

Wednesday 14 May 2014 – 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
(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 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 Problems of Attempting to Control both England and Normandy 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 A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the behaviour of the regents appointed by William I. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that William I and William II were successful in attempting to control both England and Normandy. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Problems of Attempting to Control both England and Normandy

Source A: A Norman chronicler gives his view of the regents left to rule England in William I's absence.

Odo, bishop of Bayeux and William fitz Osbern administered their different parts of the kingdom, sometimes working together and sometimes separately. Whenever it was necessary, one brought swift aid to the other. Through friendship they reached a common sense of purpose. Each had a strong affection for the other and they were both equally devoted to the king. They were both fired with the same zeal to keep a Christian people in peace and each deferred to the other's advice. They placed the highest value on justice according to the king's recommendations so that in this way disaffected men might be corrected and become well-disposed. 5

William of Poitiers, 'Deeds of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English', written in the 1070s

Source B: A chronicler who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy gives his view of the regents.

In the meantime the English were groaning under the Norman yoke and they suffered oppression from the proud lords who ignored the king's instructions. The king's regents, Odo of Bayeux and William fitz Osbern, were so swollen with pride that they were not prepared to listen to the pleas of the English, however reasonable, nor to give them impartial judgement. When their men-at-arms were guilty of plunder and rape they protected them by force, and vented their anger all the more violently on those who had complained. 10

Orderic Vitalis, The Ecclesiastical History, written between 1125 and 1141

15

Source C: A monk, who wrote using a range of earlier chronicles, describes William II's problems.

King William took up his quarters in Eu, while his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, was at Rouen. William assembled many soldiers. By giving them bribes and promising them gold, silver and lands, he persuaded the magnates of Normandy to desert his brother, Robert, and to entrust themselves and their castles to his care. He quartered his soldiers in the castles. He captured some of Duke Robert's men and sent them to England to be imprisoned. He strove to disinherit his brother, annoying him in many different ways. 20

The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, written between 1124 and 1140

Source D: A leading historian, famed for his scholarship, who had Anglo-Norman parents, gives his view of the situation.

Normandy for a long time groaned under a destructive civil war, sometimes one party and sometimes the other being victorious. The nobility, being men of fickle temper and faithful to neither brother, aroused the fury of both of them. A few, better advised, attentive to their own advantage for they had lands in both countries, were mediators of a peace. The basis of this was that William should obtain possession of Maine on behalf of Duke Robert and that Robert should cede the castles he already held to William. The treaty was ratified by the nobles on both sides. When the preparations for the invasion of Maine were complete, an obstacle arose through Henry, the younger brother, loudly remonstrating that they had shared their inheritance from their father between themselves and had no shame in leaving him destitute. He captured Mont St Michel and harassed the forces of his brothers. 25 30

William of Malmesbury, The Deeds of the Kings of the English, written about 1125

Source E: A chronicler, who was a prominent churchman, outlines the final outcome of the dispute between William II and his brother, Robert.

In 1097 William II arranged affairs according to his pleasure in Normandy. He accepted it as a pledge from his brother, Robert, who was setting out for Jerusalem on crusade. He returned to England and wore his crown joyously at Windsor during Whitsun and then marched into Wales to deal with problems there with a large army and defeated numerous bands of Welshmen. He had castles built on the borders of Wales and returned to England. 35

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

Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69

Study the five Sources on Rebellions 1536–69, 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 **C**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for governments' responses to rebels' grievances. **[30]**

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

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that social and economic grievances were the main causes of rebellion between 1536 and 1569. **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Rebellions 1536–69

Source A: The King issues a reply to several of the grievances of the rebels in Lincolnshire at the start of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

How presumptuous are you, rude common people of the most brutish and beastly county of the whole realm, to criticise your prince's choice of councillors and bishops?

Parliament granted me the right to close monasteries, and all had confessed immoral behaviour rather than giving relief to the poor.

I wonder at your madness in trying to destroy the Act of Uses*, a law agreed to by the nobles, knights, and gentlemen of this realm, whom it concerns. **5**

Do you think me so faint-hearted you could force me to cancel the subsidy tax, which would raise a tenth of what I spend to protect you?

Henry VIII, Answer to the Petitions of the traitors and rebels in Lincolnshire, October 1536

*Act of Uses: a law preventing landowners avoiding payment of feudal dues

Source B: In a letter written for him by Protector Somerset, Edward VI comments on some of the grievances of the rebels of Devon and Cornwall.

You ask for all Catholic ceremonies and images to be restored to every church. You say certain Cornishmen are offended because they do not have church services in Cornish, since they do not understand English. **10**

You complain that religious changes were made without my knowledge. But I deny this and affirm that the Prayer Book is according to scripture and the Word of God.

You require the tax granted to me by Parliament on cloth and sheep should be cancelled. You complain of the shortage of food and other things. **15**

Edward VI, Answer to the Petition of the rebels of Devon and Cornwall, July 1549

Source C: In the name of Edward VI, the Privy Council respond to the petition drawn up by Kett's rebels.

I marvel that you should first arm against me before presenting your bold petitions, when I have reformed many other matters. I have lately issued a proclamation against excessive food prices and appointed commissioners to reform enclosures, to end the seizures of common land. Yet, violently, you take my authority upon yourselves. Your demand for reduction of rents to their ancient levels cannot be enforced until the next parliament. However, I hereby instruct my commissioners to ensure that rents are paid at the rate asked forty years ago, and that wool prices are lowered. 20

Edward VI, letter to the common people assembled in Norfolk, 18 July 1549

Source D: The Imperial Ambassador reports to the Emperor Charles V on the situation in England at the start of Wyatt's rebellion.

Wyatt's men have rebelled in Kent, proclaiming that they will not consent to a foreign marriage and that every good Englishman ought to help them fight the Spaniards. Although the rebels use the foreign marriage as an excuse, like Carew, their real causes are religion and to favour Elizabeth. It is said that the rebellion is spreading. We hear news that the French and Scots are hastily fitting out ships and raising troops to aid the rebels. We hear the King of Denmark is joining in, hoping to marry Elizabeth to his son or brother. 25

Simon Renard, dispatch, 27 January 1554

Source E: After the Scots had handed him over to the English authorities, a rebel earl informs his interrogators of the origins of the Northern Rising in 1569.

Our original intentions were to reform religion and preserve the Queen of Scots, whom we considered by God's law to be the rightful heir if Queen Elizabeth were to have no children of her own. These two causes were greatly favoured by the majority of noblemen within the realm, especially for God's true religion. We then discussed whether the Queen of Scots might be freed from captivity by any means and her possible marriage. The Earl of Westmorland favoured the match with the Duke of Norfolk. I and some others wished her married to a sound Catholic, even if a foreign prince. 30
35

The Earl of Northumberland, statement, 1572

The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60

Study the five Sources on Negotiations with the King 1646–47, 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 the King's willingness to negotiate during 1646 and 1647. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that divisions among the King's opponents were the main reason why negotiations failed during 1646 and 1647. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

Negotiations with the King 1646–47

Source A: From Newcastle, where he was in the custody of the Scottish army, the King sends news to his wife, Henrietta Maria, about propositions for a settlement.

28 May: The Scots wish to clip royal power in England with a Presbyterian settlement.

17 June: The Scots divide into four factions. They all seem to court me, and I treat them all as evenly as I can. Either they all join me, or God will punish their many treasons. No honest man can prosper in these people's company.

1 July: Today I received a copy of the propositions from London. I cannot consent to them without loss of conscience, crown and honour, but I must delay my answer, as a flat denial will put me in a difficult situation. 5

Charles I, letters, 1646

Source B: A prominent London Presbyterian preacher issues a pamphlet exposing the political threat of religious Independents in the Army.

On 12 June 1646, a godly minister of this city told me about his discussion with an army major concerning Church government. The major told him plainly that those in the Army who are called Independents were not so much against Presbyterian government (though many thought they were) as against being tied to any government at all. They supported liberty of conscience, leaving everyone free to believe what they pleased. 10

Thomas Edwards, 'Gangraena, or a New Higher Discovery of the Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies, and Insolent Proceedings of the Sectaries of This Time', December 1646

Source C: The House of Commons records the King's third answer to the Newcastle Propositions.

The King will accept Presbyterian Church government for three years. He will ratify the Westminster Assembly*, proposing to add some of his own ministers to consider the form of settlement afterward. He requests that he and his household may use the old form of worship and the Book of Common Prayer. He yields the militia for ten years, but desires it may return to him afterward. He grants the City of London's requests and desires to come to London for better contact with Parliament. He will call home the Prince of Wales. He greatly supports those who took his side during the War, but proposes an Act of Oblivion and free pardon to all on both sides. 15
20

House of Commons proceedings, 18 May 1647

*Westminster Assembly: a group of clergymen, called by parliament to discuss church reform and find common ground with the Scots. Its work was hampered by divisions between Presbyterians and Independents.

Source D: On his return to Edinburgh, a leading Scottish Presbyterian, who was a former covenanter and member of the Westminster Assembly, tells a friend about the New Model Army's march on London.

Matters in England are extremely desperate. The cowardly City of London and Parliament have allowed an army of silly rascals with 14 000 soldiers, to make themselves masters of the King, Parliament and City, thus all England. If agreement is reached, we can do nothing. Our only hopes lie in the King's unparalleled wilfulness and the Army's immeasurable pride. England is over-weary of the Parliament, and the King is much pitied and supported. If they fail to agree and the King calls on us Scots, our army could crush these serpents, who are enemies to God and man. 25

Robert Baillie, letter, 13 July 1647

Source E: The envoy sent by Henrietta Maria and her advisers to promote an agreement between the King and the Army, later recalls the King's private attitude to negotiations during July and August 1647.

I informed His Majesty that many agitators feared Cromwell was untrustworthy, while Cromwell saw himself as falsely accused of sinister intentions and protested that his heart was sincere. Cromwell considered the King had saved the Independents from ruin by not consenting to the Scots' propositions at Newcastle. The Presbyterian party and the City of London opposed the Army to death. Hearing all this, the King responded to the Army's proposals very bitterly, saying that he most regretted the Bill against Lord Strafford and hoped God had forgiven him for signing it. The King was convinced that they could do nothing without his consent. 30
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Sir John Berkeley, Memoirs, written during the reign of Charles II

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