

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE
F963/01
HISTORY A

British History Enquiries
Optional A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1660

MONDAY 23 JANUARY 2012: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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.**

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 4–8)**
 - **Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69 (pages 9–14)**
 - **The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60 (pages 15–20)**
- **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.**

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THE NORMANS IN ENGLAND 1066–1100

Study the five Sources on The Situation in England after the Battle of Hastings 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 A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the way the Normans behaved in the months following the Battle of Hastings. [30]

(b) Study ALL the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that William I was easily able to assert his authority as king in England. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND AFTER THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

SOURCE A: One of the contributors to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle assesses the position in late 1066.

King William met Ealdred, Archbishop of York and Earls Edwin and Morcar at Berkhamstead, with all the chief men of London. There they submitted to him out of necessity as so much damage had been done by his army. It was a great piece of folly they had not done so earlier. They gave William hostages and swore oaths to him. But his soldiers in the mean time ravaged all that they overran. On Christmas Day archbishop Ealdred crowned William king at Westminster but before Ealdred placed the crown on his head William promised on Christ's book that he would rule his people well.

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The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1066

SOURCE B: The Norman bishops define the punishments to be imposed on those who committed crimes subsequent to the Battle of Hastings.

Any person who, before the coronation of the king but after the battle, killed anyone who was resisting the king as he moved through the country in search of supplies, is to do one year's penance for each person slain. Any person who was looting and who killed anyone, is to do three years' penance for each person slain. Any person who killed a man after the king's coronation is to do penance as for murder. If, however, the person killed was fighting the king, the penalty shall be three years' penance. Things stolen from a church are to be restored to the same church, if possible, or, if not, to another church.

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Penitential Ordinance, drawn up about 1070

SOURCE C: A chronicler who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy gives an account of events in the West Country in 1068.

William was at great pains to please everyone. When the citizens of Exeter surrendered their city to him, that just prince graciously granted them pardon and forgave their guilt, deliberately overlooking the fact that they had resisted him and had insulted and ill-treated certain Norman knights who had been driven by a storm into their harbour. The king refrained from seizing their goods and posted a strong and trustworthy guard, so that his soldiers could not suddenly loot the city. He chose a spot within the walls where a castle was to be built.

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

SOURCE D: A monastic writer describes the unrest in the late 1060s.

In his early days, abbot Athelhelm went nowhere unless surrounded by a force of armed knights. And, indeed, it was necessary to do this. The many rumours of conspiracies against the king and his realm coming in daily from all parts, compelled everyone in England to protect himself. Then castles were raised at Wallingford, Oxford and Windsor, and at many other places, for the defence of the kingdom. The abbot was commanded by the king to keep a guard of knights at Windsor Castle.

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The Abingdon Chronicle, written in the mid-twelfth century

SOURCE E: A modern historian suggests the English failed to unite against William.

The English position after Hastings was, in theory, a strong one. The Earls Edwin and Morcar had not been involved in Harold's defeat. London could have been held by the Anglo-Saxons. England remained in a state of suppressed rebellion. What was lacking was unity of purpose, determination to resist and any agreement to unite behind an English king. A party led by Ealdred, and Wulfstan, bishop of Worcester, and recruited from all classes, favoured accepting William as king. There was no native claimant around whom they could rally and so they turned to William to make the best of a bad job.

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Peter Rex, The English Resistance, 2004

MID TUDOR CRISES 1536–69

Study the five Sources on Tudor Governments and Rebellion 1536–69, 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 B and E.

Compare these Sources as evidence for government methods of discrediting rebels. [30]

(b) Study ALL the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Tudor monarchs and their servants mainly used appeals to loyalty in their negotiations to suppress rebellion. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

TUDOR GOVERNMENTS AND REBELLION 1536–69

SOURCE A: The king replies to the first demands made by the rebels of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Concerning the maintenance of the Faith, I protest that I have always maintained the pure Christian faith and this cannot be denied. I marvel that ignorant people take upon themselves to instruct their king on what the right faith should be. 5

Concerning the commonwealth*, what king has given his subjects so long a period of wealth and peace; such impartial justice to all, both high and low; so well defended you from all outside enemies and so well fortified the country's frontiers at inestimable expense? What king has given freer pardons or showed more mercy? 10

Henry VIII, 3 November 1536

* commonwealth: good of the country

SOURCE B: On behalf of the king, the Archbishop of Canterbury replies to demands made by the Western rebels.

When I first read your request, ignorant men of Devon and Cornwall, I thought that you were deceived by some crafty papist, who devised those articles for you, to request things which you did not understand. The devisers of your articles are extreme papists, wilful traitors, enemies to God, our sovereign and the whole realm. As simple and unlearned people, you are not willingly traitors, but have been craftily seduced. You ask for general councils and holy decrees to be restored, but these are made only for the advancement, glory and greed of the bishop of Rome.

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Thomas Cranmer, letter, 1549

SOURCE C: After the announcement of Lady Jane Grey's accession to the throne, Mary Tudor writes to the Privy Council, sending copies of the letter to many large towns.

It seems strange that you did not tell us of our brother's death on Thursday night. Yet, I rely on your loyalty, considering my status, the good of the country and all your honours. Nevertheless, we know you have assembled a force and naturally we fear some evil. But we can take these actions in gracious part, being ready to fully pardon you to avoid bloodshed and vengeance. We trust not to have to use the service of other true subjects and friends abroad whose rightful cause God shall support. We require you to proclaim our right and title to the Crown and government of this realm.

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Mary Tudor, letter, 9 July 1553

SOURCE D: The queen addresses the people of London outside the Guildhall as rebels led by Thomas Wyatt approach the city.

I come personally to tell you how traitorously and rebelliously a number of Kentish men have assembled against their sovereign and her subjects. They first pretended they opposed my marriage, but the Council have spoken to them again and it seems the marriage is merely a Spanish cloak to conceal their real purpose against our religion. My loving subjects, I am your Queen with the same royal rights as my father. You were always faithful and loving to him and therefore I do not doubt that you will be as faithful to me. I, being your lady and mistress, tenderly love and favour you in return.

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Mary I, speech, 1 February 1554

SOURCE E: On behalf of the queen, the Lord President of the Council of the North, commander of the royal forces, denounces the Northern Earls.

The Earls have deluded many subjects by saying that they act with the consent of the nobility. 50

They pretend to seek religious reform with all conscience. Yet they are known never to have followed conscience nor respected any religion, but have led immoral lives. They have pretended a popish holiness to falsely colour their treasons, 55

directly against holy scripture, the laws of this realm and the ancient privileges of the imperial crown of England. They have used wicked means to seek aid from foreign princes to bring the whole realm to perpetual misery under foreign subjection. 60

Earl of Sussex, proclamation, 24 November 1569

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR AND INTERREGNUM 1637–60

Study the five Sources on The Levellers, 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 A and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Leveller attitudes. [30]

(b) Study ALL the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the Levellers were dangerous extremists for their time. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

THE LEVELLERS

SOURCE A: An anonymous pamphlet sets out the political agenda of the Leveller movement, in a protest to the House of Commons against John Lilburne's imprisonment for demanding liberty of conscience. In the same month, Parliament drew up the Newcastle Propositions.

Lawful authority of a king or parliament comes only from the people's trust. Any other authority is oppression. Parliament must be freely chosen once every year. It is high time we are plain with you.

We expect you to declare openly the wickedness of King Charles, and pay crown revenue into the public treasury. Disempower the Lords, because we, the people, chose only *you* to make or alter laws.

Abolish all unreasonable laws, end imprisonment for debt and enforced war service, and free the press. Note that you serve our interests and not your own, so expect to hear more frequently from us and heed these warnings.

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*Remonstrance of Many Thousand Citizens,
July 1646*

SOURCE B: An eyewitness records discussions between the Army General Council and a delegation of army agitators and London radicals concerning the Leveller constitution 'The Agreement of the People'.

Colonel Rainsborough: The poorest man in England has an equal right to live like the greatest man. Every man should consent to the government which rules him. The poorest man in England need not submit to any government that he has not played a part in choosing.

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Henry Ireton: No person has a right to share in deciding affairs of the kingdom, or to choose those who shall decide its laws unless he has permanent legal ownership of the land or trade of this kingdom.

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The Putney Debates, 29 October 1647

SOURCE C: Lord Fairfax's secretary submits to parliament an official account of events at Corkbush Field, Ware, where Leveller regiments disobeyed orders and incited mutiny.

Colonel Rainsborough presented a petition and 'The Agreement of the People' to the general. Some of Colonel Harrison's regiment had slogans like 'England's Freedom' and 'Soldiers' Rights' pinned to their hats. Some inferior persons were arrested for distributing 'The Agreement of the People' among private soldiers in Colonel Lilburne's regiment, the most mutinous in the army. Strict commands were followed to tear them up. Captain-Lieutenant Bray was arrested for disobeying orders. A council of war was called in the field, and three mutineers were tried and condemned to death. One, drawn by lottery, was shot to death in front of the regiment.

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John Rushworth, 16 November 1647

SOURCE D: An anonymous Leveller petition demands the settlement of political and army grievances, a week before Parliament negotiated with the King at Newport.

Cease negotiations with the King.

Fix a time to end this present Parliament.

Ensure freedom of religion.

End enforced conscription.

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Apply the law equally to everyone, with trials by jury.

Free trade and merchandise from monopolies and control by large companies.

Abolish all taxes except subsidies.

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Open all recent enclosures of fens and commons, or enclose them to benefit the poor.

Free those imprisoned for debt.

Ensure no laws are allowed which might abolish property or allow common ownership.

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Clarify kingly duties.

Clarify the status of the House of Lords.

Provide constant pay for the Army.

***Petition to the House of Commons,
11 September 1648***

SOURCE E: The wife of an important parliamentarian soldier and politician recalls contemporary opinions of the Levellers.

The Lords claimed many privileges which set them out of reach of common justice, which these good-hearted people argued should belong equally to the poorest as well as the mighty; and for this and other honest declarations they were nicknamed Levellers. But afterwards other people rose up under that name who attempted the levelling of all ranks and qualities which these sober Levellers were never guilty of desiring, as they were men of just and moderate principles, of honest and religious aims, and therefore hated by all the scheming self-interested men. Colonel Hutchinson knew these moderate men well.

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Lucy Hutchinson, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, written between 1664 and 1671

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