

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
AS GCE**

**F963/01**

**HISTORY A**

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

**WEDNESDAY 13 MAY 2015: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes  
plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(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 1536–1569 (pages 9–13)**

**The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660  
(pages 14–17)**

**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.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

## **The Normans in England 1066–1100**

**Study the five Sources on The Church under William I 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 C.**

**Compare these Sources as evidence for the state of the church in England. [30]**

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

**Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that William I was the driving force behind the reform programme in the church. [70]**

**[TOTAL: 100 MARKS]**

## **The Church under William I**

**SOURCE A: An English chronicler comments on church affairs after the Norman Conquest.**

- 1066. Leofric, Abbot of Peterborough died. God honour his soul. In his day was all bliss and all good at Peterborough. He was beloved by all. He did much good to the minster church of Peterborough in gold and in silver and in land as no other did before or after him. Later, Peterborough became a wretched borough. 5**
- 1067. The king came back to England and the church of Christ at Canterbury was burned.**
- 1070. The king allowed all the monasteries of the country to be plundered. 10**

**The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1066–1070**

**SOURCE B: The main decisions of the Ecclesiastical Synod of 1075 are recorded formally by the bishops and Archbishop Lanfranc.**

**By the generosity of the king and the authority of the synod, permission was granted to three bishops to move from townships to cities. The case of others who remained in small townships or villages was deferred until the king, who was at that time fighting overseas, could hear it in person. Following a Church Council, it was decreed that no-one should buy or sell any position in the church which carried pastoral responsibility. Following another Council, it was decreed that no bishop or abbot or any member of the clergy should sentence a man to be killed or mutilated, nor lend the support of his authority to those passing such sentence.**

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**Report, 1075**

**SOURCE C: A Norman monk at Durham describes reforms in the northern dioceses.**

**By 1066 the Vikings had reduced the churches and monasteries to ashes by the sword and fire and Christianity had almost perished. The devotion of faith grew cold and religious worship almost ceased so that no monasteries had been rebuilt for two hundred years and scarcely any churches. Those churches that were built, were only made of branches and thatch. Monks were unheard of in the northern country. But three monks from Mercia came to live among them on their own initiative in 1074. The people at that time began to alter their manners for the better, gave up their savage life and employed themselves in restoring the half-ruined**

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**churches and even built churches where there had been none before.**

**Simeon of Durham, A History of the Kings of England, written between 1104 and 1129**

**SOURCE D: A chronicler, who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy, comments on William's commitment to reform in the church.**

**King William was justly renowned for his reforming zeal. In particular he always loved true religion in churchmen for on this the peace and prosperity of the world depend. He appointed as abbots or bishops whoever seemed to his highest councillors especially distinguished in life and doctrine. The heresy of simony was detestable to him. In appointments he gave less weight to wealth and power than to wisdom and a good life. He appointed abbots of known virtue to the English monasteries, so that by their discipline monasticism, which had been lax and faltering, revived and was restored to its former strength.**

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

**SOURCE E: A leading historian, famed for his scholarship, who had Anglo-Norman parents, reports on William's actions regarding the church.**

**William allowed Stigand, the false and pluralist archbishop of Canterbury, to be deposed by the visiting Roman cardinals. He was succeeded at Winchester by Walkelin, whose good works will long ensure his fame. At Canterbury Stigand was succeeded by Lanfranc, a man of great learning, under whose care many monasteries sprang up and grew. William built a monastery near Hastings at Battle where, as they report, the body of Harold had been found.**

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**William of Malmesbury, The Deeds of the Kings of the English, written around 1125.**

## **Mid Tudor Crises 1536–1569**

**Study the five Sources on Faction at Court 1536–1552 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 B.**

**Compare these Sources as evidence for reactions to charges of treason. [30]**

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

**Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that court factions were responsible for falls from royal favour from 1536 to 1552. [70]**

**[TOTAL: 100 MARKS]**

## Faction at Court 1536–1552

**SOURCE A:** Henry VIII's second wife writes to him from the Tower of London, where she had been imprisoned during her trial for high treason.

You chose me, of low status, to be your queen, far beyond my desires. If you found me worthy of such honour, your Grace, do not let any light fancy, or bad advice from my enemies, withdraw your princely favour from me. Good King, grant me a lawful trial, without my sworn enemies as my accusers and judges. But if you have already decided that my death and infamous slander will bring you happiness, then may God pardon your great sin, and likewise my enemies, your instruments, that He will not call you to account for your cruel usage of me. 5 10

Anne Boleyn, letter, 6 May 1536

**SOURCE B:** The French Ambassador writes to the chief adviser of King Francis I, informing him of the arrest of Thomas Cromwell for heresy and high treason.

When the Captain of the Guard arrested him, Cromwell angrily cast his bonnet on the ground, saying to the Duke of Norfolk and Privy Councillors that this was no reward for his services. He said he was no traitor, and appealed to their consciences. Some of them said he should be judged according to the laws he had made, where words spoken inadvertently with good intention had been made high treason. The Duke of Norfolk reproached him for his evil actions. Then, by a door which opens to the river, he was rowed to the Tower. Next day 15 20

they found his correspondence with the Lutheran German princes.

Marillac, letter to Montmorency, 13 June 1540

**SOURCE C:** The imperial ambassador reports to the Emperor Charles V on the arrests of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and his son, the Earl of Surrey. Surrey had openly added royal emblems to his coat of arms and his father had concealed this treasonous action.

The Duke of Norfolk and his son, Surrey, are prisoners. They had planned to seize control of King Henry, who is too old and allows himself to be governed, by murdering all the Council and assuming control of Prince Edward. Two gentlemen had come forward and charged them with this conspiracy. Surrey, though he has always been generous to his countrymen, is not loved by them. In the barge, and at entering the Tower, the Duke declared that no more loyal subject of King Henry had ever been brought here.

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Van der Delft, letter, 24 December 1546

**SOURCE D: By an Act of Attainder, parliament judges the Admiral, Thomas Seymour, to be guilty of high treason.**

**In the first year of King Edward's reign, the Lord Protector bears witness that the Admiral, out of his great pride and ambition, would have seized control of His Majesty, to the King's peril and the overthrow of the state. The Admiral wrote secretly to Parliament to stir up disloyalty, and bribed members of the Privy Chamber to conspire with him to depose the Protector, appoint a new Council and arrange the King's marriage. The Admiral disobeyed advice and sought to marry Princess Elizabeth, second in line to the throne, for which treasons he is imprisoned in the Tower.** 40 45

**Proceedings in Parliament, 17 January 1548**

**SOURCE E: Sitting as a court, parliament discusses charges against Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, former Lord Protector to King Edward VI. It was commonly believed that the evidence was a forgery.**

**Northumberland feared Somerset as the only person who might take away his control of the King. The Duke planned to charge Somerset with treason for assembling men to kill him. The Lords debated but would not find Somerset guilty of any charge except 'conspiring to imprison Northumberland'. Several lords thought it unfit that Northumberland should himself give his verdict because the actions were against him, but it was agreed that a peer of the realm could not be challenged. After great** 50 55

**debate, they all acquitted Somerset of treason, but a majority found him guilty of felony\* and condemned him to death.**

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**\*felony: a crime sufficiently serious to be punishable by death**

**Parliamentary record of charges made against the Duke of Somerset, January 1552**

## **The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660**

**Study the five Sources on The New Model Army and the First Civil War, 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 B.**

**Compare these Sources as evidence for reasons why the New Model Army was formed. [30]**

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

**Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that religion was the driving force of the New Model Army during the First Civil War. [70]**

**[TOTAL: 100 MARKS]**

## **The New Model Army and the First Civil War**

**SOURCE A: An MP recalls the formation of the New Model Army in 1644.**

**The failures of parliament's armies were blamed on the weaknesses of some noble commanders, who either desired peace or wished to prolong the war. Feuds prevented vigorous action. Two parties of army officers appeared after the Scots joined in – zealous Presbyterians, and Independents who rejected Presbyterianism. As Cromwell was leader of the Independents, the Scots disliked him. Essex became jealous of him and consulted with the Scots. Cromwell addressed parliament, stating 'Unless the Army is new-modelled and the war more vigorously prosecuted, the people can bear the war no longer, and will force you into a dishonourable peace'.**

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**Bulstrode Whitelocke, Memorials, published 1682**

**SOURCE B: In his autobiography, a puritan preacher, who became chaplain to the New Model Army, recalls its formation in 1644.**

**The Army was new-modelled to give the sects religious liberty and remove self-esteeming men who boasted of their personal exploits. The Self-Denying vote excluded the Earls of Essex and Manchester. The new-modelled Army was really in the hands of Cromwell, though seemingly under the command of Fairfax. When I joined Cromwell's soldiers, I found many common troopers and officers were honest, upright men, ready to hear the truth. But some hot-headed Independents had gained the highest places and intended to**

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**undermine Church and State. They thought the King a tyrant and believed God's Providence would give them control of religion and the kingdom. 25**

**The Life and Times of Richard Baxter, published 1696**

**SOURCE C: Two days after the parliamentary victory at Naseby, a commander of dragoons in the New Model Army records his experiences at the battle.**

**I was issuing ammunition when Cromwell ordered us to speedily mount our horses. My men greeted the enemy's approach with shouting and rejoicing. We were surrounded by the King's cavalry and foot-soldiers. But it pleased God that we kept our ground. God of his Providence ensured that our right wing, Cromwell's Regiment, drove the enemy before them. After one hour's battle, I ordered my men to charge their foot-soldiers, and we took all their colours and 500 prisoners. Then I drew up my dragoons again and charged the King's cavalry. They turned and ran away leaving 5000 prisoners. 30 35**

**Colonel John Okey, pamphlet, written in June 1645**

**SOURCE D: A fiery Independent minister and army chaplain reports to the House of Commons on events following the fall of Basing House to the New Model Army after a siege.**

**Inside and outside the house seventy-five people lay dead, including Dr Griffith's daughter who shouted abuse at our soldiers. Major Harrison (that 40**

godly gentleman) killed Major Cuffle, a notorious papist, and Robinson, who scorned the Parliament and Army. Eight or nine gentlewomen of rank were treated roughly by our soldiers, but not uncivilly. For three nights they plundered, seizing gold, silver, jewels and goods which were loaded onto carts. Fire took hold and left nothing but bare walls. Thus God showed His just and righteous ways of punishing sinners and rewarding the godly.

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Hugh Peter, report, October 1645

**SOURCE E:** An Independent minister, who served as chaplain to the New Model Army, gives his views on its strengths.

The officers were better Christians than soldiers, wiser in faith than in fighting. They spent time in prayer and reading scripture. Men conquer better as saints than as soldiers. They kept themselves and the country in good order. They differed in opinion, but all agreed to preserve the kingdom. They prospered in their unity, betrayed no-one and took no plunder. They fought for principle as well as pay, were pious and peaceable in their opinions. They showed up the vanity and laxity of the Royalists by being strict and conscientious in their duties. The army's mercy in battle won them the love of their enemies.

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Joshua Sprigge, England's Resurrection, 1647

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