



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY

British History Enquiries

Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1660

F963/01

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 10 June 2010

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Study Topic.
- 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 **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following three Study Topics:
 - The Normans in England 1066–1100 (pages 2–3)
 - Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69 (pages 4–5)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60 (pages 6–7)
- 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 Study 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Normans in England 1066–1100

Study the five Sources on The Battle of Hastings and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the strengths of William of Normandy's invading army. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that William I's leadership was the main reason for the Norman victory at Hastings. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Battle of Hastings

Source A: An English chronicler describes the Battle of Hastings.

William of Normandy came into Pevensey and built a stronghold at the town of Hastings. This was made known to King Harold. He gathered a great army and came up against them at the ancient apple tree. William came upon them unawares, before they had all met together. The King nevertheless fought very hard against the Normans with those men that would stay with him and many were killed on both sides. There King Harold was killed and many good men with him. 5

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1066

Source B: A Norman chronicler, who had served William of Normandy both as a soldier and as chaplain, gives an account of the Battle of Hastings.

William advanced in good order; the banner which the Pope had sent to him was borne aloft at the head of his troops. In the first rank he placed foot-soldiers armed with arrows and crossbows; in the second rank came foot-soldiers more heavily armed and clad in coats of chain-mail; and finally came the squadrons of knights, in the midst of which he rode himself. He displayed the greatest courage and from his position could give his orders by hand and by voice. 10

William of Poitiers, The Deeds of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English, written around 1071

Source C: A chronicler who was a prominent clergyman and was born in East Anglia describes William's tactics.

William nobly led out five companies of knights against the enemy and when they were terrifyingly drawn up he delivered a speech to them. He had not finished when all his men, boiling with unbelievable anger, charged forward in their lines with indescribable force. William instructed his archers not to shoot their arrows directly at the enemy but rather into the air, so that the enemy might be blinded and this caused great losses among the English. 15

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written between 1123 and 1133

Source D: A chronicler, who had Anglo-Norman parents, describes Harold's problems.

Harold returned from the battle with the Norwegians, happy, in his own estimation, at having conquered; but not so in mine, as he had won his victory by killing his own brother. When he heard the news of the Normans' arrival, he proceeded to Hastings, although accompanied by very few forces. He did not summon troops, nor, had he done so, would he have found many ready to obey his call, as men were hostile to him because he had kept all the plunder from the battle in the north to himself. 20

William of Malmesbury, Deeds of the Kings of England, written between 1135 and 1143

Source E: A modern historian explains why the Normans won at Hastings.

Throughout the battle, William had far more command and control than Harold who, wedged in his shield wall, was invisible within a few feet of his standard. In addition, the English had no cavalry. It was a fatal deficiency. Once the Bretons had given way and panic had spread through the Norman ranks, the moment had come for a cavalry charge down the hill. As it was, the English charged on foot and were cut off by the Norman cavalry. The Normans feared the foot charges so little that they twice feigned retreat in order to repeat the cutting-off tactics. So Hastings became a killing match and the Normans had more effective means of killing: horsemen and also archers. The lack of English archers is one of the puzzles of the battle. Only one English archer is shown on the Bayeux Tapestry, the result, perhaps, of the haste with which the army had been assembled. 25 30

David Carpenter, The Struggle for Mastery, Britain 1066-1284, 2003

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–1569

Study the five Sources on Social and Economic Change 1536-1558, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources **A** and **B**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems facing the poor between 1536 and 1550. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Tudor government policy was the main cause of social and economic problems between 1536 and 1558. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Social and Economic Change 1536–1558

Source A: After the suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace, its leader responds to questions concerning the rebellion.

The abbeys in the north gave great alms to poor men and commendably served God. Many of their tenants were their paid servants, who now are in need of meat, clothes and wages, and do not know how to make their living. Also the abbeys were one of the beauties of this realm to all men passing through. There is no hospitality now offered in those areas and the profits of the abbeys yearly go to the King. The abbeys were great builders of bridges and highways. Thus their dissolution was greatly to the decay of the Commonwealth*.

5

The interrogation of Robert Aske, March 1537

[*Commonwealth: common interest]

Source B: A Protestant preacher, who was chaplain to Protector Somerset, writes in 1547 or 1548 to condemn the evils of enclosure by greedy landlords.

Rich landlords oppress the King's subjects by enclosing the common pastures for sheep. Thus poor people are not able to keep a cow to feed their family, but are likely to starve and die. Yet wool and mutton were never so high in price. When the greedy gentlemen have enclosed other people's properties into their lands, these fall into utter ruin, so that towns become a wilderness, home only to a shepherd and his dog. The gentlemen condemn the clergy but behave no better than the monks of old. They give no hospitality and have no pity for the poor, but seek their own profit, to the decay of the Commonwealth.

10

Thomas Becon, The Jewel of Joy, published in 1550

Source C: The Duke of Somerset orders martial law against future offenders, after rioting had been provoked by enclosure commissions.

Recently, His Majesty set up commissions to remedy unlawful enclosures. Some have been delayed by the foolishness of those who seek their own remedy unlawfully. No-one could require more than the commands of His Majesty, his uncle and the Council. Yet His Majesty understands that many subjects are taking action into their own hands by assembling and rioting. Therefore His Majesty, by the advice of his said dear uncle and Lord Protector, orders all subjects, upon pain of death, to cease from assemblies and riots to pull down any hedge or enclosure. 15
20

Royal Proclamation 'Pardoning Enclosure Rioters', 14 June 1549

Source D: A Church historian, who used a collection of Tudor documents, describes the impact of bad weather and epidemics on the economy during the reign of Mary I.

There were rains and tempests one year, but intolerable heat and droughts the next. Hunger and famine followed the widespread poverty and scarcity of corn and provisions. Hot burning fevers and other strange diseases began in the great famine of 1556, and raged horribly in the summer of 1557 throughout the realm, killing a great number of all sorts of people, but especially gentlemen and men of great wealth. So many labourers died, and were sick, that some men would have given an acre of land to anyone who would reap their crops. In some places corn stood uncut and shed its grains for lack of workmen. 25

John Strype, Memorials of Thomas Cranmer, vol. III, 1694

Source E: An influential London merchant advises Elizabeth I on financial and economic policy.

- 1 You have no choice but to revalue the currency, which was first debased by your late father to pay for his wars.
- 2 Do not renew the privilege of the Steelyard*, which has allowed it to export wool and other goods at lower prices than English merchants. 30
- 3 Grant as few licences as you can.
- 4 Do not get into debt abroad, as your father did, forcing him to export fine gold to pay his debts.
- 5 Keep in credit, especially with your own merchants. They must stand by you in times of need. 35

Sir Thomas Gresham, letter, 1558

[*Steelyard: London trading centre of the German Hanseatic League]

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660

Study the five Sources on The Outbreak of the First Civil War, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources C and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for attempts to rally support in June 1642. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that a dispute over control of the militia was the main reason for the outbreak of the First Civil War in 1642. [70]

[Total: 100]

The Outbreak of the First Civil War

Source A: The leader of the Irish rebels claims that King Charles had encouraged the Irish Rebellion.

The King told us, by his own authority, of the wicked attacks made by Parliament on the King and his prerogative, and also on our Catholic friends. His authority commands us to control all fortresses within the said kingdom for our own use and safety, and to seize the goods, estates and persons of all the English Protestants within the same kingdom.

Phelim O'Neill, declaration, 4 November 1641

Source B: Parliament issues an Ordinance giving it the right to appoint local officers to raise the militia.

Recently there has been a most dangerous and desperate attack on the House of Commons, which we believe to be caused by the bloody counsels of the Papists already in rebellion in Ireland, and fear will cause similar rebellion in this kingdom. For the safety of His Majesty's person, the Parliament and kingdom in this time of imminent danger, it is ordained by Lords and Commons that the Lords Lieutenant shall have power to call all those fit to fight in war, train, arm, exercise and muster them. Those refusing to obey shall answer to Parliament. 5 10

The Militia Ordinance, March 1642

Source C: King Charles I addresses the gentlemen assembled outside York, in order to raise troops for his cause by reviving the ancient Commission of Array.

I declare to all the world my daily zeal for the protestant faith, my declarations concerning it, and my execution of the laws against papists. So I declare myself most heartily sorry that separatists act unlawfully by spreading new doctrines to disturb Church and State. I shall never enforce my prerogative above the law, and promise all my subjects full personal liberty and property rights. So trust in this, when I ask you to defend my person, honour and just prerogatives, I swear before God my true intention to maintain the laws of the land, your personal liberty and property rights. 15

Charles I, royal declaration, 3 June 1642

Source D: Parliament attempts to raise money and supplies for the militia in support of their cause.

The King, led on by wicked advice, intends to make war against his Parliament. Pretending to need his own guard, he has begun to call up forces, both on horse and foot. He sent out summons throughout York, calling together great numbers. He has employed some rebellious persons in other places to raise troops, under pretence of His Majesty's service, offering large rewards and promotion to those who will join. The Lords and Commons declare that those who contribute money, silver or gold, or agree to supply and maintain horses, horsemen and arms to keep the public peace and to uphold the power and rights of Parliament, do a good and acceptable service to the nation. They show evidence of their love for the Protestant religion, the laws, freedom and peace of this kingdom, Parliament and its rights. 20 25

Parliamentary pamphlet, published 9 June 1642

Source E: An extract from King Charles I's final speech before his execution, in which he explains his view of the reasons for the outbreak of the First Civil War in 1642.

I never began a war with Parliament, nor intended to interfere with their privileges. They began on me. They confessed that the militia was mine, but they thought it fit to have it from me. If anybody looks at the dates of their commissions and mine, they will see clearly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I. You must give God his due by regulating his Church, according to Scripture, which is now in disorder. A national synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this, when every opinion is freely and clearly heard. 30 35

30 January 1649

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