prince shall enjoy, jointly, the style and honour of king. He shall happily help administer England, preserving its rights, laws, privileges and customs. The Queen shall have total control of all offices, lands and revenues, and grant them to natural born Englishmen. Sincere friendship with Spain will be happily established forever, God willing, to benefit their successors. Should no children be born and the queen die before him, he shall accept the lawful heir. The prince shall take no jewels abroad, nor ships, guns or supplies. He shall renew defences of the realm. By this marriage, England shall not be entangled in war, and the prince shall observe England's peace with France. 15 20

Act for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain, 1554

Source D: A Scottish Calvinist preacher expresses his opinion on the dangers of female rule.

To promote a woman to rule a nation is unnatural and insulting to God as contrary to his revealed will and law. It is the subversion of good order and justice. No-one can deny that it is repugnant to nature that the blind shall lead those who can see, the weak protect the strong, or the foolish and mad govern the discreet and give counsel to those of sober mind. Such are all women compared to man in bearing authority. For as rulers, their sight is blindness; their strength, weakness; their advice, foolishness; and their judgement, frenzy. 25

John Knox, The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, 1558

Source E: Persuaded by William Cecil in 1596 to write a history of Elizabeth's reign, a contemporary historian recalls the Queen's attitude towards remaining unmarried.

Some thought she was fully resolved to better provide both for the commonwealth and her own glory by an unmarried life. If she married a subject, she would belittle herself by an unequal match, causing domestic heartache, private grudges and turmoil. If she married a foreigner, she would subject herself and her people to foreign domination and endanger religion. She remembered how unhappy her sister had been with a foreign husband. By remaining unmarried, she retained glory for herself, which would be transferred to her husband if she married. Besides, the perils of child-bearing deterred her from marrying. 30 35

William Camden, Annals, 1615

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60

Study the five Sources on The First Civil War 1642–46, 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 C and E.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems faced by Parliamentary and Royalist forces in controlling large cities. **[30]**

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the quality of military leadership was the deciding factor in the outcome of the First Civil War. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

The First Civil War 1642–46

Source A: A parliamentary newspaper praises the example of good discipline Cromwell brought to his regiments.

Now all the Lincolnshire forces are joined with Colonel Cromwell, God grant they manage their business better than previously. Cromwell has 2,000 brave, well disciplined men. Every man who swears is fined twelve pence; if he is drunk, he is set in the stocks or worse; if one calls the other 'Roundhead' he is dismissed; so the counties where they enter leap for joy and join them. How happy would it be if all the forces were so disciplined. They should go to the relief of the noble and valiant Lord Fairfax in Leeds.

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Special Passages, reports, 9–16 May 1643

Source B: A prominent Royalist criticises Prince Rupert's tactics after the successful capture of Exeter in September 1643.

The first error the Prince committed after taking Exeter was staying there too long before he advanced, for victorious armies inspire great terror, whilst the memory and fame of the victory is fresh. Secondly, he did not move directly towards Plymouth, which probably would have yielded upon his approach: for the town was full of jealousy and unprepared for an enemy attack. It was rich and populous and, in time of peace, the greatest port for trade in the West, except Bristol.

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Clarendon, The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars, written between 1646 and 1674

Source C: A Scotsman, who travelled extensively recording his observations, describes the situation in London in 1643.

The river is full of merchant ships, lying side by side, guarded and well provided. Despite daily supplies of coal they receive from Scotland, they complain of scarcity and that they have lost their previous advantage of coal imports from Tyneside. Weekly taxes are great, levied to maintain parliament's army and many other burdens. Despite this, the army's pay falls short, and they can neither march nor fight for lack of money. Weekly collections in London and the surrounding countryside are supposed to amount to three million a year. But how it is spent is unclear, because of corruption or hoarding for future needs.

15

William Lithgow, The Present Survey of London and England's State, 1643

Source D: A later biography of Cromwell records the New Model Army's superior military tactics at the Battle of Naseby 1645.

Prince Rupert chased the enemy almost to Naseby town, then plundered parliamentary supplies; but as at Marston Moor, his long absence so far away disadvantaged the King's army. If the King's troops charged successfully, they seldom rallied themselves again in order, nor could make a second charge the same day. This reduced their victory at Edgehill. Whether troops under Fairfax and Cromwell succeeded or were beaten, they soon rallied again in good order till they received further directions. The King and Prince could not rally their broken troops, though sufficient in numbers, so were forced to quit the field, leaving parliament the complete victory.

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The Life of Oliver Cromwell, 1724

Source E: Prince Rupert's advisors provide evidence for his report justifying his surrender of Bristol in September 1645, after an enraged Charles had dismissed him for betraying the Royalist cause.

The garrison numbered 500, while disease, poverty and disrupted trade had reduced the local militia to 800. Sailors had gone to seek employment or joined the enemy. Commissioners who supplied the garrison abandoned the town, disheartening the rest. Prince Rupert gathered 2,300 inexperienced men, but the castle could not be defended against a vigorous assault, having insufficient musket-balls for three hours' fight. The Prince had great quantities of lead bullets cast and made all possible preparations. We judged that one failed attack at that time of year would discourage the enemy. Prince Rupert offered personally to lead an assault with officers who could be spared. We thought this neither safe nor honourable.

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Prince Rupert's Council of War, A Narrative of the State and Condition of the City and Garrison of Bristol when his Highness Prince Rupert came thither, 1645

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