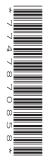


Wednesday 15 May 2019 – Afternoon AS Level History A

Y135/01 England 1445–1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
- (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer all the questions in Section A and one question in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

Wars of the Roses 1445–1461

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of the years 1445–50 to assess how useful Source A is in explaining the problems created by the marriage of Henry VI to Margaret of Anjou. [10]
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess the view that problems arose in England during the years 1445–50 because of personal conflict amongst those around Henry VI.
 [20]

Source A: From an account of the marriage of Margaret of Anjou to Henry VI, contained in a history compiled by an official historian of the Tudors.

Henry VI took to wife Margaret, daughter of René, Duke of Anjou, a young lady exceeding others of her time, as well in beauty as wisdom, imbued with a high courage above the nature of her sex. She was very desirous of renown, full of policy, counsel and all manly qualities in whom appeared great wit and carefulness. When she perceived her husband to be ruled wholly by the Duke of Gloucester, she took upon herself to deprive the duke of his great authority, fearing she might be reported to have little wit if she allowed her husband, now of mature years, to remain under another man's government.

Polydore Vergil, English History, completed by 1513

Source B: From an account of the career of Richard, Duke of York, contained in a Burgundian Chronicle compiled over a number of years, freely making use of a variety of other sources.

The very noble Duke of York, governor general of the conquered lands in France, had been appointed to this post by Henry V. York's duty was to guard this country from the French, our enemies, and he governed admirably with many honourable successes over the French. Everything he did was highly commendable for the exaltation of the crown of England which he served as all noble hearts should. Nevertheless, envy reared its head as he prospered too much for those who did not devote themselves loyally to the King. The Duke of Somerset was well liked by the Queen of England, niece of the French King. She worked on her husband, on the advice of the Duke of Somerset, so that York was recalled from France and Somerset put in his place. This change was due to the simple-mindedness of the King.

Jean de Waurin, Collection of the Chronicles of Great Britain, 1445–71

Source C: From a further account of the career of Richard, Duke of York, contained in a contemporary chronicle which was revised after 1461 and presented to Edward IV.

To France was sent the Duke of York with great power royal, and regent was he of all that belonged to the King. He kept full well Normandy in especial; but France was gone afore in general. And home he came at seven year end again and then was sent to Ireland. Lieutenant was he there for many a day, and great thanks there and love of all the land he had among the Irish always. All the Irish obeyed him and he ruled that land full worthily.

The Chronicle of John Hardyng, completed during the 1460s

SECTION B

England 1461–1509

Answer **ONE** question.

- 3* 'The greatest success of Henry VII's foreign policy was his alliance with Spain.' How far do you agree?
 [20]
- 4* 'The Yorkshire Rebellion was the most dangerous rebellion of the reign of Henry VII.' How far do you agree?
 [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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