

**Modified Enlarged 36pt  
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Wednesday 17 May 2023 – Afternoon**

**AS Level History A**

**Y136/01 England 1485–1558: the Early  
Tudors**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes  
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:  
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **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 ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question 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 (\*).**

## **ADVICE**

**Read each question carefully before you start your answer.**

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## **SECTION A**

### **Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558**

**Study the THREE sources and answer BOTH questions in this section.**

- 1 Use your knowledge of unrest in 1549 to assess how useful Source A is as evidence for the difficulty of suppressing Kett's rebellion. [10]**
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the gentry and nobility were responsible for the unrest in 1549. [20]**

**SOURCE A: Edward VI records the widespread rebellions of 1549.**

**The people rebelled in Sussex, Hampshire and Kent, where, by fair persuasions, partly from honest men among the rebels, and partly by local governors, they were satisfied and went home. After that, the people rose in Oxfordshire, the West Country and Norfolk. The marquis of Northampton was sent to Norwich, with 1060 horsemen, but lost 100 men in battle and retreated. The earl of Warwick replaced him, with 7500 men, and fought the rebels for three days in Norwich before overcoming them outside the city, killing 2000 of them. The Council gathered in London, to charge Protector Somerset with allowing these rebellions to occur.**

**Edward VI's Journal, 1549.**

**SOURCE B: Lord John Russell, commander of the king's army, comments on the Cornish gentry at the time of the Western rebellion.**

**[Some poor men were oppressed] with extreme and unreasonable payments. Some grieved with unjust exactions by their landlords. Some spoiled by one gentleman, some utterly undone and impoverished by another. The whole commons universally vested with such extremity, wrong and oppression as no slander or reproach was ever heard or reported like unto this, which at the present to the great disfavour and discredit of all the gentlemen of the shire is generally spread in every honest man's mouth.**

**Lord John Russell, report, 1549.**

**SOURCE C: A social commentator and commonwealth writer comments on the behaviour of landlords.**

**Contrary to the law against oppression and extortion, you have now enclosed from the poor their common land, levied greater entry fees payable on new leases, excluded them from their rightful use of the common land, and raised their rents. What obedience did you show when the king's proclamations were sent forth to open up your enclosures, and yet you continued to enclose? If you had loved your country, would you not have prevented the recent great destruction which followed from your incurable greed?**

**Robert Crowley, *The Way to Wealth*, 1550.**

# SECTION B

## England 1485–1547

**Answer Question 3 OR Question 4.**

**3\* How important was parliament in the administration of England during the reign of Henry VII? [20]**

**4\* How important was Henry VIII's role in government in the period to 1529? [20]**

## END OF QUESTION PAPER

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