

AS LEVEL

Examiners' report

HISTORY A

H105

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Contents

Introduction3

Paper Y136 series overview4

Section A overview5


 Question 15

 Question 28

Section B overview14

 Question 314

 Question 422




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Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates. The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report. A full copy of the question paper can be downloaded from OCR.

Paper Y136 series overview

Y136 is one of a number of British period study and Enquiry units. Each unit has two elements: a period study and an enquiry. The Enquiry element either precedes or continues the period study so as to provide increased coherence and coverage of the chosen period of British History. The Period study element of the Unit group is assessed by essays, with two set from different Key topics and candidates are required to answer one. In the Enquiry element candidates are required to critically use three sources. The first question requires candidates to consider the utility of one source in relation to an issue and the second question requires candidates to use all three sources in their historical context to assess the validity of a view. In both questions candidates are required to explain the source or sources in relation to the question and apply both contextual knowledge and consider the provenance of the sources in order to reach a judgement based on the sources on the issue in the question.

Section A overview

The Enquiry section in this unit comes at the end of the period and builds on the developments that have taken place in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. The two questions require candidates to critically assess evidence and reach judgements. The critical evaluation of sources is the central theme in this section with all marks awarded against AO2.

Question 1

1 How useful is Source C as evidence for the reaction to the Marian burnings?

[10]

Candidates were able to explain how the source showed that many in London were upset by the first of the Marian burnings. Whilst most were able to use some contextual knowledge to support their explanation, there was a number who did not read the attribution carefully to see that the incident was the first of the Marian burnings and therefore some of the comments about earlier burnings were erroneous. Many candidates made reference to the number of burnings carried out but pointed out that despite the reaction shown in the Source there was little evidence of people being converted to Protestantism as a result. Many used this an opportunity to explain how the burnings were often seen as a form of entertainment and used the example of the profits made by the Kent cherry pickers to support their point. A few strong answers went further and also noted that for the burnings to take place there must have been reports made by people to JPs of heretical beliefs and therefore there was not that much opposition, although some contrasted that with the changes made to the timings because of a fear of disturbances. Candidates were less convincing in their consideration of the provenance of the source and this led to stock comments about an ambassador and his role.

However, the strongest answers - as seen in the response below - were aware of Renard's relationship with Mary and his concern about Philip's position in England. Some argued that this would lead him to be accurate in his reporting, whilst others suggested that he might exaggerate the situation in order to persuade Philip to return to England and stop the burnings given both the ambassador and Philip's view of them.

Exemplar 1

The content of the source is useful to a limited extent as it suggests that a rebellion was imminent and would threaten the authority of Phillip and Mary. However there were no more rebellions after Wyatt's rebellion in 1554, and that rebellion was not significantly religiously motivated, as it was largely to protest against the Spanish marriage and Wyatt had supported Mary's

initial claim to the throne in 1553. Furthermore, the source merely describes the reaction of the people in London, which was ~~an~~ a more Protestant area than the rest of England (apart from the South East). Therefore the rest of England didn't have a strong reaction to the burnings, as ~~however~~ many did burn over 2000 Protestants, her father Henry VIII had executed far more people over the course of his reign. However, the content is useful in that it gives us knowledge about how Mary's advisors felt about the burnings, as even Gardiner, a prominent reformist was against it. However although it does not give us the reaction of the majority of the people & Parliament approved the heresy laws, therefore suggesting there wasn't a strong reaction against the burnings and limiting the usefulness of the source.

The provenance of the source adds some weight, as the Imperial Ambassador is allied with the King of Spain due to the Hapsburg-Valois war and is unlikely to fabricate rumours of that insinuate the King's safety is in jeopardy as there would be serious consequences. However

it can be said that the man may have exaggerated the reaction, as he was against such heavy persecution and therefore wanted Phillip to use his influence over Mary to reduce the number of burnings. Therefore the provenance ~~adds~~ adds limited weight to the source.

To conclude, the source is limited in its utility, ~~to~~ as it provides a very limited scale of the reaction to the Marian burnings and suggests it was a bigger problem than

it was. There was some protestant opposition as 800 fled to Switzerland & Germany but this was a minority and the reaction to the burnings were not extreme therefore the source is limited in its utility.

Question 2

- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the aim of Mary's religious policy was reconciliation. [20]

The term 'reconciliation' was challenging for some candidates and led a number to misinterpret the sources in relation to the question. In order to access the highest level on this question candidates do need to explain the three sources in relation to the question, use both contextual knowledge and provenance and reach a judgement, in light of the evaluation, as to whether the sources support or challenge the view. The example below illustrates where candidates often tackle one element well, in this instance contextual knowledge, but are weaker on the other.

The sources were taken from across Mary's reign and provided candidates with the opportunity to consider how her views developed. Most candidates argued that Source A showed clearly Mary's desire for reconciliation, but went on to argue this was because it was from the start of her reign when her position was insecure following the Lady Jane Grey affair. Most were also able to consider the provenance by analysing the purpose of Mary's proclamation. Source B presented the greatest challenge with a number unsure as to whether it was supporting or challenging the view. In trying to resolve the issue of the ownership of former monastic lands many argued that Mary was, by eventually allowing the gentry and nobility to keep them, following a policy of reconciliation. The strongest answers placed this in the context of her struggles to get legislation through parliament. In discussing provenance responses considered the position of the ambassador and the purpose of his correspondence and his attitude to the issue. Some argued that the burnings were an example of reconciliation by forcing people to conform, but most argued that this was a sign that Mary had moved away from reconciliation and that her policies had become harsher. Contextual knowledge was readily available in the form of the numbers and type of people burnt. Provenance was also often well explored, not just through considering the role of the author, but also his purpose.

Exemplar 2

The three sources overall have a moderate support of the view that the aim of Mary's religious policy was reconciliation. Source A has a moderate support of the view as it states that Mary wants her subjects to live together in Christian unity yet ~~the~~ Protestant literature is not to be tolerated, and the provenance adds weight to this. Source B has a significant support of the view as monastic lands will be kept by the lay people and the provenance supports this. However Source C has a limited support as it describes

the persecution of Protestants and the provenance decreases the weight of this.

So the content of Source A has a moderate support, as it states that while Mary is a devout Catholic and this will be reflected in future policies, she wants "her subjects to live together in Christian charity". This is reflected in the makeup of the Privy Council, as she kept some reformists such as Paget & Cranmer (initially) and also reintroduced Catholics like Norfolk & Gardiner. Therefore she appeased both sides while keeping true to her faith, and initially compromised with Parliament about the Act of Supremacy. However, Mary also clearly states that the nation is Catholic now and passes the Act of Repeal which undoes all ^{religious} changes from 1527 onwards. Furthermore, she has ~~stat~~ published a warning against any prominent Protestants and for bade them to spread literature & leaflets such as Simon Fish's "Book of Murders". Therefore, ~~the content of~~

Source A¹ has 'a moderate' support of the view, as Mary does use language that signifies she desires unity but also condemns Protestant teachings. The provenance of the source further adds weight as this is Mary's first Proclamation of religion, therefore she wants to make her ~~sta~~ policy on religious changes very clear, yet she has to be diplomatic in her wording in not outwardly condemning the Protestant belief as until recently England was a very Protestant nation ~~est~~-established with the 37 Articles. Therefore the content and provenance of Source A support the view to a moderate extent.

The content of Source B supports the view to a significant extent, as the Imperial Ambassador is advising against taking away the former church lands from people, therefore suggesting that the government are going to appease the Protestants in this aspect and therefore

reconciliate. We know this to be true as the monasteries & chantries were not restored again and Mary had conceded to Parliament on this issue.

The letter was written in 1554, and Cardinal Pole arrived in 1555 therefore Renard succeeded in managing the religious question. However, Mary did not concede on the issue of papal supremacy, making sure it was restored in 1555, despite protests from parliament and the Privy Council who thought it would be a hugely unpopular move & alienate the Protestant faith. Although, Mary did listen to her advisors initially and kept some aspects the same until Cardinal Pole arrived in 1555. The provenance of the source adds weight as Renard was one of Mary's most trusted advisors & supported her ^{advised} religious policy, and would be heavily involved in the execution of policy and know to carry through Mary's Catholic wishes & also reconcile the Protestants. Therefore source B has a significant support of the view.

Source C has a very limited support of the view, as the Protestants have resentment towards the government

because of the burnings. This is supported by the fact that Mary had ^{burnt} over 200 Protestants, including the Oxford martyrs; Latimer and Ridley in 1553 and Cranmer in 1555. There were many Protestant supporters of Wyatt's rebellion in 1554 that wanted to overthrow Mary, and Mary's own forces joined the rebels. There were anti-Catholic occurrences in London where a dead cat was dressed like a Catholic priest and hung. ~~Howe~~ This suggests that Mary had alienated ^{poised} Protestants with her religious policy and her aim was not reconciliation at all. However, the main aim of Wyatt's rebellion was to prevent the unpopular Spanish marriage and the militia joined with a cry of "We are all Englishmen!" which supports this. However the

probenance ~~and~~ decreases the weight of this, as Renard might be exaggerating the extent of unrest in order to get Phillip to stop Mary's persecution of the Protestants.

To conclude, the sources have a moderate support of the view, as initially while Mary did want to firmly establish the Catholic religion with the Act of Repeal, her advisors were against any radical changes that would cause unrest, however during the latter years the persecution increased and the aim was not reconciliation.

Section B overview

Two essays are set, each from a different Key Topic, but centres should be aware that although there are two topics on Henry VII and two on Henry VIII there is no guarantee that one question will be set on each monarch, as is shown by the two questions below. The questions set require candidates to analyse causes and consequences of major historical issues.

Question 3

3* How successful was Henry VII's financial policy?

[20]

Although this was the least popular of the two questions, it still produced some strong answers as the exemplar below shows. The response considers a range of issues, which are well explained and reaches a supported judgement as to how successful Henry's financial policy was. At the lower end of the mark range some candidates' understanding of financial was limited and this led to them writing about other issues, particularly his suppression of rebellions and the Yorkist threat. However, there were some responses where candidates were able to link the issue of the nobility to finances and use it to help them address the demands of the question. Many responses noted the success of his financial policy and commented on the surplus he built up, but the strongest answers did question at what cost. Many responses broke his policy down into ordinary and extraordinary revenue and assessed the extent to which he was successful in each. Most were able to comment on his acquisition of funds through his foreign policy and also comment about how his attempts to raise taxation led to unrest in both Yorkshire and Cornwall. The strongest answers considered issues such as crown lands and customs and were able to support their argument with precise details. Financial policy is a large topic and it is not expected that candidates would cover all issues to access the higher levels, what is important is that there is balance and a developed analysis and judgement.

Exemplar 3

Henry VII is widely regarded by historians as 'the best business man to sit on the throne of England'. This because a lot of Henry's focus as king was to increase royal finance, this was important to him as he had ~~inherited~~ a somewhat weak claim to the throne and ~~there~~ ^{there} were other claimants still alive with a lot stronger claims to the throne e.g. the de la Poles. Therefore, it was vital that Henry had enough

money to be able to sustain his reign if there were any attempts to overthrow him, he would have the ability to fund soldiers to defend his rule. It was also important that if at his time of death there were still challenges to the throne, he would have enough money to pass to an heir so that they could further the Tudor Dynasty. One of Henry's main aims was to develop an efficient, sustainable administration where he would be able to receive the most funds without a rebellion.

One way that Henry was ^{somewhat} successful in developing his financial policy was through Administration. Initially, when Henry came to the throne he used the

old Exchequer system. The exchequer system was ~~slow~~, ~~and~~ not efficient, did not claim the maximum amount of money possible and was prone to embezzlement. Richard III and Edward IV the two previous kings had used the much more efficient chamber system. So when Henry came to the throne there

was an ^{initial} decrease in the Crown's finance. From £25,000 at the ~~st~~ ^{start} of Richard III's death to £12,000 at the start of Henry's reign. Due to this it could be argued that Henry was initially quite unsuccessful in his financial policy, the Exchequer system was too slow and there was a significant drop in finance. However, Henry changed the administration to the Chamber system. This system had originally been brought in by Edward IV, & the method had been commonly used on Yorkist estates. The chamber system allowed Henry to have much more control over royal finance he was able to check and read through documents which stopped embezzlement. The chamber system was also far quicker in processing money and was more flexible than the exchequer.

Royal finance increased from £12,000 at the start of his reign to over £100,000 per annum in the late 1490's. Historians may argue that this was one of the most significant changes Henry made in reference to his financial

policy. Although initially there was limited success, Henry increased royal finance by almost tenfold making the change to the chamber system very successful as it provided him with enough money to defend his reign and ensure that he could pass on a significant amount to his heirs, thereby fulfilling his aims.

~~Answered~~ Secondly, Henry developed the revenue from the crown lands. Crown lands were acres of land owned by the king that provided him with income from the estates. As Henry came to power he issued an Act of Resumption with parliament that meant that all the land given away by previous monarchs since 1155 were returned to him. A historian may suggest that this offered Henry some success as this increased the amount of crown land he had and therefore increased the revenue he would receive from the crown lands. It could be argued that Henry was lucky compared to previous kings as he had

a limited amount of family
his meant that only a small amount
of his lands were given away through
patronage. Henry also adopted a new
stance on issuing land previously monarchs
such Edward IV had given out land and
fines in the hope of loyalty. Instead,
Henry gave out land as a reward
for loyalty. As a result, Henry still
retained a large portion of crown land
which he could earn profit from. These
finances came under lord Bray and
increased from £29,000 to £42,000.
Therefore, it could be suggested that
Henry's work on the crown lands provided
a lot of success as part of his financial
policy. Henry was able to increase
his revenue significantly so that
he had enough money to legitimise his
claim and ^{provide} ~~give~~ him with soldiers
if his reign was challenged. He also
maximised the amount he could
receive from ~~the~~ ^{the} crown lands which
helped him ~~stabilise~~ ^{create} stability in his rule.
This was more than any previous

monarchs and demonstrates significant success -

Henry ~~uses~~ Another way that Henry maximised his finance was through his use of foreign treaties. In 1489, Henry created a treaty with the new European power of Castile. ^{Called the Treaty of Medina del Campo} Predominantly this was to secure his line of succession, but this also meant that Henry gained ~~a large sum of~~ £40,000 through Catherine of Aragon's dowry. However, this treaty was agreed at the beginning of his reign but Catherine and her dowry did not arrive in England until 1501. This could be as ^{European} foreign powers were not confident in the longevity of Henry's rule. ~~For~~ Subsequently ~~Europe's~~ the Treaty of Medina del Campo only brought limited success as her dowry arrived 8 years before the end of his reign so could not be used effectively as this was after significant wars like the Breton Crisis. An additional way that Henry gained finance from foreign treaties was the Treaty of Etaples 1492. Henry invaded France towards the end of the campaign season this meant that if he was required to fight it would only be for a short time. The French king,

Charles wanted to deal with Henry as quickly as possible as the Italian wars were imminent. The terms of the Treaty were that Charles would not support any Yorkist claimants, he would pay Henry £142,000 so that he could fund the missionaries and he would provide Henry with a sizeable ^{pension} ~~income~~. Historians may suggest that this gave Henry significant success in his financial policy as it increased the crown's funds by nearly half and gave Henry a sustainable annual income that he could rely on. Overall, the foreign treaties provided Henry with a lot of success as it helped him to achieve his aims and maintain his rule in luxury, while having the ability to defend his crown if necessary.

Finally, Henry used Bonds and recognisances to further his financial policy. Bonds were agreements for loyalty that if broken carried a large fine. These were developed by the Council learned in law and meant that 36/62 noble families were put on bonds. This was

somewhat successful for Henry as it enabled more loyalty to the crown but if he was betrayed he received a sizeable sum that would help him to defend his crown. This provided some success ~~as~~ from a financial perspective as many ^{nobles} people could not afford to betray him so he received a limited amount from Bonds. However, this did secure his throne as nobles maintained their loyalty in order not to pay the fines. As a result, his rule was strengthened and allowed him to pass the royal finance to his heir.

In Conclusion, Henry was overall very successful in financial policy. He was able to increase his yearly income, create an efficient and effective administration that provided him with the maximum yield from his country. He also achieved his main aims of being able to fund wars and defend his throne from rival claimants such as Warbeck. He was also successful as he was able to pass the throne to an heir with a sustainable finance. With this in mind, Henry ~~was~~

had significant success due to his financial policy.

Question 4

4* 'Henry VII's foreign policy achieved little.' How far do you agree?

[20]

This was the more popular question and there was wide range of responses and coverage of the topic. The strongest answers established criteria against which to judge whether the policy 'achieved little', many did this by outlining Henry's aims and considering the extent to which they were achieved, others considered his policy in relation to each country, whilst some took a more chronological approach and often suggested that little was achieved in the later part of his reign. All of these approaches were acceptable, supporting the mark scheme comment that no set answer is required. However, whatever approach is followed, it is important that a supported a developed judgement is reached in order to access the highest marks. The script below provides a good example of a response where the explanation is strong, which would take it to the top of Level 4, but where the judgement would benefit from greater development so that it reached the very top of Level 5. Candidates who want to achieve the highest level should attempt to reach interim judgements after they have considered each issue and then use those to help reach an overall judgement in their conclusion. The weakest answers often focused on a narrow range of issues, often Medina del Campo and Etaples or did not go beyond the early years of Henry's reign. However, in a question such as this there really does need to be coverage of the whole period, even if some parts are treated less thoroughly, so that a valid overall judgement can be reached. There were a wide range of issues that could be considered and it was not expected that everything was covered but a balanced discussion was expected and therefore it was helpful to discuss the latter years of his reign and the situation by 1509 when many of the earlier achievements appear to have been undermined.

It may be true that Henry VII's foreign policy achieved little in the typical view of a king, in that he conquered no land and won no wars. However, this was not what he wanted and he managed to give England a place on the world in Europe and established it utilised Europe to strengthen his dynasty back home.

Naturally, Henry VII was criticised, in some respects, achieved little with foreign policy. He failed to use Brittany as a buffer state between the French, despite his promise to do so and the promise for English troops by the 1489 Treaty of Redon. As Anne of Brittany married the king of France, and Henry was unable to prevent

it, leading to the actual unification of Brittany with France. This was a considerable diplomatic defeat for Henry VII, who had grown up in Brittany and relied on it as a continental ally. This was the largest failure of Henry VIII's foreign policy as it both highlighted and exposed his weakness on the continent.

However, even this was not a total failure. The 1492 campaign into France was a brilliant achievement for a reserved and non-confrontational king. It resulted in England's first victory, despite the lack of significant fighting. The November 1492 Treaty of Etaples was very beneficial to Henry. It gave him a £5000 a year pension (worth £159000 in total) and forced France to remove its support for any English rebels - specifically, Perkin Warbeck.

It was this promising of foreign nations not to support English rebels that was one of Henry's most significant achievements outside of England. In almost all treaties he signed, he forced these countries to withdraw support for his enemies. The 1497 Treaty of Ayton was vitally important, as it drove Perkin Warbeck out of Scotland, forcing him to his arrest at Beaulieu Abbey that year. As well as this, he successfully forced Philip of Burgundy to give up Edmund de la Pole, the Earl of Suffolk, in 1506, albeit by a

change them that "feed the Duke's" ship to England. In this way Henry VIII very successfully used foreign policy to achieve significant security domestically.

The Treaty of Medina del Campo was perhaps Henry VIII's most important single foreign policy action. It betrothed the youngest daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, the Catherine of Aragon to Prince Arthur. This came with a hefty dowry and placed England on a par with an emerging continental power. In this way, this treaty also created a marital union to be a significant power and promoted England internationally. The fact that Henry VIII was allowed to join the Holy League in 1496 against France is a testament to the power international peace gained by Henry.

Henry VIII's foreign policy also achieved much in terms of financial success. The Treaty of Etaples and Medina del Campo both gave England significant financial benefits, as did the Magnus Intercursus with Burgundy in 1496/1496 which promoted trade links. Furthermore, despite being a member of the Holy League, faced of enemies of the French, Henry managed to avoid any obligation of conflict and actually established a new trade deal with France while England was in the league. This is a testament to Henry's diplomatic success.

However, by the end of his reign Henry had achieved begun to achieve less and less. He was left out of the League of Cambrai in 1508 and failed to get proper Burgundian support for the 1506 *Maler Intercensus*, which would have greatly improved England's international trade. Following the death of Elizabeth of York, Henry VII failed quite to find an international wife and was rejected by Margaret of Savoy.

In conclusion, Henry VII I do not agree that Henry VII's foreign policy achieved little. Henry was able to, at least for one time, ensure England became a significant power in Europe, despite his avoidance of war. Most successful, though, were Henry's foreign policy achievements in relation to his domestic situation.

Henry managed successfully to deter foreign support for English threats such as Perkin Warbeck and Edward de la Pole^{**}. However, he ~~was~~ ~~not~~ achieved little in his later years and saw the status of England slip, and much prestige was lost as Henry was slighted.

* Initially, Henry had also found himself threatened by the international support for Lambert Simnel who

had been backed by Margaret of Burgundy and the Irish nobility.

** following his failure to do so with Lambert Simnel.
It was this security for his throne, through how to
rehabilitate and strengthen his finances, that Henry VII
achieved the most.

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