

**Tuesday 22 May 2012 – Afternoon**

**AS GCE HISTORY B**

**F983** Using Historical Evidence – British History

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**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.
- Answer both sub-questions from **one** Study Topic.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure 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.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following four Study Topics:
  - 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 8–11)
  - The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900 (pages 12–15)
- 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 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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

## The reaction of the government to the Black Death

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

*Interpretation:* The government was ineffective in its reaction to the problems caused by the Black Death.

- (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. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

**Source 1:** A description of events in 1348.

Labourers and skilled workers became so rebellious that neither the king nor the law and the judges who enforced it were able to control them, and more or less the whole population turned to evil courses, became addicted to all forms of vice and stooped to more than the usual common behaviour, thinking not at all of death or of the recently experienced plague, nor how they were placing their own salvation in danger by uniting in rebellion.

*From a chronicle written in the priory of Rochester shortly after 1348.*

**Source 2:** A record of events in the late 1340s.

When the king heard that the people were not obeying his orders and were paying higher wages to the workers, he decided to fine the abbots, priors and the greater and lesser knights. He fined many men in the country both of higher and lower standing. He took 100 shillings from some, 40 or 20 shillings from others depending on their ability to pay. He raised £38,000 in this way. Then the king had numerous workers arrested and sent to prison. Many fled and took to the woods; if they were captured they were also fined. Most, however, took oaths that they would take no more than their old wages and were, as a result, released from captivity.

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

**Source 3:** A comment on the state of the population after the initial impact of the plague.

We are amazed and appalled that the few people who still survive have been so ungrateful towards God and have not been humbled by the terrible experiences they have suffered. Sinfulness and pride are increasing in the people and charity has grown rarer and rarer. This seems to be the first step towards a far greater calamity, if not the total ruin of the kingdom. This will happen if God, who has been offended by the guilt of the people, is not pacified by open signs of penance for sin and the prayers of the faithful.

*From a letter from Edward III to the bishops, dated 1349.*

**Source 4:** An account of the third plague of 1369.

In this year of 1369 there was a great pestilence, which affected both men and the larger animals. It was followed by floods and a great failure of the crop, as a result in 1370 a measure of grain sold for 3 shillings.

*From Thomas Walsingham's History of the English written in the early 1400s.*

**Source 5:** A law defining the position of English workers.

The king orders that all the laws relating to artisans, labourers, the suppliers of food and other employees that were drawn up from the time of his noble grandfather should be firmly applied and duly followed. All of the said workers shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the king's magistrates. All of the king's officers, the mayors, bailiffs, constables of towns and stewards of landed estates shall duly perform their offices. A pair of stocks to hold those who break these laws shall be provided in every town. Moreover it is decreed that no employee or labourer – male or female – shall depart at the end of his or her term of service to either work elsewhere or go on religious pilgrimage without the written consent of the authorities.

*From a Statute of Labourers, 1388.*

**Source 6:** An account of events in 1381.

The Monday before the feast of Corpus Christi in the year of our Lord God 1381 people left their homes to come to London to speak with the king and ask to be made free. When they were in Canterbury they entered into Saint Thomas' church and did there much hurt, and robbed and broke up the archbishop's rooms. As they were robbing and carrying out their pillage the people said: 'Ah, this chancellor of England has been a wicked man to gather all these riches, now he shall give us account of the revenues of England and of the great profits that he hath gathered since the king's coronation.' Then they broke down the door and robbed the houses of lawyers and the officials of the king and of the archbishop, and they showed no mercy.

*From the Chronicles of Froissart written in the 15th century.*

**Source 7:** A modern writer comments on justice in Edward III's reign.

Ever since the reign of Edward I the problem with dealing with crimes of violence had been serious. A long series of experiments was adopted in turn by Edward III. The question was who would try criminals as well as arresting them – the nobility or the gentry? Eventually by 1380 members of the gentry were established as Justices of the Peace to try criminals found within their own county.

*From a book written in 1952.*

## Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601

### The reactions of the authorities to protest and rebellion

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Source 7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

*Interpretation:* Tudor government relied on harsh laws to deal with protest and rebellion.

- (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. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

**Source 1:** A description of the punishment of rebels.

Michael and Flammock, a lawyer, were drawn from the Tower through the places of the city to Tyburn and there were hanged. Their bodies were taken down, quartered, and by the king's orders were hanged in various cities and places in the kingdom. On the next day, Lord Audley was drawn from Newgate through the places of the city to the place of punishment near the Tower, and there his head was struck off. His body was, by the king's grace, buried in the Friary Church, but his head was fixed on London Bridge.

*From a chronicle written at Merton College, Oxford about events in 1497.*

**Source 2:** An account of a rebellion.

Therefore the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the marquis of Exeter, and the earl of Shrewsbury, seeing no other way to pacify these wretched rebels, agreed upon a battle; but the night before the battle a little rain fell, nothing to speak of, but yet as if by a great miracle of God the water, which was a very small ford which the day before men might have gone over dry shod, suddenly rose to such a height, depth and breadth that it was impossible for one army to get at the other.

After this, a battle could not take place. Then a consultation was held and a pardon obtained from the king's majesty for all the captains of this insurrection, and they promised that the grievances would all be gently heard and their reasonable petitions granted, and that their articles should be presented to the king, so that by his highness' authority and the wisdom of his council all things should be brought to good order and conclusion.

*From Edward Hall's Chronicle of events in 1536,  
published in 1542.*

**Source 3:** A passage read out by priests during church services.

Almighty God has created and appointed all things in heaven, earth and the waters in a most excellent and perfect order. In heaven he has appointed distinct orders and states of archangels and angels. In earth he has assigned King, princes, with other governors under them, all in good and necessary order. Every degree of people, in their vocation, calling and office, has appointed to them their duty and order. Some are in high degree, some in low.

Where there is no right order there reigns confusion. Take away kings, princes, rulers, magistrates, judges and no man shall go by the highway unrobbed, no man shall sleep in his own house or bed unkilld, no man shall keep his wife, children and possessions in quietness; there must needs follow all mischief and utter destruction.

God has sent us his high gift, our most dear sovereign Lord, King Edward VI, with godly, wise and honourable council, with other superiors and inferiors, in a beautiful order. Wherefore let us subjects do our rightful duty.

*From a sermon published in a book authorised by the king, 1547.*

**Source 4:** A description of the role of Justices of the Peace.

At first there were only four, then eight, and now commonly thirty or forty in every county, either because of increased wealth, learning or involvement in policy and government. Their purpose is to repress robbers, thieves and vagabonds, plots and conspiracies, riots and violences, and all other misdemeanours. Also upon suspicion of war, to take orders for the safety of the county, and generally for the good government of the shire.

*From Sir Thomas Smith, 'De republica Anglorum', 1565.*

**Source 5:** The trial of a traitor.

After the reading of the accusation, the clerk of the court said to the duke: 'How say you, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, are you guilty of these treasons of which you are accused, Yes or No?'

Thereupon the duke said: May it please your grace, and you the rest of my lords here; the hearing of this accusation gives me the opportunity to ask, if the law will permit it, that I may have a lawyer to help me to respond to this accusation.

The lord chief justice answered that in the case of high treason he cannot allow a lawyer; and that he was to answer to the facts only, which he knew best, and might answer sufficiently without a lawyer.

*From the treason trial of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, 1572.*

**Source 6:** A report about the capture and questioning of rebels.

Sir W. Spencer and Sir Anthony Cope to Lord Norris. Since leaving you, we have examined Richard and James Bradshaw, Edward Huffer, a very dangerous fellow and John Hoare, servant to Mr. Barry of Hampton Gay. We have laboured night and day, but cannot get confessions. Their actions will not be discovered unless it be on the rack, which it is likely they will taste of when they come before the Lords of the Council. Steer has confessed all that Symonds charges him with.

Yarnton, 15 December 1596.

*From a letter written by the Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire to government officials.*

[TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 7]

**Source 7:** A law against enclosures.

The strength of this Kingdom has always been upheld by the maintenance of tillage [crop farming]. It is the principal means that people are set to work, and thereby withdrawn from idleness, drunkenness, unlawful games and all other lewd practices and conditions of life. Until the five and thirtieth year of her Majesty's reign there was always in force some law that did state that the quantity of land in tillage should not be altered; but in the last parliament, because of the plenty and cheapness of grain, this was discontinued, since which time there have grown many more depopulations through turning tillage to pasture.

Be it enacted that any lands that have been converted to sheep pastures since 17 November in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, having before been tillage, shall be restored to tillage.

*From an Act of Parliament passed in 1597/8.*

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## Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control, 1780–1880s

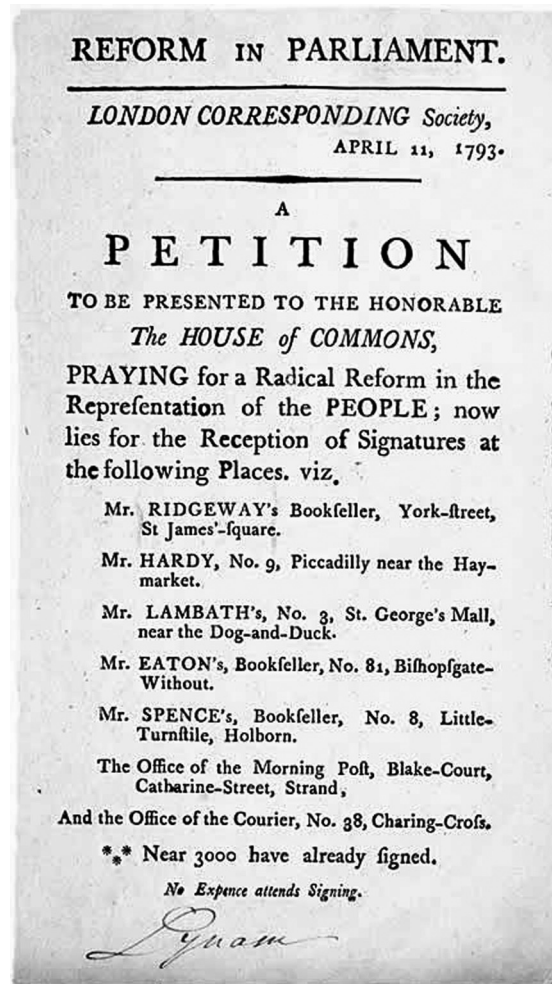
### The causes of protest

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 4–7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

*Interpretation:* Political grievances were the driving force of popular protest.

- (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. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

**Source 1:** A call for support for reform.



A handbill published in 1793.



**Source 2:** Evidence from an informant about plans by industrial workers.

The informant said that last Monday morning at Barnsley, he heard a person, whose name he does not know, declare that there were 8,000 men nearly complete in arms, in and about Sheffield, and therefore they did not mind the soldiers. A man named Haigh, now in York Castle for administering unlawful oaths, told the informant that there were 450 Luddites sworn in at Holmfirth; the greater part of the neighbourhood at Huddersfield, and a great number at Halifax, and also 7,000 or 8,000 in Leeds. The informant said that Luddites have in view ultimately to overturn the system of government, by revolutionising the country. The first measure to be adopted in bringing about a revolution, would be to send parties to the different houses of the members of both Houses of Parliament, and destroy them, and then the people of London belonging to that Society would take over the government.

*From evidence presented by Thomas Broughton of Barnsley, weaver, before two JPs in Yorkshire, 26 August 1812.*

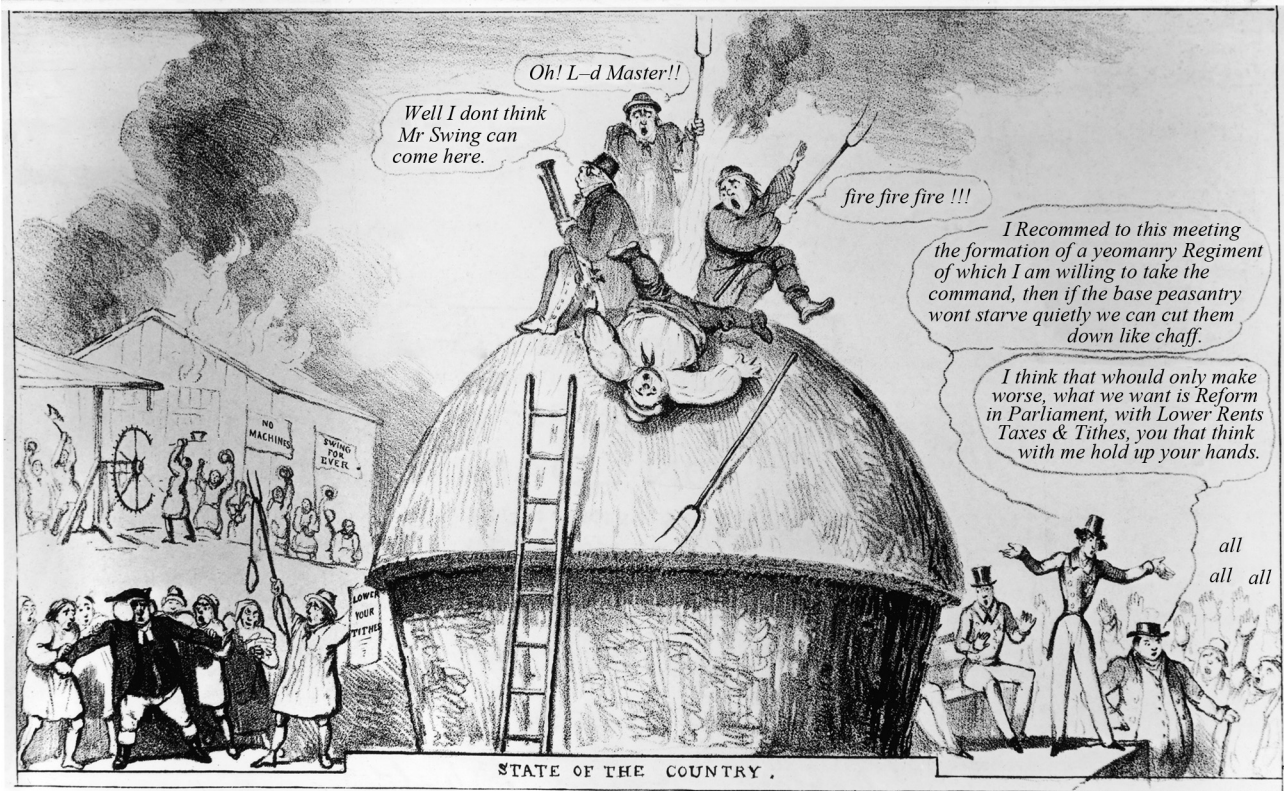
**Source 3:** A newspaper report of the Peterloo meeting.

Before 12 o'clock crowds began to assemble, each town or village having a banner, and some a cap, with 'Liberty' upon it: each party, as they came through the streets, kept in military order, with sticks shouldered. A banner was painted 'Taxation and no Representation is tyrannical and unjust', and on the reverse 'No rotten boroughs – Unite and be free – Equal representation or Death'. On another banner 'Die like men, and not be sold like slaves'. On a third, 'Major Cartwright's Bill and no Corn Laws'; on a fourth, 'Unity and Fraternity – Strength and Liberty'. It was 20 minutes after one o'clock before Hunt appeared. 'Gentlemen, I must ask that you will be peaceable; a great deal depends upon that, and I trust all who hear me will remain quiet'.

*From a report in 'The Courier' of a demonstration in Manchester on 16 August 1819.*

[TURN OVER FOR SOURCES 4–7]

Source 4: An illustration of a protest.



A cartoon of Swing riots, published in 1830.

Source 5: An engraving of an attack on a workhouse in Stockport.



From the 'Illustrated London News', 1842.

**Source 6:** A newspaper report.

At this moment, there is not a manufacturing town in South Lancashire in which that trade disease, a strike, does not rage in some form, or that is not in daily fear of spreading. The adjacent counties are no less dangerously infected. Trade in Cheshire, Yorkshire and Lancashire is suffering from the disease; and valleys are once more given up to silence and poverty, through the errors of the class most interested in the prosperity of the works which they reduce to inactivity.

*From the 'Manchester Guardian', 1861.*

**Source 7:** A song for singing at Agricultural Labourers' Meetings.

THE MASTER AND I

Says the master to me, – "Is it true, as I'm told,  
Your name's on the books of the Union enrolled?  
I can never allow that a workman of mine  
With wicked disturbers of peace should combine;  
I give you fair warning, mind what you're about,  
I shall put my foot down on it, trample it out;  
On which side your bread's butter'd sure you can see,  
So decide now at once for the Union or me."

Says I to the master, – "It's perfectly true  
That I'm in the Union, – I'll stick to it, too!  
And if between Union and you I must choose,  
Why, I've plenty to win and little to lose;  
For twenty years most of my bread has been dry,  
And to butter it now, I shall certainly try;  
And though I respect you, remember I'm free –  
No master in England shall trample on me."

*From "Songs for singing at Agricultural Labourers' Meetings", 1875, by Howard Evans. This song was sung to a well-known hymn tune.*

## The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

### The impact of war on social cohesion

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 5–7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

*Interpretation:* Wars have narrowed the differences between people in Britain.

- (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. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

**Source 1:** A poem about soldiers in the Boer War.

There are families by the thousands, far too proud to beg or speak:  
 And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout,  
 And they'll live on half o' nothing paid 'em punctual once a week,  
 'Cause the man that earned the wage is ordered out.  
 He's an absent-minded beggar, but he heard his country's call,  
 And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him;  
 He chucked his job and joined it – so the task before us all  
 Is to help the home that Tommy's left behind him!  
 Duke's job – cook's job – gardener, baronet, groom –  
 Mews or palace or paper-shop – there's someone gone away!  
 Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the room?)  
 Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay – pay – pay!

*From 'The Absent Minded Beggar' by Rudyard Kipling, 1899.  
 This poem was set to music and helped to raise over £250,000 for soldiers' families.*

**Source 2:** A view of changes after World War 1.

Mass destruction has led to mass production and the loss of individuality. This tendency towards uniformity shows itself also in the breaking down of barriers which used to exist between classes and groups. The war-time economy and ration tickets did much towards bridging the gulf between the way of living of rich and poor. Both the rich and poor have learnt that the old social orders were not fixed. Levelling was inevitable in a period when a duke's son served under his gardener's boy, or a duke's daughter tended turnips while her social inferiors were buying themselves fur coats out of their earnings in the munitions factories. It is significant that you seldom hear nowadays the phrase which was once so common: 'I know my station.'

*A middle-class woman's description of social changes after World War 1.*

**Source 3:** A view of the black and Asian experience in Britain in the first half of the twentieth century.

The Black and Asian experience in Britain was complex. On the one hand there was John Archer (Battersea) and Bill Miller (Plymouth) as leading Labour Party activists, the popularity of black entertainers such as Paul Robeson and Leslie Hutchinson ('Hutch'). Leaving aside the war-time contribution of Asian, African and Caribbean servicemen and women in Britain and on the battlefields, black music helped reshape the sounds of Britain. Black entertainers played an important role in entertaining and boosting the morale of Britons on the home front, and many Black and Asian residents played an active role in civil defence.

On the other hand it was also a society in which the colour bar operated. It even affected Paul Robeson who was refused access to the Savoy Grill in London in 1931, for example, as well as countless examples of non-white people being excluded from lodgings in the period.

*From a letter written by the Black and Asian Studies Association, 6 January 2010.*

**Source 4:** A serviceman's account of his treatment in World War 2.

The British scene was different from the USA — there was no official racial discrimination in the services, but seniority promotion for a black serviceman was rare, even though you were qualified to do the job. Excuses for non-promotion were always there, so you were simply allowed to carry on in the ranks, regardless of your ability. They didn't want black servicemen in charge of white servicemen. But we were treated very well by white civilians because they were aware that you had left your safe country to face danger and help them in their time of need. And white British servicemen, in my case, were fine. Most of the time, I was the only black, so no problem, but when I was on other duties and had to mix, there were some problems — mostly caused by stereotyping.

*From an account by a black serviceman, born in Kingston, Jamaica, who served in the Royal Navy and the RAF.*

[TURN OVER FOR SOURCES 5–7]

**Source 5:** A royal visit during the Blitz.



*A photograph of the King and Queen visiting survivors of the Blitz in East London, 1940.*

**Source 6:** A view of the Falklands War.

We have ceased to be a nation in retreat. We have instead a newfound confidence – born in the economic battles at home and tested and found true 8,000 miles away. And so today, we can rejoice at our success in the Falklands and take pride in the achievement of the men and women of Our Task Force. But we do so, not as some flickering of a flame which must soon be dead. No, we rejoice that Britain has rekindled that spirit which has fired her for generations past and which today has begun to burn as brightly as before. Britain found herself again in the South Atlantic and will not look back from the victory she has won.

*From Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's speech to a Conservative Party rally at Cheltenham,  
3 July 1982.*

Source 7: A photograph of protests at Greenham Common.



*A photograph of police and protesters at the Greenham Common Peace Camp, 1982.*

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