

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

**F963/01
HISTORY A**

**British History Enquiries
Option A: Medieval and Early Modern
1066–1660**

**TUESDAY 14 MAY 2013: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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.

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 4–8)
 - Mid-Tudor Crises 1536–69 (pages 9–14)
 - The English Civil War and Interregnum 1637–60 (pages 15–20)
- 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.**
- **Any blank pages are indicated.**

THE NORMANS IN ENGLAND 1066–1100

Study the five Sources on The Government of England under 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 A and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the nature of the Domesday Survey. [30]

(b) Study ALL the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the main purpose of William I and his government was to raise revenue. [70]

[TOTAL: 100 MARKS]

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND UNDER WILLIAM I

SOURCE A:

An English chronicler considers the compiling of Domesday Book.

William, the king, had much thought and very deep discussion with his council about this country – how it was settled and with what sort of people. Then he sent his men over all England, into every shire, and had them find out how many hundred hides there were in the shire, what land and cattle the king himself had in the country, and what taxes he ought to have each year. He commissioned them to report in writing. He had it investigated so strictly that there was not a single hide nor a yard of land, nor indeed (it is shameful to tell but it seemed no shame to him to do) one ox nor one cow nor one pig left out.

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The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1086

SOURCE B:

In an official document William makes a generous grant of land to the church.

William, king of the English, to Ralph the sheriff and all his officials in Surrey, greeting.

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Know that for the salvation of my soul I grant to God and St Peter in Westminster and abbot Gilbert, 8 hides of land which are in my demesne* in the forest at Windsor, free henceforth and for ever from customary services and from the monetary tax which the English call geld.

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Witnessed by William, bishop of Durham and Ivo Taillebois, after the description of all England.

*** demesne: personal lands**

Writ issued by William I, 1087

SOURCE C:

A leading historian, famed for his scholarship, who had Anglo-Norman parents, describes William's love of money.

His anxiety for money is the only thing for which William can be blamed. He sought all opportunities of scraping it together, he cared not how. He would say and do almost anything, although it was unbecoming to his majesty, where the hope of money enticed him. I have no excuse to offer, except that through dread of his enemies he used to drain the country of money with which to deter or repel them. If strength failed, he could buy off his enemies with gold. This disgraceful calamity is still prevalent so that both towns and churches are forced to make contributions.

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

SOURCE D:

A royal official, writing in the reign of Henry II, explains why Domesday Book was made.

When the Conqueror had subdued the utmost limits of the island to his rule, he decreed that the people subject to him should submit to written custom and law. Having taken counsel, he despatched from his side the most trust-worthy men to travel throughout the kingdom. In this way, by these men, a full description of the whole country was made with regard to its woods, pastures, meadows and agriculture. Having been noted down in common words, this description was collected into a book, so that each man should be content with his own and not take over the property of another.

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**Richard FitzNeal, Dialogue of the Exchequer,
written about 1180**

SOURCE E:

A modern historian argues that William I was unjustly criticised.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle makes love of money William's greatest sin and accuses him of piling up gold and silver taken unjustly from his subjects. This is one of its constant themes. Yet in 1087 it admires the harshness of William's rule, which instilled such fear that an honest man could travel all over the country with his pockets full of gold. Considering how much the king, according to the Chronicle, coveted gold, it is surprising that there was anything left for honest travellers.

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**M T Clanchy, England and its Rulers 1066–1307,
published in 2006**

MID-TUDOR CRISES 1536–69

Study the five Sources on The Royal Succession, 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 B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the ways in which monarchs came to the throne. [30]

(b) Study ALL the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that monarchs chose their successors during this period. [70]

[TOTAL: 100 MARKS]

THE ROYAL SUCCESSION

SOURCE A:

The Privy Council issues a final version of Henry VIII's will shortly before his death, clarifying the line of succession.

Succession to the Crown shall go to Prince Edward and his heirs. In default, to King Henry's daughter Mary and her heirs, on condition she marries only with the consent of a majority of the surviving councillors appointed to Edward. In default, to his daughter Elizabeth on like condition. Mary or Elizabeth shall forfeit all right to the succession for failing to observe this condition. In default, to the heirs of Frances [Grey], eldest daughter of [King Henry's] younger sister. In default, to the heirs of Eleanor, second daughter of his younger sister.

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Henry VIII, last will and testament, 30 December 1546

SOURCE B:

The King records, in his private diary, the events surrounding his accession to the throne.

He* was suddenly proclaimed King on the day his father's death was announced in London, where there was great lamentation. He spent three weeks in the Tower while the Council enforced the late King's will. They thought best to choose the Duke of Somerset as Lord Protector of the Realm and Governor of the King's person during his minority, being then but nine years old. Lord Lisle became Earl of Warwick and the Protector's brother Admiral of England. He was anointed, took the coronation oath and gave a general pardon. He sat at dinner with the crown on his head and the Lords in the hall beneath.

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Edward VI, 1547

*** In his private diary, Edward VI always referred to himself as 'he', as if a detached observer.**

SOURCE C:

Lady Jane Dudley (formerly Grey) writes to Queen Mary I to explain the circumstances in which she was proclaimed ‘Queen Jane’ in the previous month.

The Duke of Northumberland announced King Edward’s death. He said the King had considered it treason to acknowledge Mary, Your most serene Majesty, or Lady Elizabeth, as true heirs of the Crown. One disobeyed her father on religion and both were bastards. King Edward disinherited them and ordered the Council to obey. The Duke said King Edward had named me the true heir. The Council kneeled before me, saying they would obey King Edward’s wishes on pain of death. I was amazed and troubled, overcome by sudden grief and fell to the ground, weeping very bitterly. I resolved never to consent to my husband becoming King.	25 30 35
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Lady Jane Dudley, letter, August 1553

SOURCE D:

Queen Mary I adds an additional clause to her will, which acknowledges Elizabeth, though not named, as her legal successor under the terms of her father's will and the Third Act of Succession of 1544.

My will was written when I thought I was pregnant, leaving the crown to my children ruled by my dearest husband if underage. As I have no heir, I wish my successor under my father's will and Act to fulfil my will by funding religious houses and a hospital. To her I leave my subjects' love for peaceful government and advancing God's glory. My dearest husband shall no longer rule this realm, but my legal successor shall. I beg His Majesty to remember my great love and humble duty to him, and be a powerful friend to my successor, my country and its subjects.

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Mary I, last will and testament, 28 October 1558

SOURCE E:

The Queen replies to a letter sent by Maitland, the Scottish representative in England, in which he put forward Mary Queen of Scots' claim as successor to the English throne, contrary to the terms of Henry VIII's will.

I know that the English people always dislike the present government and look to the person next in line. I have personal experience, in my sister's time, of men desiring me to take the throne. Had I consented, I know what plots would have ensued.	50
No princes' revenues extend to satisfying the insatiable greed of men. Should we upset any of our subjects, and a certain successor to our crown were known, I fear such plots. Although my subjects love me, nowhere is so perfect that everyone is content.	55

Elizabeth I, letter, October 1561

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR AND INTERREGNUM 1637–60

Study the five Sources on Policies of Cromwell's Protectorate, 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 D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for religious attitudes during the Protectorate. [30]

(b) Study ALL the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the policies of Cromwell's Protectorate were designed to heal divisions. [70]

[TOTAL: 100 MARKS]

POLICIES OF CROMWELL'S PROTECTORATE

SOURCE A:

The constitution of the Protectorate establishes rules concerning religion.

The Christian religion as contained in the scriptures shall be declared the official faith of these nations.

No-one shall be compelled by penalties to accept the official faith, but attempts shall be made to win them by sound doctrine and example.

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Those differing in Christian doctrine, worship or discipline shall be protected in the exercise of their religion; this liberty should not extend to civil injury of others, disturbance of the peace or Popery. They shall keep to the accepted codes of behaviour.

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All laws contrary to such liberty shall be null and void.

The Instrument of Government, 1653

SOURCE B:

The Major-Generals are given instructions for the improvement of people's moral behaviour in the counties.

Allow no horse-races, cock-fighting, bear-baitings, stage plays or any other unlawful assemblies. There, treason and rebellion are usually contrived against the state and much wickedness committed. **15**

Discourage all blasphemy and ungodliness and enforce the laws against drunkenness and swearing. Punish those who take the name of God in vain and those who do not observe the Lord's Day. **20**

Suppress gaming houses and brothels. Allow no licencing of alehouses except those of good repute which are necessary to lodge travellers.

**Oliver Cromwell and the Council of State,
October 1655**

SOURCE C:

Cromwell justifies the system of Major-Generals which had replaced the Justices of the Peace in the counties.

When making laws for good government, some laws are weak and others observed. Simply following the letter of the law and waiting for MPs to make a new law, allows opponents of the nation to cut its throat. It has been pitiful to see that our government, in extraordinary circumstances, has had to go beyond the law to preserve itself and yet has been shouted at. Royalists justly paid the cost of the Major-Generals, invented to heal divisions after Penruddock's Rising. Major-Generals have behaved themselves well in their work, are of known integrity and faithfulness and have given their lives for peace. I say that they are justified. They have effectively removed wickedness, and settled religion.

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Oliver Cromwell, speech to the Second Protectorate Parliament, 17 September 1656

SOURCE D:

An MP records some comments made during 11 days of debate on James Nayler, an influential Quaker who re-enacted Christ's entry into Jerusalem in Bristol. At the end, the Speaker of the House of Commons delivers a verdict.

Major-General Boteler: My ears tingled and my heart trembled at these charges. In the law of Moses, blasphemers are stoned to death.

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Mr. Downing: I hope the Instrument of Government shall not be used to let this wretch escape.

Major-General Skippon: If this is liberty of conscience, God deliver me from it.

Mr. Ashe: By recent common law, blasphemy and heresy require death.

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Mr. Robinson: According to that rule, we shall all be heretics.

Mr. Speaker: Nayler, Parliament has long debated your atrocious crimes. Yet your sentence is not death – we mercifully desire to reform you not destroy you.

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**Thomas Burton, Parliamentary diary,
December 1656**

SOURCE E:

Cromwell replies to a delegation of 100 officers and ex Major-Generals, who feared that the Humble Petition and Advice might pave the way for a return of Charles Stuart.

Cromwell said curtly that he had already refused the title ‘King’, a feather in a hat, of as little value to him as to them. He said that they and he had failed in settling the nation using schemes they insisted upon. Their Protectorate Parliaments and Major-Generals had failed. The nation was tired of uncertainty and wished to come to a settlement. The Instrument of Government needed mending. There might be a use for a House of Lords or some other check on Parliament – see what they did with James Nayler! This might be someone else’s case one day.

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**Oliver Cromwell, speech to the hundred officers,
27 February 1657**



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