



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 10 June 2022 – Morning

A Level History A

Y105/01 England 1445–1509: Lancastrians, Yorkists and Henry VII

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A. Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.

INFORMATION

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

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Wars of the Roses 1445–1461

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the actions of Richard, Duke of York, during the period from 1450 to 1455, reveal him to have been an essentially able and loyal figure. [30]

Source A: A chronicler in the reign of Edward IV describes Richard, Duke of York's career during the early 1450s.

Home he came [from France] again after seven years and was then sent to Ireland where he was lieutenant for many a day. Great thanks there and love from all the land he had among the Irish always and they began to obey him for he ruled that land full well and worthily. The duke was then made protector of England and governed well, though he was not allowed to continue in his post. There was great murmur amongst all the Commons against his discharge as he had laboured for the good of all.

The Chronicle of John Hardyng, 1464

Source B: An Italian historian, living at the court of Henry VII, comments on the actions of the duke of York in 1452.

Soon after Jack Cade's Rebellion, another and much more dangerous threat arose. Richard, Duke of York, aspired to the crown, relying on the hereditary claims of the Houses of York and Mortimer. He began to conspire how to obtain it. Edmund, Duke of Somerset, who was the king's only good adviser at that time, desired to free the realm from the threat of factions. The duke of York, certain that the duke of Somerset would oppose him, decided to attack him and gathered an army. Because he wished to appear not to seem to act against the king, the duke of York stated that he would use force against certain of the king's wicked counsellors, who afflicted daily the poor common folk of England.

Polydore Vergil, English History, written between 1507 and 1513

Source C: The duke of York writes to the citizens of Shrewsbury explaining his attitude towards Henry VI and his view of Somerset.

It is to be supposed it is not unknown to you how after my coming out of Ireland, I as the king's true liege man, and servant, (and shall ever be to my life's end) advised his royal majesty of certain articles concerning the well-being and safeguard, both of his most royal person, and of the tranquillity and conservation of all this his realm; the which terms of advice, though they were thought fully necessary, were laid apart, and to be of no effect, through the envy, malice and untruth of the duke of Somerset; who labours continually about the king's highness for my undoing and to disinherit me and my heirs.

Duke of York, open letter to the citizens of Shrewsbury, 3 February 1452

Source D: A discussion of the return of Richard, Duke of York from Ireland in 1450.

For a long time now, there have been, amongst the people, many strange reports in regard to you, particularly the rumour that you intended to come and take upon yourself that which you ought not to take. Because of this, we sent several persons to listen and take heed if this was true and, if it were, to resist you. But since you came to our land as our true subject, our intention was not that you be resisted, but that you be received in goodly manner. Your sudden arrival without warning, however, caused our servants to do as they did. For the easing of your heart in all such matters, we therefore declare, repute and admit you as our true and faithful subject and as our faithful cousin.

A letter from Henry VI to Richard, Duke of York, September 1450

SECTION B**England 1461–1509**Answer **ONE** question.

- 2* 'Richard III was an able ruler.' How far do you agree? [20]
- 3* 'Royal finances and their administration were Henry VII's greatest domestic achievement.' How far do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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