

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 13 May 2015 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY B

F983/01 Using Historical Evidence – British History

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(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 2–4)
 - Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England 1489–1601 (pages 5–6)
 - Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s (pages 7–9)
 - The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900 (pages 10–13)
- 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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** sub-questions from **one** Study Topic.

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

The extent to which changes were due to the Black Death

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

Interpretation: The Black Death made people wealthier.

- (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 valuation of church lands.

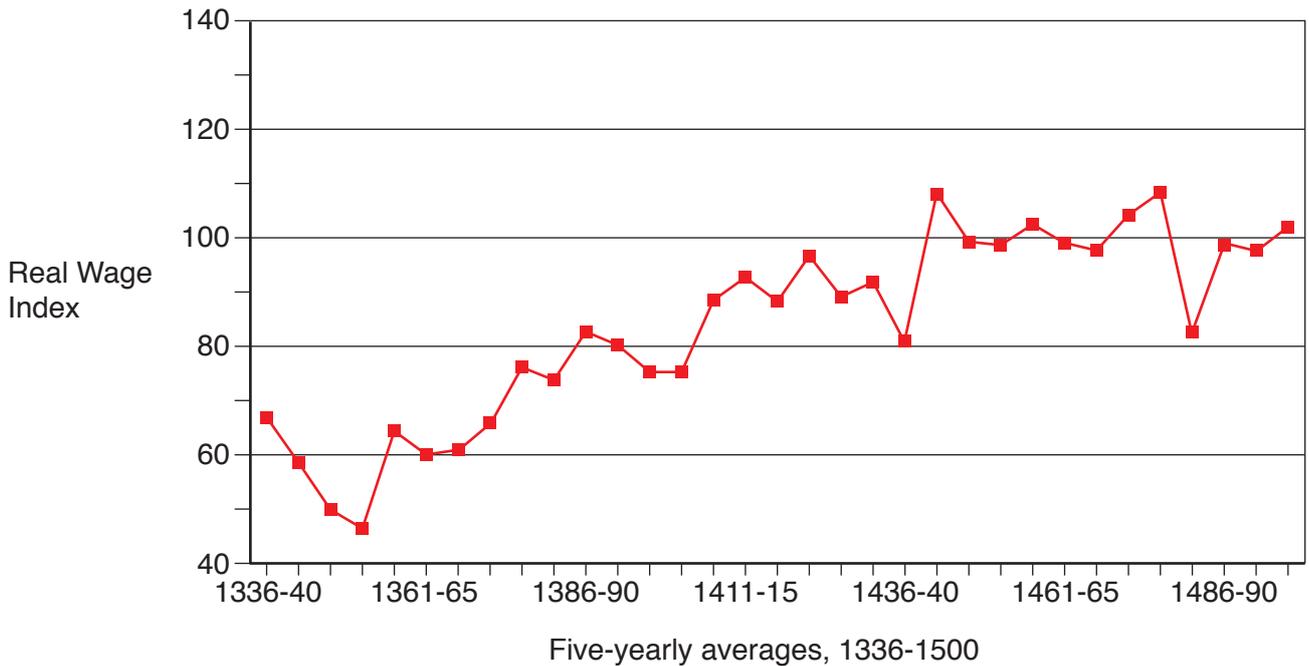
Fishlake (Yorkshire): the sworn witnesses say that the houses of the rectory of Fishlake are worth nothing yearly after the outgoings and that there are 20 acres of land there, of which each acre was worth 8d a year before the pestilence and is now worth the same amount. There are 3 acres of meadow there, which were worth 8s 3d a year before the pestilence and are now worth 5s 5d. The corn tithe was worth £40 before the pestilence and is now worth £33. The hay tithe with the profits of the garden were worth £8 a year before the pestilence and are now worth £4 1s 3d. The tithe of wool and lambs was worth £4 before the pestilence and is now worth £2. The altar dues were worth £20 before the pestilence and are now worth £13 6s 8d.

From a valuation of a rectory belonging to Lewes Priory. The income of the rectory went to the priest who was appointed by the owner. The valuation was ordered by the king and carried out in 1351.

Source 2: Work done for and payments made by the Lord of the Manor.

	1323–4	1343–4	1348–9	1349–50	1350–1	1353–4	1357–8	1358–9
Unpaid labour days worked by tenants for the Lord of the Manor.	1379½	1252½	1052½	205	25	43	55	57
Days worked by full-time farm labourers on the manor.	2080	2080	2005	1899	2073	1464	1300	1150
Cash payments to unskilled hired labourers.	£3 2s 4d	£3 15s 9d	£2 7s 6½d	£12 12s 8½d	£6 16s 4d	£9 9s 3d	£7 11s 4d	£7 10s 9d

Days worked and payments made for work done for the Lord of the Manor at Cuxham, Oxfordshire.

Source 3: Masons' wages in Oxford and Cambridge.

A graph showing the purchasing power (real value) of wages earned by masons in Oxford and Cambridge in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Source 4: A poem.

Mayors and mace-bearers that are intermediaries between
 The King and the commons in keeping the laws,
 Who should punish on pillories and ducking-stools
 Brewers and bakers, butchers and cooks;
 For these are the ones in the world who work most harm
 To the poor people that purchase small portions;
 Because they poison people secretly and often
 They get rich through their retail-sales and buy rental property
 With what the poor should be putting in their bellies:
 For if their earnings were honest, their houses were less high,
 And they'd buy no borough-freeholds – you can be sure of that.

From William Langland, 'Piers Plowman', written in the late 1370s.

Source 5: An Act of Parliament.

Because of the outrageous and excessive clothing of many people, contrary to their status, to the great destruction and impoverishment of the whole land, it is ordained that servants (including the servants of lords as well as those employed in crafts and manufacturing) shall have meat or fish to eat only once a day, and at other times other food appropriate to their status, such as milk, butter and cheese. And those given cloth for their clothing or stockings shall have cloth worth less than 2 marks a roll and use no cloth of a higher value, whether purchased by them or otherwise, and shall use nothing of gold or silver, embroidered, decorated, or of silk. And their wives, daughters and children shall do likewise and wear no veils worth more than 12d.

From the sumptuary laws of 1363.

Source 6: English wool and cloth exports.

Decade	Exports of raw wool sacks	Exports of manufactured cloth (equivalent to wool sacks)
1331–40	29569	No Record
1341–50	22013	No Record
1351–60	32655	1267
1361–70	28302	3024
1371–80	23241	3432
1381–90	17988	5521
1391–1400	17679	8967
1401–10	13922	7651
1411–20	13487	6364
1421–30	13696	9309
1431–40	7377	10051
1441–50	9398	11803

A table showing English wool and cloth exports 1331–1450.

Source 7: A castle in the north of England.



A photograph of Bolton Castle, built between 1379 and 1399 by Richard II's Lord Chancellor.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England 1489–1601

The reaction of the authorities to rebellion

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

Interpretation: Tudor government relied on religious ideas to stop rebellion.

- (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 description of Henry VII.

In government he was shrewd and far-seeing, so that no-one dared to get the better of him through deceit or sharp practice. He was gracious and kind. His hospitality was splendidly generous, but those of his subjects who were generous only with promises he treated with harsh severity. He knew well how to maintain his royal dignity and everything belonging to his kingship. Above all he cherished justice. Consequently he punished with the utmost vigour every kind of crime.

From Polydore Vergil, 'English History'. This description of Henry VII was written in 1512–13 on the orders of the King.

Source 2: A reaction to the Pilgrimage of Grace.

If every man will rule, who shall obey? How can there be any common wealth when he who is wealthiest is most likely to come to woe? Who can there be that is richest when he that is richest is in the most danger of poverty? No, no, take wealth by the hand and say 'farewell wealth' where lawfulness is refused, where up is set down and down set up. Order must be had so that they who can rule best do so and they who are better ruled over are ruled over. This agreement is most necessary in a common wealth, those that are of the worse sort should be content, so that the wiser ones rule and govern them. Those whom nature has endowed with virtues and fortune by legal means and set in high office should suppose this is done by the great providence of God, as a means of bringing about peace between the high and the low, the small and the great.

From Richard Morrison, 'A Remedy for Sedition', 1536. This book was printed by the king's printer within weeks of the outbreak of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Source 3: The sentence of a court of law.

Robert Kett, not having God before his eyes, but seduced by the devil, plotted to stir up rebellion between the King and his subjects. Therefore Robert Kett shall be led from the Tower and drawn through the city of London straight to the gallows at Tyburn. On that gallows he shall be hanged, and while yet alive be cast on the ground and his entrails be taken out and burned before him while he is still alive. Then his head shall be cut off and his body divided into four parts. Our Lord the King shall decide where the head and body parts will be placed.

From the sentence passed on Robert Kett, 1549.

Source 4: A speech.

Now, loving subjects, what I am you right well know. I am your Queen, to whom, at my coronation when I was wedded to the realm and its laws, you promised your allegiance and obedience unto me. And on the word of a Queen, I promise you, that if it shall not appear to all the nobility and commons that this marriage is to the benefit of the realm, then I will abstain from marriage as long as I live. And now, good subjects, pluck up your hearts and like true men stand fast against these rebels and fear them not, for I assure you I fear them not at all.

From Queen Mary's speech at the Guildhall in London, February 1554.

Source 5: A poem about a fifteenth-century English rebel leader.

Full little do we wretches know what we do
 When we resist our Princes.
 We war with God against his glory too,
 For He decides who is king.
 Therefore no traitor has done anything but miss
 The mark he shot at, and come to fearful end,
 Nor shall till God be forced to bend.

From 'A Mirror for Magistrates', published in 1559. The book is a compilation of the work of four poets about key historical figures in 14th and 15th century England.

Source 6: A letter from one of the Queen's officials.

It is for you to weigh whether it shall be greater security for you to pardon those earls and their supporters for their past offences, and to call the earls to Court, where they can be watched, and to quickly purge the north and other parts of the realm of the ill-affected, and so to avoid the danger of foreign aid, and make secure all at home; or else to risk battle against desperate men with soldiers that fight against their conscience. I find all the wisest Protestants think that you should offer mercy before you try the sword.

A letter from the Earl of Sussex to Queen Elizabeth I, dated 15 November 1569. The Earl of Sussex was the President of the Council of the North.

Source 7: An Act of Parliament.

As the comfort of this whole realm consists (second only to God's goodwill) in the preservation of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and since various wicked plots have been planned to the great endangering of her Highness' most royal person, and to the utter ruin of the common weal, be it enacted as follows. If at any time open invasion or rebellion shall be made in her Majesty's lands, or any act attempted that might hurt her Majesty's most royal person, that all such persons judged guilty of these acts shall be excluded from any claim to the crown of this realm. Therefore all her Majesty's subjects may lawfully pursue to the death every wicked person whose actions, agreement or knowledge shall have aided such invasion or rebellion.

From an Act of Parliament, 1585. This Act legalised the Bond of Association of 1584.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s

The Aims of Radicalism

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

Interpretation: Radical movements focused on improving the social conditions of the working classes.

- (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 message to the French Government.

Citizens of France, we are deputed by The Society for Constitutional Information to congratulate you upon the triumphs of Liberty. Before the epoch of your Revolution, this Society employed itself but too long upon this important object, with little hope of success. After the example given by France revolutions will become easy. Reason is about to make rapid progress, and it would not be extraordinary if in a much less space of time than can be imagined the French should send addresses of congratulation to a National Convention in England.

From 'An Address by John Frost and Joel Barlow, Members of the Society for Promoting Constitutional Information' to the French Government, at the beginning of the 1790s.

Source 2: A published lecture.

It is property, we are told, that ought to be represented because by property government is supported. Let us not deceive ourselves! Property is nothing but human labour. The most estimable of all property is the sweat of the poor man's brow: – the property from which all other is derived, and without which grandeur must starve in the midst of supposed abundance. And shall they who possess this inestimable property be told that they have no rights, because they have nothing to defend? No; man and not moveables is the object of just legislation. All, therefore, ought to be consulted where all are concerned; for what less than the whole ought to decide the fate of the whole?

From John Thelwall, 'The Rights of Britons', 1795. Thelwall was one of the leading lecturers of the London Corresponding Society.

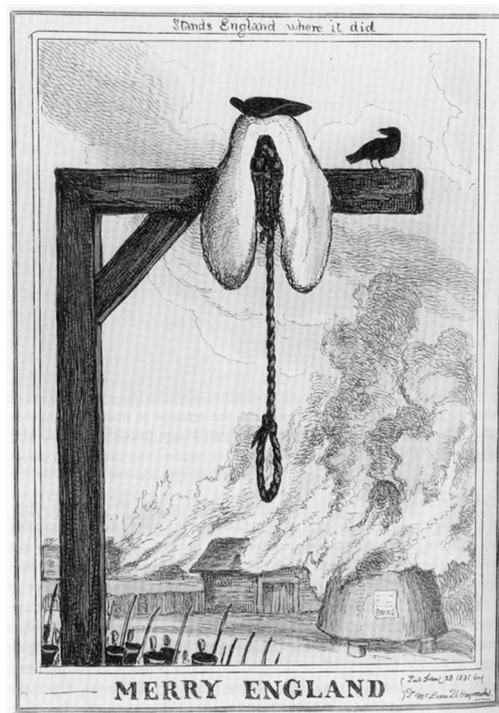
Source 3: A newspaper report.

On Sunday morning, the Magistrates of Manchester, in consequence of the declared intent of some thousands of the population to proceed in person to London, with a Petition to the Prince Regent calling on him to help alleviate their distress and to end the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, deemed it necessary to ask for the immediate aid of troops of the Yeomanry.

Early on Monday morning the streets of Manchester were crowded by thousands of whom a great part were prepared with blankets and bundles for the march to London. By the activity of the Magistrates, however, and the military at their disposal, everyone most active in stirring up the multitude, all who had the appearance and character of ringleaders, were arrested and imprisoned on the spot.

From 'The Courier', March 1817.

Source 4: A cartoon.



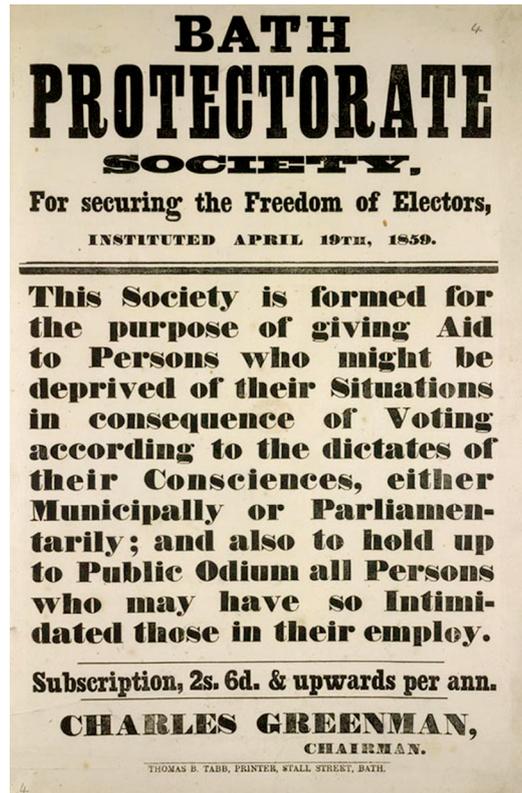
A cartoon entitled 'Merry England' drawn in 1831. The cartoon was drawn by William Heath and distributed in radical bookshops.

Source 5: The memories of a Chartist.

The Chartists were called ugly names, the swinish multitude, unwashed. I never knew levelling advocated by the Chartists, neither in public or private, for they did not believe in it, nor have I known a case of plunder in the town, though thousands have marched through its streets to meetings in various places. What they wanted was a voice in making the laws they were called upon to obey; they believed that taxation without representation was tyranny, and ought to be resisted; they took a leading part in agitating in favour of the ten hours question, education, co-operation, civil and religious liberty and the land question, for they were the true pioneers in all the great movements of their time.

From B. Wilson, 'The Struggles of an Old Chartist', 1887.

Source 6: A poster published in Bath.



Explanation of words: 'Situation' means 'employment'; 'Odium' means 'shame'.

A poster printed in 1859.

Source 7: A letter in a newspaper.

To the electors of the borough of Morpeth.

Gentlemen, in response to a request, signed by 3 500 of your number, I offer myself as a candidate to represent your borough in the Commons' House of Parliament at the next election.

The constituency of Morpeth being largely composed of working men, questions affecting the interests of labour must necessarily have strong claims on the attention of your representative.

Since the laws of the country have in the past been made almost exclusively by employers and capitalists, many of them bear very oppressively and unjustly on the working classes.

Believing, as I do, in the sovereignty of the people, I would give a vote to all sane persons of full age, who, not being paupers or criminals, are called upon to obey the laws and to fulfil the ordinary duties of citizenship.

Alcohol is a terrible curse. It is a prolific source of crime, lunacy, pauperism, and of consequent taxation. As a Radical, I am in favour of the people who suffer and pay the costs having a voice in controlling the liquor traffic. I should therefore vote in favour of the principle of the Permissive Bill – a principle which would empower the ratepayers to deal with the public sale of intoxicating drinks in a given district.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, Thomas Burt.

From 'The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle', 1873. Burt was a local miners' leader who was elected as a Radical MP for Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1874.

The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

The impact of war on social classes

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

Interpretation: Since 1900 war has reduced the gap between rich and poor.

- (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 the 1909 budget.

The budget which Mr Lloyd George laid before the House of Commons yesterday is admirably calculated to harass every class of businessman. We have to admit that the Budget resembles the production of wild Socialists, not a Cabinet of sober and thoughtful businessmen. The middle class and the income tax paying class in particular are singled out for special and cruel attack. They are being called on to pay, pay, pay for the old age pensions from which they will derive no benefit. There is a super-tax on incomes above £5000. The death duties on moderate estates are raised and the legacy duties are increased so that the savings of the professional and business men are being held to ransom in the hour of death and sorrow. The net result is that anyone with Capital is taxed more heavily in Great Britain than in any other civilised country. Yet while these enormous burdens are being imposed, the Navy programme is creating only four new Dreadnoughts and spending on new armaments is less than Germany's.

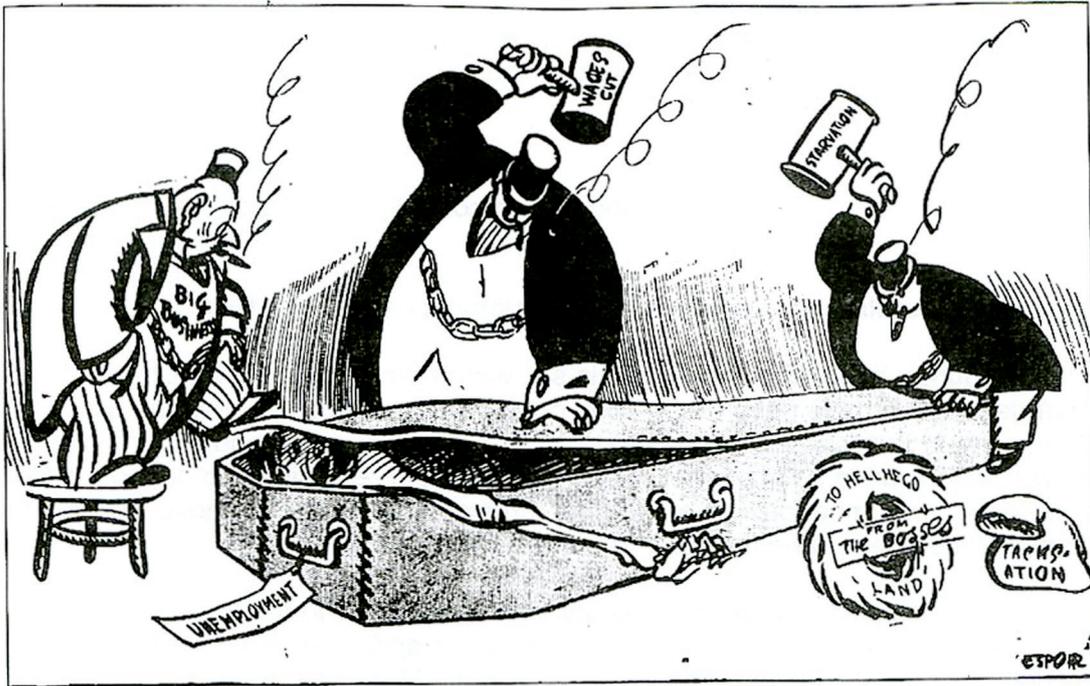
From an editorial about the People's Budget in the Daily Mail, 30 April 1909.

Source 2: A view of social class.

An old Oxford friend said sadly to me: 'Ten years ago, when I got onto a crowded bus, a working man would rise and touch his cap and give me his seat. I am sorry to see that spirit dying out.' The workers are beginning to use a manner of jaunty equality in dealing with those passengers who travel through life on a first class ticket. The workers believe that they have been 'had'. The porter, waiter, miner, machinist have penetrated the secret of the significant class, and have found that it is not fixed in the eternal scheme of things that the worker's purpose is to ensure the harmonious leisure of such people. So the class idea falls away in Britain. Reverence for the gentry, for the privileged, has withered. The change in spirit, beginning to show itself in 1910, has been hastened by the war.

From a book, written by an American for his American readers, 1920.

Source 3: A cartoon.



A cartoon entitled 'Homes for Heroes', from 'The Communist' newspaper, 8 October 1921.

Source 4: A description of England.

First, there is Old England, the country of cathedrals and minsters and manor houses, of Parson and Squire, guidebook and quaint highways and byways. Then there is the nineteenth-century England, the industrial England of coal, iron, steel, cotton, wool, railways; of thousands of rows of little houses all alike, square-faced chapels, Town Halls, mills, foundries, fish and chip shops and public houses. This England makes up the larger part of the Midlands and the North. It is not being added to and has no new life poured into it. The third England, I decided, was the new post-war England. America, I supposed, was its real birthplace. This is the England of by-pass roads, of filling stations, giant cinemas, bungalows with tiny garages, factory girls looking like actresses. You need money in this England. It is a large-scale, mass-production land which could almost accept Woolworths as its symbol. In this England, for the first time in history, Jack and Jill are nearly as good as their master and mistress.

From J.B. Priestley, 'English Journey', 1934.

Source 5: A view of Socialism.

The fact that we are at war has turned Socialism from a textbook word into a realisable policy. The inefficiency of private capitalism has been proved all over Europe. Patriotism, against which Socialists fought for so long, has now become a tremendous lever in their hands. People, who at any other time would cling like glue to their miserable scraps of privilege, will surrender them fast enough when their country is in danger. War is the greatest of all agents of change. There are very few people in England who really want to see their country conquered by Germany. If it can be made clear that defeating Hitler means wiping out class privilege, the great mass of people – the £6 a week to the £2000 a year class – will probably be on our side. Within a year, perhaps even within six months, we shall see something that has never happened before, a specifically English Socialist movement. The government will transform the nation from top to bottom but it will still bear all the unmistakable marks of our civilisation. It will abolish the House of Lords, but quite probably will not abolish the monarchy. It will group itself around the old Labour Party and its mass following will be in the trade unions.

*From an essay by George Orwell,
'The Lion and the Unicorn: Socialism and the English Genius', 1941.*

Source 6: An explanation of the demolition of country houses since 1900.

More than 1,000 country houses, perhaps one in six, were demolished in the 20th century. The causes of that destruction have never been spelt out before, perhaps because the event was too painful. In folk memory the reasons for the destruction were clear – death duties, the carnage of the First World War, which culled so many heirs, and the impact of requisitioning during the Second World War. It was a comforting formula of external, unavoidable forces for those who lost their houses. But dig a little deeper and the story becomes much murkier.

For centuries, country estates had been the seats of landowners who ran the country locally and through Parliament. The rise of democracy, county councils and a reformed Parliament, culminating in the emasculation of the House of Lords in 1910–11, brought an end to the landowners' political power. With it went the political significance of the country house. Suddenly, those estates were left groping for a purpose. Despite their high costs and frequent inconvenience, country houses had brought power, prestige and influence. Until about 1900, anyone who wanted a part in running the nation lived in a country house.

From an article in 2002 by Giles Worsley about his book, 'England's Lost Houses'.

Source 7: A graph from a newspaper.

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A graph showing changes in the percentages of wealth owned by the richest 1% of the UK population.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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