

Monday 23 January 2012 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY B

F983 Using Historical Evidence – British History

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

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.
- Answer both sub-questions from **one** Study Topic.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 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 **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 population levels

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, and 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: The Black Death was the cause of the fourteenth-century decline in the population of 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: An account of the famine of 1315.

In the year of our Lord 1315, apart from the other hardships with which England was afflicted, hunger grew in the land. Meat and eggs began to run out, chickens could hardly be found, animals died of pest, swine could not be fed because of the excessive price of fodder. A quarter of wheat or beans or peas sold for twenty shillings [in 1313 a quarter of wheat sold for five shillings], barley for a mark, oats for ten shillings. A quarter of salt was commonly sold for thirty-five shillings, which in former times was quite unheard of. The land was so oppressed with shortages that when the king came to St. Albans on the feast of St. Laurence [August 10] it was hardly possible to find bread on sale to supply his immediate household.

From Johannes de Trokelowe's Annals written shortly after the event.

Source 2: A poem about events in c.1320.

When God saw that the world was so over proud,
 He sent a famine to punish man and made it hit the people hard.
 A bushel of wheat was at four shillings or more,
 Of which men might have paid a quarter of this price before....
 And the people who had been laughing so loud became pale,
 And those who had been so proud learnt a hard lesson.
 A man's heart might bleed for to hear the cry
 Of poor men who called out, "Alas! For hunger I die ...!"

From A Poem on the Evil Times of Edward II written in 1321.

Source 3: An account of the impact of the Black Death on a Cistercian abbey in Yorkshire.

In 1349 after Abbot Hugh had ruled the monastery for 9 years, 11 months and 11 days – at which time there were 42 monks and 7 lay brothers, not counting himself – he died in the great plague along with 32 monks and lay brothers. This plague grew so strong in our monastery that during the month of August alone 28 members of the community died.

From a chronicle written by one of the monks of the abbey between 1388 and 1396.

Source 4: A Church document.

Because of infertility and the unusually large number of floods, the low-lying lands owned by your priory yield virtually nothing for many years. Nor is it expected that this land will yield profit and income in the future. You have frequently incurred various damages and losses, especially last year with the floods, the plague and the loss of tenants, which – as you point out – is through no fault of your own. You have only been able to survive through borrowing £200 and without financial support the divine work of the priory will be greatly diminished.

From a letter from the Archbishop of York to the priory at Thurgarton written in December 1350.

Source 5: A description of a battle between Scots and English in 1379.

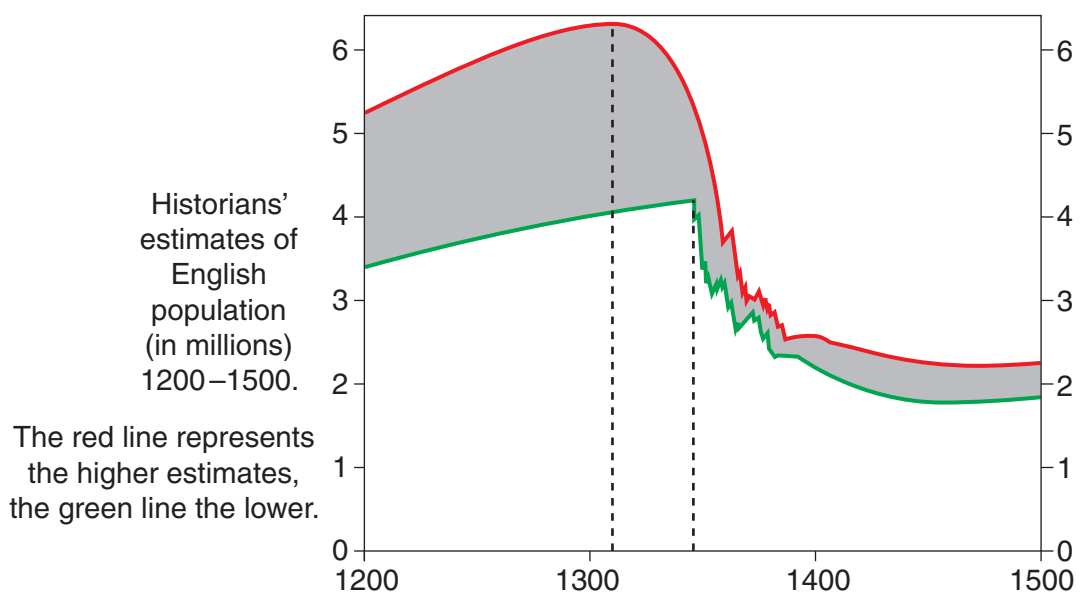
The engagement then commenced with vigour, and the archers by their shooting confounded the men-at-arms; but the Scots were in such numbers, the archers could not be everywhere. There were between the knights and squires many a tilt and gallant deed performed, by which several were unhorsed. Sir Archibald Douglas was a good knight, and much feared by his enemies: when near to the English, he dismounted, and wielded before him an immense sword, whose blade was two ells long, which scarcely another could have lifted from the ground, but he found no difficulty in handling it, and gave such terrible strokes, that all on whom they fell were struck to the ground; and there were none so hardy among the English able to withstand his blows.

From the Chronicles of Froissart written in the 15th century.

Source 6: A recent account of the impact of the Black Death.

The only complete account we have of the impact of the plague is from England. According to attempts at taxing the entire population between 1338 and 1415 and later, the population numbered about 3.125 million people on the eve of the epidemic, which was certainly less than two generations earlier. In 1358 it fell to about 2.7 million and in 1377 to about 2.25 million. By the beginning of the fifteenth century when the House of Lancaster came to power the population was just over two million. A total loss of over a third of the population, which can be blamed on the plague, starvation and the Malthusian consequences of overpopulation.

From a book written in 1986.

Source 7: A graph of the population of Medieval England.

From a modern analysis of the impact of the Black Death on population.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601

The importance of leaders

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: Nobles gave important leadership to protests and rebellions.

- (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: An account of events in Cornwall in 1497.

Flammock and Joseph called on the common people to arm themselves and not be afraid to follow them in that quarrel, promising not to hurt anyone, but only to see them punish those responsible for the tax imposed on the people, without any reasonable cause.

From Holinshed's Chronicle, first published in 1571.

Source 2: A law to forbid the keeping of private armies.

Our sovereign lord the King ordains that no person, whatever his status, shall privately or openly retain any person, other than those that he gives household wages, or that are his manual servant or lawyer. This act shall not extend to any person or persons who, by virtue of the King's written instructions, shall appoint persons to be in readiness to do the King's service in war, or otherwise at his commandment.

From the Statute of Liveries, 1504.

Source 3: A letter from commoners to a lord.

Concerning the entry fine for poor men, it should be laid aside except for a one penny farm entry fine, with all the tithes to remain to every man his own, doing therefore according to their duty.

We desire of your lordship to know your pleasure therein what we may do in all these causes, for in our opinion we may put in their places to serve God others that would be glad to keep hospitality, for some of those appointed as parish priests are not ordained priests and others of them are my lord Cromwell's chaplains. Now we do not accept the advice of gentlemen because we are afraid of them. We beseech your noble lordship of your goodness and wise counsel what may we do in the said matters for the common good.

From a letter from the pilgrim captains in Westmorland to Lord Darcy, November 1536.

Source 4: Some of the rebels' demands.

8. To have the Lord Cromwell, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Rich knight to be severely punished, as the men who have undermined the good laws of this realm and who introduced and maintain the heretics.

9. That the lands in Westmorland, Cumberland, Kendall, Dent, Sedburgh, Furness and the abbey's lands in Mashamshire, Kirkbyshire, Notherdale may be held by tenant right, and the lord to have at every change two years' rent for entry fine and no more according to the grant now made by the lords to the commons there under their seal. And this to be done by Act of Parliament.

From the Pontefract Articles, 1536.

Source 5: Some of the rebels' demands.

3. We pray your grace that no lord of the manor shall enclose upon common ground.

17. We pray that rivers may be free and common to all men for fishing and passage.

29. We pray that no lord, knight, esquire nor gentleman do graze nor feed any bullocks or sheep if he has an income of forty pounds a year from his lands.

From Robert Kett's 'Demands Being in Rebellion', July 1549.

Source 6: A nobleman explains his actions.

Westmorland asked what the grounds of the quarrel were to be. They said Religion. He said 'No', for such quarrels were accounted rebellion in other countries and he would not blot his long stainless family name. Lord Dacre and I always judged Westmorland was unwilling to rebel, but we urged him to do so. Then old Norton and Markenfeld came to me and said we were already in peril, through meeting so often, and must either enter the matter without the Earl of Westmorland, or depart the realm; and it would be a great discredit to leave off a godly enterprise that was looked for at our hands by the whole kingdom, many of whom would assist us.

From the Earl of Northumberland's explanation of the rebellion of 1569.

Source 7: An account of a rebellion.

1601: The 8th February, the Earls of Essex, Rutland and Southampton, Sir Gilly Meyrick and others made an insurrection in London, hoping the citizens would have taken their part. Near St Paul's churchyard the Earl of Essex's passage was resisted where some of his company were slain, some hurt and himself shot through the hat. The Earls, seeing they could not prevail, fled and were taken in the Earl of Essex's home. The Earl of Essex was committed to the Tower where he was beheaded shortly after, without consent of Her Majesty, who would in no way consent thereunto. He was generally loved throughout the whole land, both of rich and poor, who lamented his death more than ever did subjects for the death of any nobleman.

From Adam's Chronicle of Bristol, first published in 1623.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control, 1780–1880s

How close was Britain to revolution?

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 5–7. Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Britain was never close to revolution during this period.

- (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: An address to the country.

British gold now subsidizes armies of Continental Slaves, and the blood of half Europe is pledged for the destruction of France! Supplies of every kind are sent from hence! Commerce is nearly stopped! Manufacturers are ruined! Artisans are starving! Provisions rise in price! the Revenue decreases and fresh taxes are wanting! for fresh supplies of blood, the Liberties of our Country are invaded! the Seaman is forcibly torn from his family! the Peasant kidnapped from the plough! and the starving Labourer is compelled to sell his Life and his Liberty for Bread – If such, O much oppressed Britons! are the effects of a Four months' War, what are you to expect when it shall have lasted for many years?

To obtain a complete Representation is our only aim.

From the London Corresponding Society, 1793.

Source 2: A Luddite manifesto.

We the framework knitters declare to all hosiers, lace manufacturers and proprietors of frames that we will break and destroy all manner of frames that do not pay the regular prices heretofore agreed to by the masters and workmen – All print net frames making single press and frames not working by the rack and rent and not paying the price regulated in 1810: warp frames working single yarn or two coarse hole – not working by the rack, not paying the rent and prices regulated in 1809 – whereas all plain silk frames not making work according to the gage-frames not marking the work according to quality, whereas all frames of whatsoever description the work-men of whom are not paid in the current coin of the realm will invariably be destroyed.

Given under my hand this first day of January 1812.

God protect the Trade.

Ned Lud's Office

Sherwood Forest

From 'The framework knitters' declaration', January 1812.

Source 3: A government report.

It appears that attempts have been made, in various parts of the country, as well as in London, to take advantage of the distress in which the labouring and manufacturing classes of the community are at present involved, to induce them to look for immediate relief, not only in a reform of Parliament on the plan of universal suffrage and annual election, but in a total overthrow of all existing establishments, and in a division of the landed property of the country.

Your committee cannot contemplate the activity of the leaders of this conspiracy, and the means suggested and prepared for the forcible attainment of their objectives, without submitting to the most serious attention of the House the dangers which exist.

From a report to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the disturbed state of the country, 19 February, 1817.

Source 4: A painting of riots in Bristol in 1831.



A painting from 1831 entitled 'The free party gets under way'.

Source 5: A newspaper report.

Report of the Committee appointed at the first Conference of the National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Labour to consider plans of activity.

The leading aims of the Association may be divided into two parts – the first having reference to the influence of parliament on the conditions of the industrious classes. Your committee suggests that the Central Committee should be empowered and instructed to take every opportunity, by means of petitions to Parliament, cheap publications, public meetings, and to other legal, reasonable and peaceable measures to enforce the adoption of shorter hours of labour wherever practicable.

The second aim of the Association should be the collection and spreading of information, as to the means by which the skill and labour of the trades can be applied for their own benefit.

From a report in the 'Northern Star', 1845, about an attempt to set up a General Union.

Source 6: A poster published in 1885.



A poster entitled 'The capitalist vampire', 1885.

Source 7: A newspaper report of a strike.

Every industry was paralysed. Tens of thousands of tons of food were rotting in the ships lying in the Thames, which was overcrowded with vessels which could neither unload their cargo nor go elsewhere. It is satisfactory to have it proven that labour has the destinies of the world in its own hands. Hitherto for the toiler one thing only in life was certain – his own misery and the hopelessness of escaping it. The tremendous influence of the union of riverside men on the country will give him faith in himself, and with that everything is possible in the future of the toiling millions of the mine, the workshop and the factory.

From 'Reynolds News', 1 September 1889.

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The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

The impact of war on British politics

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 6 and 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 transformed British politics.

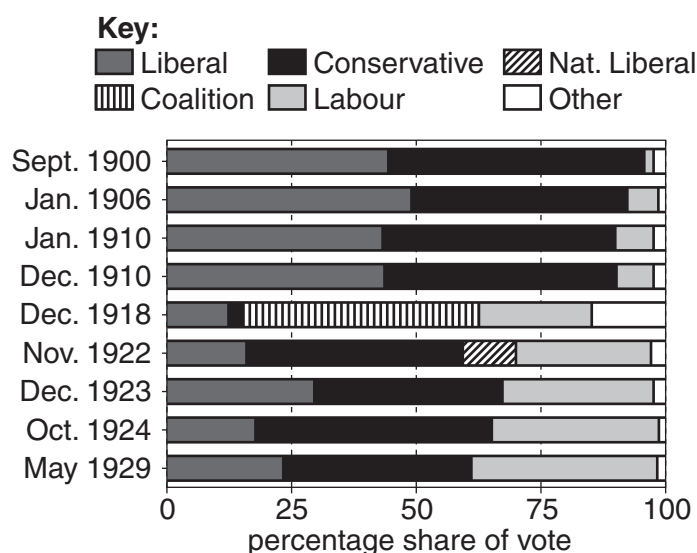
- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues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

Source 1: A view of voting reform.

Personally, I think it would be most unjust to women and dangerous to the State to enfranchise the adult fighting man and no women. I would always prefer to enlarge the franchise in stages. But I think that the history of the war has settled the question for us. In my judgement the way that the men of our race have behaved in this war has made adult male suffrage inevitable. I do not believe that 23 million voters will act any differently to 15 or 12. I think that a Labour Government is not likely to do any worse now with a huge electorate than a radical government would have done in the past with the present electorate.

From a letter by Lord Selbourne to Lord Salisbury, 25 August 1916.

Source 2: Voting behaviour 1900–29.



Percentage share of the vote 1900–1929.

Source 3: A debate about franchise reform.

Colonel Applin: You will find no women in the Navy or down the coal mines today, you will find no women in blast furnaces and I thank God for it. Women cannot physically perform these duties. Therefore, it is a very dangerous thing for women to demand the vote on equal terms to men without realising what that will involve. Whatever happened, it must involve going into the rough and tumble of life. It must mean taking on grave responsibilities, which would perhaps be too great a burden for women.

Miss Wilkinson: *indicated disagreement*

Colonel Applin: The honourable lady shakes her head. Let her reflect. Suppose a woman sat on that Bench as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Miss Wilkinson: Why not?

Colonel Applin: Imagine her introducing her Budget and in the middle of her speech a message coming in. 'Your child is dangerously ill, come at once.' I should like to know how much of that Budget the House would get. It is obvious that, with a thousand cases like that, the whole system must break down, and the women know it.

From the debate on the Representation of the People Bill, 29 March 1928.

Source 4: A leading socialist writes about the Labour Party between the wars.

This parliament will last four or five years; and the Labour Party will be out of office for at least ten years. The capitalists will remain, for this fourth decade of the twentieth century, in complete and unchallenged control of Great Britain. The Great War and the world upheaval brought the Labour Party onto the Opposition Bench and transformed it into a definitely Socialist party. Two spells in office converted the more prominent leaders into upholders of the existing order. Whether new leaders will spring up with sufficient faith, will-power and knowledge to break through the tough and massive defences of British profit-making capitalism with its press and its pulpits, its Royals and House of Lords, its elaborate financial entanglements of money and credit all designed to maintain ancient loyalties, and when necessary promote panics in favour of the status quo, I cannot foresee.

From Beatrice Webb's Diary, October 1931.

Source 5: A 1945 photograph.



A photograph of posters, taken in London during the 1945 General Election campaign.

Source 6: The impact of the Falklands War.

It was far from inevitable that the Tories would win the 1983 election. It was the right wing of the Labour Party that wrecked Labour's chances of winning, not the left. In 1981 four leading right wing Labour MPs left the party and formed the SDP. The SDP then formed an electoral alliance with the Liberals. This split the anti-Tory vote. In both the 1983 and 1987 general elections the combined vote of the Labour Party and the Social Democratic Party was bigger than that of the Tories. In fact Thatcher never won more than 44 percent of the vote throughout the 1980s.

The Falklands War is often given as an explanation of why the Tories won the 1983 election. But this is a myth. The Tories' popularity hardly rose at all during the Falklands War. Unemployment and a well-supported strike by health workers made many people cynical of Thatcher's motives for going to war. But Labour did nothing to build opposition to the war.

From an article on the Socialist Worker website, 4 December 1999.

Source 7: Discussion of the Iraq war during the 2010 election campaign.

Of the questions that have been overlooked during this election, one omission is most remarkable. In 2005 around one million voters deserted Labour as a result of Iraq. Most of them found a home with the Liberal Democrats, the only major party to have taken the risk – and it was a risk at the time – of opposing the invasion. It is the issue that defined the Blair premiership, the issue that reinforced the intense public animosity towards the mainstream political process. And yet, this time around, it has barely been mentioned.

The political reckoning has never happened and will now never happen. Large swathes of the population remain deeply angered by the events of 2002–03 and since, not least the families of the service personnel killed or maimed in a conflict that was entered into on the back of the vanity of a British prime minister and an American president.

Labour candidates tell me it is brought up at the doorstep more often than the media portrays. It is entirely patriotic and responsible to denounce the under-equipment of our forces and to demand new mechanisms that will ensure something like this never happens again.

From an article by John Kampfner on the Guardian website, 2 May 2010.

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