

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY B

Using Historical Evidence – British History

F983

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Thursday 20 January 2011
Morning

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure 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 **50**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following four Study Topics:
 - The Impact and Consequences of the Black Death in England up to the 1450s (pages 2–3)
 - Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England 1489–1601 (pages 4–5)
 - Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s (pages 6–8)
 - The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900 (pages 10–12)
- 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 Option 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 The Impact and Consequences of the Black Death in England up to the 1450s

The impact of the Black Death on individuals

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: The Black Death was a threat mainly to the younger members of society.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you wish to do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A church account of events in 1348.

When the plague arrived in England it struck dead a third of the men, women and children of the kingdom. As a result there was a great shortage of servants, craftsmen and workmen. Many great men did not have enough workers for their lands. The plague killed so many of both sexes that no one could be found to carry the dead to their place of burial. Men and women had to carry their little children on their shoulders to church and had to throw them into mass graves. These graves produced such a stink that it was almost impossible to be near them.

From a church chronicle written sometime after these events.

Source 2: An account of the death of the Abbot of St. Albans in 1349.

On the next day Abbot Michael's illness became worse. He took to his bed and made his last confession. He received the sacred ceremonies associated with death like a true man of the Church. Then when all of the other monks were at dinner he died. His death saddened all of their hearts. His soul passed from this world of sorrow to heaven where there is joy.

From an account written by a monk.

Source 3: An account of the impact of the Black Death on a religious house in Canterbury.

The priory and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, suffered little in the plague with only four members of the community dying. This has been attributed to the good water supply and efficient drainage system which had been installed by a previous prior. It is hard to accept any direct relationship between the plague and pure drinking water, but the fact that the establishment was clean and free from rats would have helped keep the disease at bay.

From a book written in 1969.

Source 4: A clerk writes about events in 1349.

A few noblemen died, among whom were Sir John Montgomery who was the governor of Calais castle in France. He died there but was buried in London. Countless numbers of commoners died and a huge number of clergymen, both priests and monks. The disaster chiefly overwhelmed the young and the strong, the weak and elderly generally survived. Hardly anyone dared help the sick, indeed, after a victim's death people would not even touch the precious possessions they left because these things were thought to be a danger to health. One day people were happy and laughing, the next they were found dead. All were covered in boils which developed quickly on all parts of the body. Some of these boils contained hardly any liquid when they were pierced with a needle. Some people developed boils that produced a lot of liquid when pierced, these people tended to survive even if they suffered for a long time. Those people that developed little black boils all across the skin almost never survived.

From Geoffrey le Baker's chronicle written in the 1350s.

Source 5: An account of the second plague.

In 1361 a grave plague arrived in England and many men died. The plague struck in June. Children and adolescents were generally the first to die; they were then followed by the elderly. Members of religious orders and the local parish priests and many others died suddenly when the first spots and other signs of the plague appeared on their bodies. The plague did not respect rank. Many churches were left empty and without priests to run them. This plague lasted for four months in England.

From a chronicle written in Canterbury, the date it was written is unknown.

Source 6: A monk's account of the fifth plague.

In 1390 a great plague ravaged the country. It especially attacked adolescents and boys, who died in unbelievable numbers in towns and villages everywhere. This outbreak of the plague soon caused a shortage of food and in some parts of the country a measure of grain sold for the high price of twenty three pence.

From Thomas Walsingham's English History written between 1377–1422

Source 7: An account of the behaviour of children.

God has taught that children should honour their parents and that parents should teach this law to their children. If this lesson had been better taught in England then I am sure that the land would be richer and would have been stronger. It may be because children have not honoured their parents, rather they have looked down on them, that God has decided to punish the children by killing them with the plague.

From a book about the Bible written in the 1360s.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601

The Causes of Rebellions

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Local issues caused rebellions in Tudor England.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the Sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A record of events in 1497.

In that year on 7 September, Perkin Warbeck from Flanders, who pretended that he was the second son of Edward IV, and called himself Richard, duke of York, landed at the port of St Ives in Cornwall and proclaimed himself king of England. About 10,000 Cornishmen who hated Henry VII on account of their defeat at Blackheath on the previous 17 June, and who wished to avenge themselves on the king, joined him, and they set out towards the east in battle dress.

From a chronicle written at Merton College, Oxford.

Source 2: An explanation for rebellion.

Aske declared to the lords that they had failed to do their duty because they had not told his Highness about the poverty of his realm, and the north parts specially. Had they done so, all dangers might have been avoided. For in the north parts, much of the poor-relief for the commons came from the abbeys, and before this last act of parliament was made, the king's highness collected no money from the northern counties. And now the profits of the dissolved abbeys, and other church taxes, went out of these counties. As a result of this, within a short number of years, there would be no money or treasure in those parts. So out of necessity the said counties should either make terms with the Scots or for very poverty be forced to make commotions or rebellions.

From Robert Aske's account of his interview with the lords and gentry at Pontefract on 19 October 1536. Aske wrote this account when he was in London in December 1536. It was written at the request of the King.

Source 3: Rebels' demands.

The second article is that we humbly request your grace the king that the Act of Uses may be suppressed. This is because we think that, by that act, we your true subjects are clearly deprived of our freedom to leave our lands and pay our debts in our wills.

The fourth article is that we your true subjects think that your grace appoints in your council and has about you persons of low birth and poor reputation who have worked most especially for their own advantage. We suspect this to be the case with lord Cromwell and Sir Richard Riche.

From the demands drawn up by the rebels in Lincolnshire in October 1536.

Source 4: A petition to the government.

To the high and mighty Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, governor to the king's most royal person and Protector of his majesty's realms, and to the lords of the king's most honourable council.

The chief means of support of all your petitioners and their ancestors has been upon a certain common belonging to them called Middleton Commons, containing by estimation a hundred acres and a half. From this land not only were they able to pay their yearly rents and keep their dwelling houses in good repair, but also have paid all other taxes and charges like true and faithful subjects. So it is about eight years past that one Thomas Thursby esquire wrongfully entered onto these lands and expelled most cruelly your petitioners, drove out or seized a great part of their cattle, and drove and put strangers' cattle there to devour the grass.

From the petition of Thomas Barwell and others to Protector Somerset, 1548.

Source 5: Rebels' demands.

We certify to your grace that while lords of the manor have been ordered to make certain land rent free, the same lords have sought to charge their tenants to pay rent, contrary to their rights.

We pray that reed ground and meadow ground may be at the price they were in the first year of King Henry VII.

From the demands of Kett's Rebellion, 1549.

Source 6: An explanation of a rebellion.

Question: What was the intent and meaning of the rebellion?

Answer: Our first aim in assembling was the reform of religion and preservation of the Queen of Scots as heir, if Her Majesty had no children. These aims I believed were greatly favoured by most of the noblemen of the realm. I hoped my Lord Leicester, and especially Lord Burghley, with his wise judgement, had by this time been blessed with godly inspiration to understand these matters which had been discussed by learned churchmen. I hoped they would influence the Queen, and would bring Her Majesty to such truth.

From the Examination of the Earl of Northumberland, 1572.

Source 7: A proclamation.

9 February 1601: The Earl of Essex, with the Earls of Rutland and Southampton and other gentlemen, their accomplices, were discovered in treason in Ireland with Tyrone and also in England. On 8 February, they imprisoned the Lord Keeper, Lord Chief Justice and others of the Council, sent to persuade the Earl of Essex to disperse his disordered company. The Earl of Essex set out his complaints, threatening to murder them if they moved, and traitorously entered London, breaking into open rebellion and claiming all their lives were threatened and they continued to carry weapons, killing various subjects, after the proclamation against the rebellion was read publically.

From a Royal Proclamation against the Earl of Essex, 1601.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s

Supporters of radicalism

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Source 7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Radicalism was supported by working-class men in the period 1780 to the 1880s.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A statement about property.

That property in land, and liberty among men, ought to be equal, one would hope few would be foolish enough to deny. To deny them that right is in effect denying them a right to live.

But if we look back to the origin of the present nations, we shall see that the land was claimed by a few as if it had been the work of their own hands. Accordingly no man could claim a right to so much as a blade of grass, or a nut or an acorn, a fish or a bird without the permission of the pretended owner. The first landholders were tyrants who stole the land; and all who have since possessed their lands, have done so by right of inheritance from them.

Let it be supposed, then, that the whole people in some country, after much reasoning, should conclude that every man has an equal property in the land in the neighbourhood where he lives. They therefore resolve that if they live in society together, it shall only be with a view that everyone may reap all the benefits from their natural rights.

From 'The Real Rights of Man' by T Spence, published around 1780.

Source 2: A description of events in Nottinghamshire in 1812.

During the short time I recently passed in Nottinghamshire, not twelve hours elapsed without some fresh act of violence; and on the day I left the country I was informed that forty Machines had been broken the preceding evening, as usual without resistance and without detection.

But the police, however useless, were by no means idle: several notorious criminals had been detected; men guilty on the clearest evidence of the capital crime of poverty; men who had been guilty of lawfully having several children, whom, thanks to the times they were unable to maintain. Considerable injury has been done to the owners of the improved machines. These machines were to them an advantage, inasmuch as they made unnecessary the employment of a number of workmen, who were left in consequence to starve. The work executed by these machines was inferior in quality. The rejected workmen, in the blindness of their ignorance, instead of rejoicing at these improvements so beneficial to mankind, thought themselves to be sacrificed to improvements in mechanism. In the foolishness of their hearts they imagined that the maintenance and well doing of the industrious poor, were objects of greater importance than the enrichment of a few individuals.

From a speech in the House of Lords by Lord Byron in February 1812.

Source 3: A landowner comments on the outcome of a trial in 1834.

The event of this trial has been looked forward to with the greatest anxiety by all Classes in this County: the farmers feeling that on it depended whether they should in future have any control over their Labourers; and the Labourers only waiting to join the Union as soon as they were satisfied they could do so with impunity. The conviction and the prompt execution of the sentence of transportation has given the greatest satisfaction to all the Higher Classes, and will, I have no doubt, have a great effect among the Labourers.

From a letter in 1834 from James Frampton to Lord Melbourne who was Home Secretary in the Whig government at the time. Frampton was a landowner and magistrate and had six men arrested and tried for joining the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers in Tolpuddle in Dorset in 1834.

Source 4: A statement about the role of women in Chartism.

FELLOW-COUNTRY WOMEN, – We call upon you to join us and help our fathers, husbands, and brothers, to free themselves and us from political, physical, and mental bondage.

We have been told that the province of woman is her home, and that the field of politics should be left to men; this we deny. Is it not true that the interests of our fathers, husbands, and brothers, ought to be ours? If they are oppressed and impoverished, do we not share these evils with them?

Year after year have passed away, and even now our wishes have no prospect of being realised, our husbands are overwrought, our houses half-furnished, our families ill-fed. The fear of want hangs over our heads; the scorn of the rich is pointed towards us.

From an 'Address of the Female Political Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to their Fellow-countrywomen', published in the 'Northern Star', February, 1839.

Source 5: A view about class.

I delivered a lecture last night at which other reformers were present and spoke. I took up the position that the now much-talked-of reconciliation between the middle and working classes was worse than a dream, it was a dangerous dream. First I said we must do away with class distinctions – *the middle classes* and *working men* may unite, but the *two classes* never really unite. I maintain that the most advanced democratic party must not waver one inch. Any coming together must take place from *the middle classes* moving towards *the working men*, and not the other way round. If this does not happen the working men will be left in the lurch as they were after they had gained the Reform Bill for the middle classes.

From a radical writing to his father in 1842.

Source 6: A view of the impact of Mechanics Institutes.

He sincerely believed that in the Mechanics Institutes they were raising up the true conservatives of our country. He said true conservatives. They might be teaching them to understand their rights and how to get them, but they were also teaching them how to use these rights with prudence and moderation, and he believed that they were raising up among them a body of men who would love their country, and defend its institutions.

From a report of speech in 1849 by A J Turner, president of the Manchester Mechanics Institute. Mechanics Institutes encouraged education and self-help among the working classes.

[TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 7]

Source 7: A view of Liberal politics in the 1880s.

The business of the Radicals is to lead great popular movements. If they are fortunate enough to stir the hearts of the people then it will be the high-born right of the great Whig noble who has been waiting round the corner to direct and guide and moderate the movement he has done all in his power to prevent and discourage.

From a letter from Joseph Chamberlain to a colleague in the Liberal Party, 1883.

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4 The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

The changes brought about by war.

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Source 7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: War has had little effect on British society since 1900.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A historian writes about the health of soldiers in the Boer War.

National concern for health was awakened by army recruitment during the Boer War which showed the poor physical condition of working men in towns. At Manchester in 1899 three out of five volunteers were rejected as physically unfit – and this at a time when in order to obtain the required number of men, the army standards of health and physical development had been repeatedly lowered. These findings were confirmed by a Committee on Physical Deterioration which sparked off a good deal of talk about the ‘decline of the race’ and the need for reform. National efficiency and the future of Britain’s empire were alleged to be in danger.

From a book published in 1990.

Source 2: Plans for Britain after World War 1.

Lloyd George said, ‘Let us use victory to get the necessary improvement of the conditions of the people.’ He spoke of the light which recruiting statistics had thrown upon the health of the men of this country. The Prime Minister spoke of the need for a great housing programme, and of the need to bring light and beauty into the lives of the people. He said: ‘We must have homes fit for the heroes who have won the war.’ He spoke with great sympathy of the conditions of workers, of wages and of a reduction in working hours. He indicated the necessity for a minimum wage which would give every honest worker a decent standard of living.

*From an article in The Times, reporting an election campaign speech by
Lloyd George, 13 November 1918.*

Source 3: A view of women in World War 1.

The First World War revolutionised the industrial position of women. It found them serfs and left them free.

*A comment by Millicent Fawcett, leader of the Suffragist movement.
‘Serf’ is a term used to describe peasant slaves.*

Source 4: The treatment of soldiers after World War 1.

I will tell you what we did for soldiers and their young wives at the end of the Great War. We did nothing – except let them take their chance in a world where every gangster and trickster and stupid insensitive fool was let loose to do his damndest. After the cheering and the flag-waving was over, and all the medals given out, somehow the young heroes disappeared, but after a year or two there were a lot of shabby, young-oldish men about who didn't seem to have been lucky in the scramble for easy jobs and quick profits. No doubt it's going to be different this time, but the same kinds of minds are still about.

From a radio broadcast by the well-known writer J B Priestley, 1940.

Source 5: Women in the workforce 1911–61.

Women as a percentage of all employees in different types of work					
Type of work	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
Employer	18.8	20.5	19.8	20.0	20.4
Manager	19.8	17.0	13.0	15.2	15.5
Office work	21.4	44.6	46.0	60.2	65.2
Unskilled	15.5	16.8	15.0	20.3	22.4
Women as a percentage of the entire workforce					
	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.8	32.4

The percentage of women in selected types of jobs in Great Britain, 1911–61.

Source 6: A comment on the Beveridge Report.

People underestimated Beveridge. When he produced his report, he said to me: 'This is the greatest advance in our history. There can be no turning back. From now on Beveridge is not the name of a man; it is the name of a way of life and not only for Britain, but for the whole civilized world.' He had presented his critics with a highly embarrassing, forward-looking report, rapidly accepted as a plan for post-war Britain. It was seized on in Parliament. He became, for the first time, not a Whitehall expert, but a national figure, in some way the creator of the kind of postwar world people wanted to see. Public opinion forced the adoption of his report by Parliament.

From Harold Wilson's Memoirs, published in 1986. Wilson was one of Beveridge's research assistants in 1942 and later became a Labour Prime Minister.

[TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 7]

Source 7: A comment on the National Health Service.

This year is the 60th anniversary of the post-war Labour government's National Health Service Act. Its most radical features were that there should be no fees or charges to patients; the proposed nationalisation of all hospitals; and the proposal to put all family doctors and community health services into local health centres. Since then, the citizens of the UK have enjoyed entitlements to health care as a right, and the NHS has lasted despite the last thirty years of continuous criticism and assaults.

From an article published on the 'Keep Our NHS Public' website in 2008.



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