

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY A

F963/01 British History Enquiries
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern 1066–1660

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

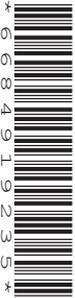
OCR supplied materials:

- 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.
- 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 barcodes.

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 1536–1569 (pages 4–5)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660 (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 Lanfranc and William I 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 character and behaviour of church leaders. **[30]**

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

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Lanfranc had complete authority over the English Church. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Lanfranc and William I

Source A: A Saxon source gives an account of Lanfranc's relationship with the archbishop of York.

Thomas, who was chosen as archbishop of York, came to Canterbury to be invested as archbishop, according to the ancient custom. But, when Lanfranc asked him to make an oath of obedience, he refused and said he ought not to do it. Whereupon archbishop Lanfranc was very angry and told the bishops and all the monks who had come there for the ceremony on his orders, to take off their vestments. And they obeyed him. Thomas, therefore, for the time being, departed without being invested as archbishop. 5

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1070

Source B: A Norman chronicler outlines William I's actions in 1070.

Pope Alexander II sent three suitable legates to William I, Erminfrid, bishop of Sion, and two cardinal priests. He persuaded these men to stay with him for a year and listened to them and respected their advice as if they had been angels of God. An important and influential synod was held at Windsor. The king and cardinals presided over the council and Stigand, who had been excommunicated, was deposed as archbishop of Canterbury. Two Normans, chaplains of the king, were nominated as bishops. Both were men of foresight, full of kindness and humanity, venerating and loving God in their inmost souls. Others were promoted and brought over from France: all were men of learning and virtuous life. 10

15

Orderic Vitalis, The Ecclesiastical History, written about 1125

Source C: Lanfranc writes to the bishop of Elmham.

I order you to make no claim on the property of St Edmund unless you can show from authentic documents that it was made by your predecessors. Give up dicing (to say nothing of more serious matters); give up secular pastimes in which you are said to waste the whole day. Read the scriptures. Study the decrees of the Roman pontiffs and give particular attention to the sacred canons. There you will learn things you did not know; as you read them you will discover how trivial are the grounds on which you expect to escape the discipline of the Church. 20

Lanfranc, Letter, written after 1070

Source D: A monk at Canterbury explains William I's views.

William would not allow anyone in all his dominion, except on his instructions, to recognise the established pontiff of the city of Rome as pope, or under any circumstances to accept any letter from him, if it had not first been submitted to the king himself. Also he would not let the archbishop of Canterbury, if he were presiding over a general council of bishops, lay down any ordinance or prohibition unless these were agreeable to the king's wishes and had been first settled by the king. 25

Eadmer, History of Recent Events in England, written about 1110

Source E: A Norman chronicler gives his account of Lanfranc.

Lanfranc was, by the gift of God, resplendent in his position in England. The seeds of monasticism sprouted in his care and his pontifical power grew equally strongly. The king was so observant of his advice that William deemed it proper to agree to whatever Lanfranc asserted ought to be done. At Lanfranc's instigation he abolished the infamous custom of selling slaves to Ireland. The king was reluctant from the profit it produced for him, but Lanfranc had commended it strongly. 30

William of Malmesbury, Chronicle of the Kings of England, written about 1125

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–1569

Study the five Sources on Social and Economic Problems under Edward VI, 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 **D**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the causes of social and economic problems in this period. **[30]**

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

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the social and economic unrest during Edward VI's reign was serious. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Social and Economic Problems under Edward VI

Source A: A clergyman identifies some major economic grievances. The author had been chaplain to Protector Somerset.

See how rich men, especially sheep owners, oppress the king's subjects by enclosing the common pasture and filling it with their sheep. How many sheep they have! Yet when was wool so expensive, or mutton so great a price? If this goes on, the people will die of cold or starve to death. For these greedy wolves will either sell their wool and their sheep at their own high price, or else not at all. Other men buy up houses, even whole villages, and then allow them to fall into ruin and decay.

5

Thomas Becon, The Jewel of Joy, 1547–8

Source B: An ambassador in England writes a brief but accurate account of the risings of 1549.

The revolt of the peasants has increased and spread, so that now they have risen in every part of England, asking for things just and unjust. They demand that they may use the land that once used to be public property, and that land leased to them shall be considered to be of the same value now as in the time of Henry VII, who died in 1509. This last request is very difficult to meet. In Kent and Essex the risings ended when foodstuffs were taxed at a reasonable price. There is no mention of religion made among any of them, except in Cornwall and Devon.

10

François van der Delft, letter to Emperor Charles V, 19 July 1549

Source C: In about 1550 the thirteen-year-old Edward VI began to keep a journal of major political events. Here he writes about the troubles of 1549.

The people began to rise up in Wiltshire, where Sir William Herbert did put them down, over-run and slay them. Then they rose up in Sussex, Hampshire, Kent, and elsewhere, where by fair persuasions they were often satisfied, but again, because certain commissions were sent to pull down enclosures, they did then rise up again. 15

Because there was rumour that I was dead, I rode through London.

After that, they rose up in Oxfordshire, Devonshire, Norfolk and Yorkshire.

Once they were crushed, the Privy Council, about 19 of them, were gathered in London to meet with the Lord Protector and to make him amend some of his disorders. 20

King Edward VI, Chronicle, 1549

Source D: One of the Commonwealth writers attacks landlords for their grasping behaviour and lack of obedience to the crown in 1548–49.

Contrary to the law against oppression and extortion, you have 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? 25

Robert Crowley, The Way to Wealth, 1550

Source E: A leading Protestant comments on the causes of recent uprisings.

You preachers, I urge you to speak against greed, and criticise those great men and men of power, who oppress the poor. For greed is the cause of rebellion. Greed was the cause of rebellion last year, by both gentlemen and common people. The people thought they had the right to things they desired. The gentlemen wanted to keep what they had, so they rebelled or disobeyed the king's orders. Thus both sides were greedy, and both sides rebelled. 30

Hugh Latimer, Sermon, preached in 1550

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–1660

Study the five Sources on The End of Charles I's Personal Rule 1637–1640 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 **A** and **C**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes to the collection of Ship Money. **[30]**

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

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that religious issues were the main reason for opposition to the government between 1637 and 1640. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

The End of Charles I's Personal Rule 1637–1640

Source A: One of the Justices of the Court of the King's Bench presents his argument during the trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay Ship Money.

Mr Hampden's defence counsel is utterly mistaken to suppose that the monarch cannot raise taxes from his subjects at his own pleasure but must have the consent of parliament. Parliament is the most ancient and supreme court where his subjects may express their grievances to their sovereign, but the law itself is an old and trusty servant of the king's and is his instrument for governing his people. Two principles of the law plainly disprove Mr Hampden's case: firstly, the king is a person trusted with the state of the commonwealth and secondly, the king cannot do wrong. 5

Sir Robert Berkeley, testimony, 10 February 1637

Source B: The archbishop of Canterbury speaks at the trial of Prynne, Burton and Bastwick in the Court of Star Chamber in 1637.

All I have done is to reduce the Church to order. This is the cause of this malicious storm. These men intended to provoke rebellion. Our main crime is that we are bishops. From earliest times, the Church of Christ was governed by bishops. The bishops exercise that power because God has appointed us, by and under the power of the king and confirmed by Act of Parliament. No man can libel us (as these men do) but he libels the king, and the law, to stir up rebellion among the people. 10

Archbishop Laud, speech to Star Chamber, June 1637

Source C: A barrister speaks in defence of John Hampden at Hampden's trial for refusing to pay Ship Money.

Only the king has power to make war and peace. The law of England made His Majesty the sole judge of foreign dangers. The kingdom must be defended. However, parliamentary assistance is necessary when supplies are required. The law allows subsidies to be raised by parliament. Parliament is best qualified to know the property of all men within the country. It does not appear that war has been declared against any other country. The case is, may His Majesty use Mr Hampden's property for the defence of the realm, in times of peace, without consent in parliament? 15
20

Oliver St John, Speech, November 1637

Source D: The Lord High Admiral of England writes to one of the king's advisers about the unsettled situation in the country.

In the Exchequer, there is only two hundred pounds. The king's weapons' stores are empty of arms and ammunition, and we have no commanders. The people of England are so discontented by the number of demands imposed upon them, that many of them will be readier to join with the Scots than to draw their swords in the king's service. God send us a good end to this troublesome business. I fear no foreign enemies could threaten so much danger to this kingdom as its own people do. 25

Earl of Northumberland, letter to the future Earl of Strafford, 23 July 1638

Source E: After the failure of the Short Parliament, John Pym helps to draft a petition to be sent to Charles I.

Our concerns are these:

By this war against Scotland your revenue is wasted and your subjects burdened with military taxes.

The innovations in matters of religion.

The great increase of Popery, and employing of Popish Recusants in places of power and trust.

The raising of Ship Money, and prosecution of some sheriffs in the Star Chamber for not levying it.

The great grief of your subjects by the long break between parliaments.

We beseech your most Excellent Majesty to summon a parliament within some short and convenient time, where the causes of these great grievances may be taken away. 30
35

Petition of Twelve Peers, 28 August 1640

END OF QUESTION PAPER

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.