

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**HISTORY B**

Using Historical Evidence – British History

F983

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Monday 8 June 2009**Morning****Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.
- This question paper contains questions on the following four Options:
- The Impact and Consequences of the Black Death in England up to the 1450s (pages 2–3)
 - Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England 1489–1601 (pages 4–6)
 - Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s (pages 7–11)
 - The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900 (pages 12–14)
- Answer both sub-questions from **one** Option.
 - 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 Option 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.
 - The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
 - This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 The Impact and Consequences of the Black Death in England up to the 1450s

The economic impact of the Black Death

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7.

Interpretation: The Black Death caused economic disaster in England.

- (a) Explain how far sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you wish to do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make.

Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them. **[35]**

- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. **[15]**

Source 1: A government document explaining why state officials were expected to conduct business as usual despite the impact of the Black Death.

Aymer fitz Waryn says that on the day after Trinity Sunday he was lying sick at Marland and was unable to do his duty. And he says that Richard de Greencombe, who was under sheriff and responsible for receiving the taxes of the county of Devon, along with his other ministers and officials (viz Richard de Upcote, clerk, John Furlang, clerk, Richard Wolfe and Robert Taynestor) who had been keeping of the records which he needed to make up his account, had died suddenly at Marland before the date of the pestilence that was then raging in the county.

From an exchequer roll of 1349 recording a fine of £20 on Aymer fitz Waryn.

Source 2: A record of unpaid rents and the extent of un-worked land.

The bailiff John de Woodhull reported the following income from land. Fifty-one pounds had been received from various tenants belonging to the lord in Rudheath, which lands are held from the lord for a term of years. The rent is due at St Martin [11th November] and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24th June] in equal shares. And for the rent of 215 acres of arable land in Overmarsh, which used to be leased out for 2 shillings an acre, the lord has received nothing this year because the land has lain fallow because it has not proved possible to find tenants because of the pestilence last year. Moreover, those tenants who held part of the land last year relinquished it completely by Michaelmas [29th September] at the beginning of this accounting year.

From a manorial account for Drakelow, a royal manor in Cheshire, written between 1349 and 1350.

Source 3: An account of the impact of the Black Death.

In 1349, that is in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward III, a great mortality of men advanced across the globe, beginning in the southern and northern zones. Its destruction was so great that scarcely half of mankind was left alive. Towns once packed with people were emptied of their inhabitants, and the plague spread so thickly that the living were hardly able to bury the dead. In some religious houses no more than two survived out of twenty. It was calculated by several people that barely a tenth of mankind remained alive. A disease of animals followed on the heels of this pestilence. Rents dwindled and land was left untilled for lack of tenants. And so much wretchedness followed these ills that afterwards the world would never return to its former state. Meanwhile, as the plague raged in England, Pope Clement granted – because of the epidemic – full remission of penance to all those throughout the kingdom who died truly contrite and after making confession.

From Thomas Walsingham's chronicle written between 1390 and the early years of the 15th century.

Source 4: An account describing the effect of the plague on patterns of employment.

Such a shortage of workers ensued that the humble turned their noses up at employment and could scarcely be persuaded to serve the eminent unless for triple wages. Instead, because of the doles handed out at funerals, those who once had to work now began to have time for idleness, thieving and other outrages, and thus the poor and servile have been enriched and the rich impoverished. As a result, churchmen, knights and other worthies have been forced to thresh their corn, plough the land and perform every other unskilled task if they are to make their own bread.

From his modest household the Bishop of Rochester lost four priests, five squires, ten household servants, seven young clerks and six pages, leaving no one in any office who should have served him.

From a history of England written just after the Black Death.

Source 5: A description of the effects of the plague on animals in the fields.

In the same year there was great disease of sheep throughout the realm, so much so that in one place more than 5000 sheep died in a single pasture, and their bodies were so rotten that no animal or bird would touch them. And because of the fear of death everything fetched a low price. For there were very few people who cared for riches or, indeed for anything else. And sheep and cattle roamed unchecked through the fields and through the standing corn and there was no one to chase them and round them up. For lack of attention animals died in unaccountable numbers in the fields and in bye-ways and hedges throughout the whole country; for there was so great a shortage of servants and labourers that there was no one who knew what needed to be done.

From the chronicle of Henry of Knighton, canon of Leicester Abbey, writing in about 1382.

Source 6: A poet describes the condition of the peasants.

The poorest folk are our neighbours, if we look about us – the prisoners in dungeons and the poor in their hovels, overburdened with children and overcharged by landlords. For whatever they save by spinning they spend on rent, or on milk and oatmeal to make gruel to fill the bellies of their children who clamour for food. And they themselves are often famished with hunger and wretched with the miseries of winter – cold sleepless nights, when they get up to rock the cradle cramped in a corner. The miseries of these women who dwell in hovels are too pitiful to read or describe in verse.

From William Langland's 'The Vision of Piers Plowman', a narrative poem written some time between 1372 and 1389.

Source 7: A recent account of the consequences of the Black Death.

Those who had survived the epidemic had to struggle with appalling problems. Most families lost at least one member. Others came near to being wiped out.

Having dealt with the immediate effects of the plague, people returned to their usual tasks. Some activities were temporarily halted. Lead mining in Derbyshire stopped in 1349. These interruptions lasted for some years, but work was eventually resumed. All of the potters at Manley Castle in Worcestershire were reported to have died in 1349, but the industry flourished again later in the century. Cornish tin mining suffered a setback, but in 1386 production had climbed back to pre-plague levels.

From 'Making a Living in the Middle Ages', published in 2002.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England 1489–1601

The Threat Posed by Rebellion

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7.

Interpretation: Rebellions were not a serious threat to Tudor governments.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make.

Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them. [35]

- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A chronicler describes the defeat of the Cornish tax rebels in 1497.

The city of Exeter was in great fear because the rebels were encamped so near the city, every man getting himself prepared and placing themselves some at the gates some on the walls, so that no part was undefended. But the king delivered the city of that fear. There were slain of the rebels which fought and resisted above 2,000 men and taken prisoner an infinite number, and among them the blacksmith Joseph and the other chief captains, which were shortly after put to death.

From Raphael Holinshed, 'Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland', 1577.

Source 2: A chronicler describes the reaction to Cardinal Wolsey's attempt to collect the Amicable Grant in 1525.

Now were commissioners sent to the clergy to collect a quarter of their land and moveables; and in every assembly the priests answered that they would pay nothing, unless it was granted by Convocation. For, they said that never King of England did ask for any man's goods, but by an order of the law; wherefore they said that the cardinal and all the doers thereof were enemies of the king. When this matter was opened throughout England all people cursed the cardinal and his supporters, for undermining the laws and liberty of England. For, they said, if men should give their goods by a commission England should be bond and not free.

From Edward Hall, 'Chronicle', 1542.

Source 3: Estimated numbers involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536–37, in the north.

Hallam/Bigod revolt:	about 800-1000
North Riding of Yorkshire:	about 1500
West Riding of Yorkshire:	200
Cumbrian Revolts (Westmorland and Cumberland):	about 6500-7000
(no recorded figures for Durham or Lancashire)	
Total estimated:	about 9000-9700

From 'The Defeat of the Pilgrimage of Grace' by Michael Bush and David Bownes.

Source 4: Some of the twenty-nine demands made by the leader of a rebellion in Norfolk.

1 We pray your Grace that from henceforth no man shall enclose any more.

5 We pray that reed ground and meadow ground may be at such price as they were in the first year of King Henry VII's reign.

15 We pray that no priest shall be a chaplain to any man but must be resident in his parish so that his parishioners may be taught the laws of God.

From 'Ket's Demands being in Rebellion' 1549.

Source 5: A chronicler records a rebellion in protest against Queen Mary's proposed marriage to Philip of Spain, 1554.

Note, that the 25 January 1554 the council was notified that in Kent there was an uprising of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others. The 26th it was rumoured that Rochester bridge was taken by the rebels. The same day there was made ready in London about five hundred cavalry and the following Sunday they went towards Gravesend against the Kentish men. And as the company marched towards the bridge, Bret, being captain of the 500 Londoners, turned himself about, and drawing out his swords said, it is reported, 'Masters, we go about to fight against our native countrymen of England and our friends in a quarrel about the numerous disasters which are likely to fall upon us if we shall be under the rule of the proud Spaniards. They are assembled to avoid the great mischiefs likely to come upon us, and no Englishman ought to speak, still less fight, against them.'

From 'The Chronicle of Queen Jane and of Two Years of Queen Mary'. This was a pocket diary written by an officer in the royal service, resident in the Tower of London at the time of Wyatt's Rebellion.

Source 6: A report from York to Elizabeth I's principal secretary about the loyalty of forces to be used against the rebellion of the Northern Earls.

I see that her Majesty is to believe that the force of her subjects of this county should not increase, and be able to match with the rebels; but it is easy to find the cause. There are not ten gentlemen in all this county that favour her proceedings in the cause of religion. The common people are ignorant, superstitious, and altogether blinded with the old popish doctrine, and therefore so favour the rebels' cause, that, though their persons be here with us, their hearts are with the rebels. And no doubt all this county had wholly rebelled if, at the beginning, my Lord Lieutenant had not wisely and stoutly handled the matter.

From a letter written to William Cecil by Sir Ralph Sadler, 6 December 1569.

Source 7: A chronicler records the rebellion of the Earl of Essex in London.

1601: The 8th February, the Earls of Essex, Rutland and Southampton, Sir Gilly Meyrick and others made an insurrection in London, hoping the citizens would have taken their part. Essex's purpose was to have taken the court and so displaced some great men there that were his supposed enemies, intending no hurt to Her Majesty as he did protest and the world believe. About St. Paul's churchyard his passage was resisted where some of his company were slain, some hurt and himself shot through the hat. The Earls, seeing they could not prevail, fled and were taken in the Earl of Essex's home. The Earl of Essex was committed to the Tower, and many others to several prisons, where the earl was beheaded shortly after, without consent of Her Majesty, who would in no wise consent thereunto, but took it grievously and kept to her bed and wore a mourning weed for his death. He was buried both head and body. He took it upon his death, that he died a faithful, true-hearted subject to his sovereign, though he deserved not for his sins committed against God to live any longer. And so he died Godly and patiently, praying unto the Lord with tears for mercy; and so ended his life, committing his soul to God's hands. He was generally beloved throughout the whole land, both of rich and poor, who lamented his death more than ever did subjects for the death of any nobleman. The Earls of Rutland and Southampton were released from trouble, but many other of his confederates were executed.

From Adams's 'Chronicle of Bristol', 1623.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s**The threat posed by radicalism**

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7.

Interpretation: The ruling classes had little to fear from the working classes and radicals in the period 1780 to the 1880s.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make.

Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them. **[35]**

- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. **[15]**

Source 1: The writer of a handbill makes an appeal in 1801.

Let half starv'd Britains all unite
To tread oppression down
Nor fear the rage of red or blue
Those despots of the Crown

Then Raise your drooping Spirits up
Nor Starve by Pitt's Decree,
Fix up the Sacred Guillotine
Proclaim – French Liberty.

From a handbill that was passed around in many towns in Somerset during riots in 1801.

Source 2: MPs express their concern in 1817.

It appears to your Committee that attempts have been made in various parts of the country to take advantage of the distress in which labouring and manufacturing classes of the community are at present involved, to induce them to look for immediate relief, not only in a reform of Parliament but in a total overthrow of all existing establishments, and in a division of the landed property of the country.

From the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the disturbed state of the country, 19 February 1817.

Source 3: A cartoon about radicals and their opponents in 1819.



A cartoon by George Cruikshank published in September 1819. It is entitled 'RADICAL REFORMER, i.e. A NECK OR NOTHING MAN! Dedicated to the HEADS of the nation'.

Source 4: An account of the Chartists in 1848.

TO ENGLISH WORKING-MEN

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN

Expelled from France by the ferocious cries of the disciples of 'Fraternity', I arrive in England. What is my astonishment, then, to find in England men wicked enough or mad enough to attempt to make you imitate the country I have left – to have a Revolution in England!

The Chartists will tell you they only want the 'Six Points'; but they have already proved themselves to be something more than champions of Reform, by holding tumultuous assemblies to intimidate Parliament! Their policy is so clumsy that their leaders openly speak of taking the Charter 'by force'. Their speeches and actions convince me they are nothing but Republicans; ay, and French Republicans, too.

I have no doubt the Chartists would give us universal suffrage, but they would destroy capital, and thereby ruin industry, if we agreed to their bloodthirsty way of managing matters. They would destroy more liberty than they created; they would yield England, by their own acknowledgement, up to the licence of physical force.

Your humble Servant,
A POOR ARTISAN
Without a penny in the World

*From a pamphlet 'What the Chartists Are. A letter to English Working-Men by a Fellow-Labourer',
published in 1848.*

Source 5: One view of the Chartists in 1848.



A cartoon published in 'Punch' in 1848. 'Punch' was a humorous magazine for middle class readers.

Source 6: Employers' view of unions in 1859.

The extent to which these unions have arrived is perhaps not generally known; but it is impossible for anyone to be aware of the immense power with which their demands can be supported without feeling great alarm at the prospect of the conditions under which the trade must be carried on if these societies are permitted to continue in active operation. We are perfectly satisfied that any effort to regulate the rate of wages, or to establish any uniform rate, will prove fruitless, if not absolutely injurious to the employers themselves. We believe that this question must be left to each master and operative for arrangement.

A letter from the Burnley Master Spinners and Manufacturers Association, published in a local newspaper in 1859.

Source 7: An employer gives his view of unions in 1871.

The presence of employers that night was very suggestive of the altered spirit of the times, and it was something significant that the employers should be on such an occasion the guests of trade unionists. Their dealings together had not been so pleasant in the past. The old antagonism between employer and employed was dying out, and giving place to a knowledge of the identity of interests between them. Even now, however, there was much to be done to secure more harmonious feeling but they had both seen the unpleasantness of strikes, and the retaliation known as lock-outs, and they must turn their attention to conciliation and arbitration.

A leading employer in the north-west of England, writing in a local newspaper in 1871.

4 The impact of war on British society and politics since 1900

The impact of war on the responsibilities and powers of government

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7

Interpretation: Since 1900, restrictions on civil liberties have been beneficial

- (a) Explain how far sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make.

Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them. [35]

- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A historian comments on the social impact of the First World War.

The mass of the people, for the first time, became active citizens. Their lives were shaped by orders from above; they were required to serve the state instead of pursuing exclusively their own affairs. Five million men entered the armed forces, many of them under compulsion. The Englishman's freedom of movement was restricted; his conditions of work regulated. The publication of news was controlled. The sacred freedom of drinking was tampered with: licensed hours were cut down, and the beer watered by order. The state established a hold over its citizens which, though relaxed in peacetime, was never to be removed and which the Second World War was again to increase.

From A.J.P. Taylor, English History 1914-45, 1965.

Source 2: A view on the Munitions Act of 1915.

The Munitions Act does not restrict the liberty of the employers: it gives them more liberty by making it a criminal offence for their workers to go on strike even when there is provocation. The main fact of the Act is that it is illegal for workers to withhold their labour. That means that a Trade Unionist who withholds his labour for higher pay or for better conditions is a criminal in the eyes of the law, and may be sent to prison with thieves and other gentlemen with anti-social tendencies.

From 'Forward', a socialist newspaper published in Glasgow, August 1915.

Source 3: The effect of government intervention to control the sale of liquor.

	Convictions for drunkenness			Deaths from alcoholism	Attempted suicide
	Male	Female	Total		
1913	153,112	35,765	188,877	1,831	2,426
1914	146,517	37,311	183,828	1,816	2,385
1915	102,600	33,211	135,811	1,451	1,608
1916	62,946	21,245	84,191	953	945
1917	34,103	12,307	46,410	580	935
1918	21,853	7,222	29,075	296	810
1919	46,767	11,180	57,947	369	1,222
1920	80,517	15,246	95,763	591	1,448

Table showing the effects of government control of the sale of liquor in the main industrial and munitions areas of England and Wales. Government controls were introduced in 1915 and relaxed in 1920.

Source 4: A comment on the government's decision to ban *The Daily Worker*, a Communist newspaper.

The question for the Home Secretary is whether a dead *Daily Worker* will not have much greater influence than one allowed to go on living. In other words, is not the Home Secretary making martyrs? And are not martyrs magnificent advertising agents for any cause? All suppression of opinion as opposed to falsified fact is dangerous. This is a dangerous example to set.

From The Daily Mirror newspaper, 22 January, 1941.

Source 5: An article looking forward to the years after the Second World War.

The most important thing is to realize that the end of the war will not be the time to return to what used to be called 'normal' – that is, complete freedom for the speculator to make high profits out of the world's need of reconstruction. On the contrary, the reconstruction ought to be planned exactly as war production ought to be planned. Just as government controls are needed at present to enable the nation to throw its whole strength into the war effort, so a system of government controls is needed to enable us to throw our whole strength into the peace effort. In fact, we must have a national plan of reconstruction.

From an article entitled 'Work for all' which appeared in Picture Post, a popular magazine, in 1941. Its author, Thomas Balogh, was an economic adviser to successive leaders of the Labour Party after the war.

Source 6: A song against internment in Northern Ireland.

Armoured cars and tanks and guns
 Came to take away our sons
 But every man must stand behind
 The men behind the wire

Not for them a judge and jury
 Nor indeed a trial at all
 But being Irish means you're guilty
 So we're guilty one and all

Round the world the truth will echo
 Cromwell's men are here again
 England's name again is sullied
 In the eyes of honest men.

Proud we march behind our banner
 Firm we'll stand behind our men
 We will have them free to help us
 Build a nation once again

Part of the song, 'Men Behind the Wire', by Paddy McGuigan, protesting against the policy of internment without trial introduced by the British Government in Northern Ireland in August 1971.

Source 7: An article on national identity cards.

Depending on who you listen to, identity cards are being speeded up, slowed down or scrapped altogether. So what is going on? Jacqui Smith, the Home Secretary, is in no doubt. In a speech in London she set out a timetable that will eventually see the whole country signed up to an ID database. By requiring thousands of airport workers to become the first UK citizens on the register, the Government hopes people will see it as a crucial anti-terror measure. But none of this is true. Had Mohammed Siddique Khan possessed an identity card it would not have prevented him carrying out the July 7 bombs in London in 2006. Ministers have admitted as much. What this exercise is about is compiling a database with details of everyone who lives in the country.

From an article in The Daily Telegraph, 7 March, 2008.

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