



Wednesday 14 May 2014 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY B

F983/01 Using Historical Evidence – British History

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

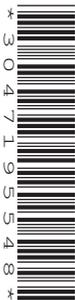
OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(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 5–7)
 - Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control 1780–1880s (pages 8–10)
 - The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900 (pages 11–13)
- 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.

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

The impact of the Black Death on the Church

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, and then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Source 7. 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 decreased the wealth and power of the Church in 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: The value of church property.

In Caxton in Cambridgeshire the jurors say that the income of the priest is worth nothing beyond his expenses. The priest has 80 acres of arable land, which was worth 10 pence a year on average in the years before the pestilence and is now worth 6 pence a year. The tithe in sheaves of corn was worth £20 in an average year before the pestilence and is worth £13, 6 shillings and 8 pence. The altar dues and tithe of wool and lambs were worth £5, 6 shillings and 8 pence in an average year before the pestilence and are now worth £3, 6 shillings and 8 pence.

From a government document assessing the value of church property offered to the King by a monastery, 1351.

Source 2: Numbers of people in some Cistercian monasteries in Yorkshire.

Byland Abbey was meant to hold some thirty-six choir monks and a hundred lay brothers. In 1381, after the catastrophe of the Black Death, Byland had only twelve monks and three lay brothers. In the same year, Rievaulx had fifteen monks and three lay brothers, Kirkstall seventeen monks and six lay brothers. During the fifteenth century, and on into the first decades of the sixteenth, there was a general and notable increase in numbers in all English religious houses. By 1525 Byland had twenty-five to thirty monks and no lay brothers, Rievaulx practically the same number, and Kirkstall some thirty-five monks.

From an article about abbeys in Yorkshire, written in the 20th century.

Source 3: An explanation of land transfers.

The abbot of a Cistercian monastery relates that although his monastery was securely founded on land and its cultivation, those lands have been so severely affected by the scarcity of tenants caused by the various outbreaks of pestilence that they are next to useless and might as well be barren, so that the abbot and convent now receive little or nothing from them. The resources of the monastery are so meagre as a result of the various taxes imposed on the monastery (as on other churches in England) by the king to finance his wars, and because of the unusually large number of travellers, both rich and poor, and the death of their cattle from disease, that the monastery has been weakened. The burden of debts is therefore insupportable, so the monks now need to transfer their possessions to satisfy their creditors and will lose them for ever. The monastery's resources are not adequate to maintain the required hospitality, or for works of charity, or for the fitting support of those worshipping God within the monastery, or the payment of their servants.

From the records of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1380.

Source 4: Parliament petitions the king.

As the government of the realm has long been in the hands of the men of the Holy Church, who can never be brought to account for their acts, whereby great mischief has happened in times past and may happen in times to come, may it therefore please the king that laymen of his own realm be elected to replace them, and that none but laymen henceforth be chancellor, treasurer, barons of the exchequer, clerk of privy seal, or other great officers of the realm.

From a petition to King Edward III from parliament, 1371. The King agreed to this petition.

Source 5: Orders concerning priests' work and salaries.

The commons have properly brought their complaints to us, and experience also tells us that priests of the present day do not look after the souls of the people. These priests do not realise that divine intervention spared them from the pestilence not for their own merits, but so that they could perform the ministry for God's people. But priests refuse to care for the souls of their parishioners, but leave them completely abandoned. They apply themselves instead to the celebration of commemorative masses; and for these too they are not content with the payment of adequate wages, but demand excessive salaries for their services.

Wishing, therefore, to control this insatiable desire on the part of priests, we order and urge you to ensure that every priest performing religious services in your diocese accepts a moderate salary.

*From an order given by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of London.
The order was first sent out in 1350, and reissued in 1362.*

Source 6: A description of a monk.

A monk there was, well fit for ruling.
Why! Should he study, and make himself dull,
Always poring over a book in the cloister,
Or digging with his hands, and labouring,
As his rule ordered? How shall the world be served?
Let St Austin keep his rules.
Therefore he was ever a horseman alright;
He had greyhounds as swift as birds in flight;
Of tracking and hunting for the hare
Was his delight, for no cost would he spare.
I saw his sleeves, rounded at the hand
With fur, that was the finest in the land.
And to fasten his hood under his chin
He had a curious golden pin.

From 'The Canterbury Tales' by Geoffrey Chaucer, written in the late 1380s.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 7

Source 7: A parish church built in the mid-15th century.



The parish church of Southwold in Suffolk, built between 1430 and 1470.

Protest and Rebellion in Tudor England, 1489–1601

The Causes of Rebellions

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: It was religion that caused rebellions in Tudor 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 a tax demand in 1525.

Now commissioners were sent to the clergy for the fourth part of their land and moveables; and in every assembly the priests answered that they would pay nothing unless it was granted by the Church parliament. For they said that never before had the King of England asked for any man's goods except by an order of the law. They said that Cardinal Wolsey and all those who demanded the tax were enemies of the King.

Then Wolsey wrote to all the tax collectors that they should not swerve from their purpose and every man should be assessed for tax.

The Duke of Suffolk sat in Suffolk and by gentle handling caused the rich clothiers to pay the tax. They called their workers to them and said: 'Sirs, we are not able to set you to work, our goods have been taken from us.' And men that had no work began to rage and assemble themselves in companies, and in several towns in the area four thousand men rebelled and more began to come together.

From Edward Hall, 'Chronicle', published in 1548.

Source 2: A lawyer explains why he rebelled.

The abbeyes of the north gave great alms to poor men and laudibly served God. And because of the suppression of the abbeyes the divine service of almighty God is much diminished to the distress of faith and spiritual comfort to man's soul.

And various and many of the said abbeyes were in the mountainous and desert places where the people are poor and not well taught the law of God. When the abbeyes stood, these people had not only refreshment in their bodies but also spiritual information and preaching. And many tenants were servants to them and serving men were well cared for by abbeyes. And now these tenants and servants lack meat, cloth and wages and know not where to have any living. Also the abbeyes cared for travellers and carriers of corn between Yorkshire, Lancashire, Kendal, Westmorland and Durham for none were denied, so that people were greatly refreshed by the abbeyes.

From the interrogation of Robert Aske, 1537.

Source 3: A letter about events in England.

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 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 Norfolk.

From a report by an ambassador to a German ruler, 1549.

Source 4: A chronicle of events in 1554.

Note that on the 25 January 1554 the council was reliably informed that there was an uprising in Kent of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others. Their purpose was to resist the King of Spain. They said their aim was this and none other, and partly to remove certain councillors from about the Queen.

On 26 January at Rochester bridge the captain of the five hundred Londoners defending the bridge said to his men, 'Masters, we go to fight our fellow countrymen who, considering the unknown things which are likely to fall upon us if we shall be under the rule of the proud Spaniards, are assembled here to resist the coming of him and his followers. For they know that if we should be under their rule they would seize our goods and lands as if we were slaves, ravish our wives before our faces and rape our daughters in our presence.'

From 'The Chronicle of Queen Jane and of two years of Queen Mary', written soon after the events described, by an officer in the royal service.

Source 5: A letter to a royal councillor.

I see Her Majesty will hardly believe that the force of her subjects of this county should not increase, and be able to match with the rebels; but it is easy to find the cause. There are not ten gentlemen in all this county that favour her proceedings in the cause of religion. The common people are ignorant, superstitious, and altogether blinded with the old popish doctrine, and therefore so favour the cause of the rebels that, though their persons be with us, their hearts are with them.

From a report to William Cecil by Sir Ralph Sadler at York, in December 1569. Sadler held an important position in the government.

Source 6: A lord is questioned about a rebellion.

Question: What was the intent and meaning of the rebellion?

Answer: Our first object was the reformation of religion and preservation of the person of the Queen of Scots, as next heir, if Her Majesty should have no children. I believed these causes were greatly favoured by most of the noblemen of the realm. I hoped my Lord Leicester, and especially Lord Burghley, with his wise judgement, had by this time been blessed with godly inspiration to have influence on the Queen and would bring Her Majesty to the truth, but I was deceived.

From the interrogation of the Earl of Northumberland, 1572.

Source 7: An extract from the proceedings of a treason trial.

The Lords Chief Judges know that the thought of treason towards the Queen is death and he that is guilty of rebellion is guilty by intent of seeking the destruction of the Queen and therefore is guilty of treason. He that raises power and strength against a settled government, the law will not allow it. He who tries to seize power – the law states that he intended the destruction of the Queen. He who assembles troops, if the Queen commands him as a loyal subject to dissolve his troops but he continues, without any question it is high treason. He who raises troops to take any town on the Queen's lands, it is also high treason. But my Lord Essex has raised a force to take the Tower of London and to surprise the Queen's own Court. Then this must be higher than the highest, and he who arms himself against the Queen's power must necessarily be within the bounds of treason.

From the Attorney General, speaking at the trial of the Earl of Essex, 1601.

Radicalism, Popular Politics and Control, 1780–1880s

Reactions to radicalism

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, and then answer questions (a) and (b). You will need to turn over for Sources 5, 6 and 7. Remember not to take the sources simply at face value. Use your knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: The authorities had radicalism under control.

- (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: Instructions to a jury in a treason trial.

It is a matter of public notoriety, that there have been Associations formed in this country, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, in order to effect a change in the constitution of the House of Commons, and to obtain an annual parliament. Some of these Associations have other hidden purposes. The most traitorous aims have been implied: and some of these associations have been supposed to have actually adopted measures of such a nature, and to have gone to such excesses, as will amount to the crime of high treason.

In judging the London Corresponding Society, you will lay down the principle that alterations in the representation of the people in parliament can only be effected by the authority of king, lords and commons assembled in parliament. This being the case, it seems that the London Corresponding Society's project would amount to high treason for all involved. For this is a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

From the judge's instructions to the jury in the trial of Thomas Hardy and others for High Treason, 1794. The jury found two of the defendants not guilty and the case against all the others was then dropped.

Source 2: A law about working men's associations.

Be it enacted that from the passing of this Act all agreements whatsoever, in writing, entered into by or between any journeyman manufacturers or other workmen within this kingdom for obtaining a rise in wages, or for lessening their usual hours of working, or for decreasing the quantity of work, or for preventing people employing whomsoever they shall think suitable, shall be declared illegal.

As it will be a great convenience and advantage to masters and workmen if a cheap and fast method be established for settling disputes concerning wages and work, be it enacted in all cases where the masters and workmen cannot agree it is hereby declared lawful for either party to demand arbitration.

From the Combination Acts, 1800.

Source 3: A cartoon of Peterloo.

'The Massacre of Peterloo or Britons Strike Home' by George Cruikshank, 1819.

The officer on the left is shouting encouragement to his men: 'Down with 'em! Chop 'em down my brave boys, give them no quarter. They want to take our Beef & Pudding from us, and remember the more you kill the less poor rates you'll have to pay. So go to it lads, show your courage & your loyalty.'

Source 4: An account of the actions of farm labourers.

About the years 1831–2, we labouring men in Tolpuddle, the parish where I lived, gathered together and met our employers to ask them for an increase in wages. We came to a mutual agreement, the masters in Tolpuddle promising to give the men as much as the other masters in the district. Shortly after we learnt that, in almost every place around, the masters were giving their men ten shillings a week, but nine shillings was all we earned. After some months this was reduced to eight shillings. This caused great dissatisfaction and all the labouring men of the village applied to a neighbouring magistrate and asked his advice; he told us that the labourers should appoint two or three representatives to come to county hall the following Saturday and our employers should be sent for to settle the subject. At the meeting we were told that we must work for what our employers thought fit to give us.

From this time we were reduced to seven shillings per week and shortly afterwards our employers told us they must lower us to six shillings per week. The labouring men consulted together what had better be done, as they knew it was impossible to live honestly on so little money. We had learned that it would be useless to seek help from the employers or the magistrates. I asked two delegates from a Trade Society to pay us a visit and they formed a Friendly Society among the labourers. This was about the end of October 1833.

Nothing particular occurred from this time to 21 February 1834 when placards were posted up. These claimed to be cautions from the magistrates, threatening to punish with seven years' transportation any man who should join the Union. This was the first time I heard of any law being in existence to forbid such societies.

From George Loveless, 'Victims of Whiggery', 1837.

TURN OVER FOR SOURCES 5, 6 AND 7

Source 5: A newspaper article about Chartists.

There is one consideration which immediately proves the wickedness of the instigators among the Chartists and the deplorable folly of their deceptions. Namely, this: if their cause be really a good one, it is certain to be carried by peaceful and constitutional means. Therefore the resort to violence is wholly without excuse. With a free press, the right of meeting and petition, and a representative government, no honest cause ought to be despaired of. Has not the present generation had the strongest proof that this is true? Did not a parliament of boroughmongers abolish the rotten boroughs? And after this, and when so many of the working classes have votes for members of Parliament, can anyone doubt that universal suffrage will one day be introduced if the people should be generally fit for the exercise of the suffrage? But it would not suit the professional agitator to wait for the peaceful and solid victories of truth. Violence is the element of these men, and confusion their harvest.

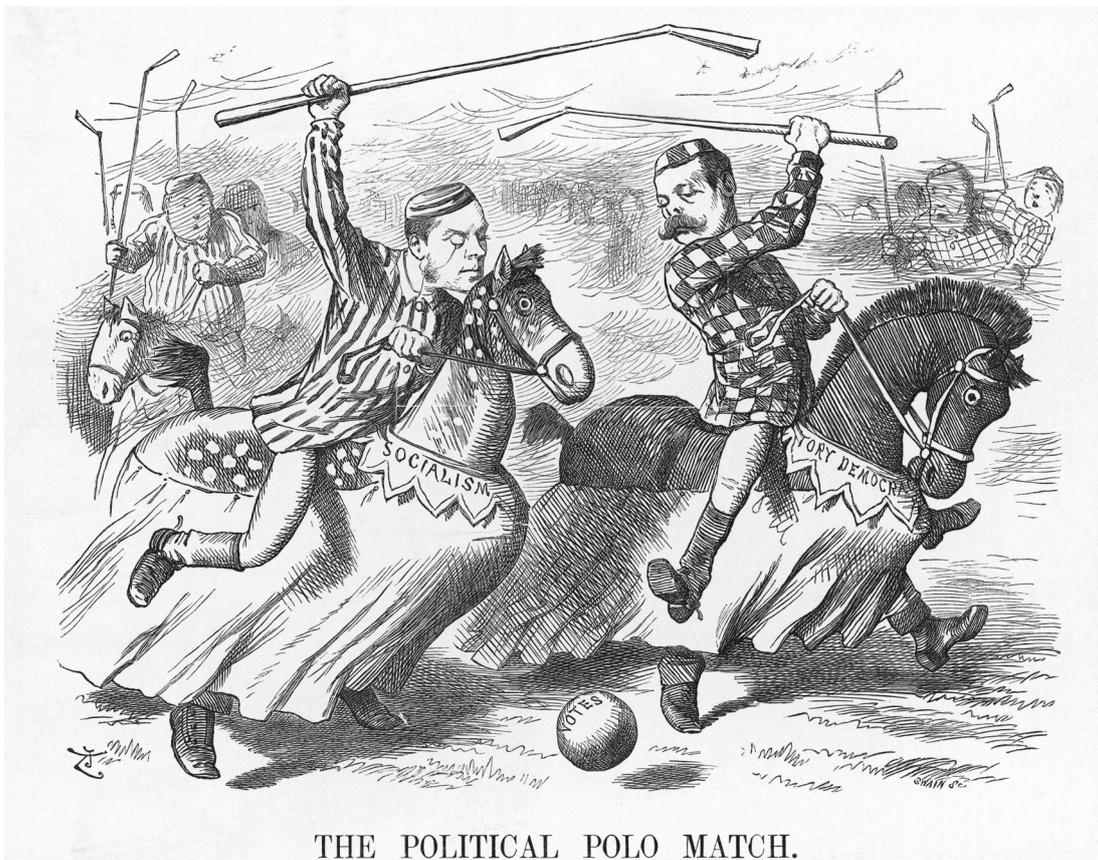
From the 'Leeds Mercury', 1839.

Source 6: A comment on the passing of the 1867 Reform Act.

There can be no doubt that, as far as those who had no official reasons for passing a Reform Bill were concerned, the one dominant feeling of the present year has been a feverish anxiety to 'settle the question'. The meetings in the manufacturing towns, and the riots in Hyde Park, had their effect. The comfortable classes had no stomach for a real struggle.

From the Quarterly Review, a Tory periodical that opposed parliamentary reform, December 1867.

Source 7: A cartoon showing Liberal and Conservative politicians.



A cartoon showing Joseph Chamberlain on the 'horse' labelled 'Socialism' and a Conservative politician on the 'horse' labelled 'Tory Democracy' competing for votes (written on the ball). The cartoon was published in a British magazine in 1885.

The Impact of War on British Society and Politics since 1900

Changing attitudes towards war

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: People have responded patriotically to wars.

- (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 First World War.

Then came the war. It is impossible to say how greatly moved I was by the spectacle of loyalty and patriotism exhibited by the great mass of the nation. The workers poured out of the slums in which they had been compelled to dwell, and fought with invincible courage and died with unquenchable heroism for a country that had treated them poorly. Universal admiration was expressed for the valour of the British Army and Navy, and it was loudly proclaimed that Britain must be a land fit for heroes and that a New England was needed. I myself, on recruiting platforms and elsewhere, had said so as loudly as any, and meant what I said. I realised that the war had changed the whole atmosphere of the world.

From a book called 'Why a Tory joined the Labour Party', written at the end of World War I.

Source 2: A table of data.

Year	Number of strikes	Year	Number of strikes
1914	232	1932	46
1915	189	1934	81
1916	105	1936	148
1917	225	1938	138
1918	420	1939	181
1920	340	1940	229
1922	115	1941	472
1924	136	1942	476
1926	62	1943	612
1928	51	1944	610
1930	70	1945	591

Strikes in the metal, ship-building and engineering industries, 1914–45.

Source 3: Wartime propaganda aims.

SECRET: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF BRITISH WARTIME PROPAGANDA

A call to arms, to effort, to self-sacrifice.

1. This is your war, the nation's war. You decided, rightly, that it had to come. You wage it; no-one else can. You will end it, for it can't be fought without you. You would be responsible, along with your leaders, if it ended in defeat.
2. The dangers ahead may be physical – bombings and shortages. You can't be sure until they happen. The Germans have been taught to be ruthless and to hate the British. They are merciless.
3. One of the worst dangers is apathy on your part. It could lose the war because this is a war of wills as well as guns. Don't be neutral-minded.
4. What is at stake is the ideal of a good life which free men have created over two thousand years. A life based on equal justice, a respect for the individual, family affections and a love of truth.

Guidance from the Ministry of Information for those producing wartime propaganda, March 1940.

Source 4: A wartime speech.

The British nation is stirred and moved as it never has been at any time in its long and famous history, and they mean to conquer or to die. What a triumph the life of these battered cities is over the worst that fire and bomb can do!

The terrible experiences and emotions of the battlefield are now shared by the entire population. Old men, little children, the crippled, the veterans of former wars, aged women, the hard-pressed citizen, the sturdy workman with his hammer in the shipyard, the members of every kind of ARP service, are proud to feel that they stand in the line together with our fighting men. This, indeed, is a grand, heroic period of our history, and the light of glory shines upon all.

From a speech by Winston Churchill, broadcast on 27 April 1941.

Source 5: A newspaper's coverage of the Falklands Conflict.

I soon realised that the Sun was the unofficial war office with the editor playing chief of staff. When a compromise solution looked possible, the Sun's famous response in a splash headline was 'STICK IT UP YOUR JUNTA!' Within a week, thousands of T-shirts bearing that slogan were being sold by the paper. The Sun heralded the retaking of South Georgia with the headline: 'INVASION!' Single-word headlines were the Sun's trademark throughout the war. A couple of days later, seizing on unconfirmed reports about a landing on the main islands, it jumped the gun with a story headlined 'IN WE GO!' Sun reporter Tony Snow, aboard HMS Invincible, was prevailed on to 'sponsor' a missile and to sign it 'Up Yours Galtieri!' Though the news editor later argued that the Sun had replaced the Mirror as the paper beloved by soldiers and sailors, the paper's official historian quoted a serviceman who said, 'Your headlines often made us feel sick', and that there were 'ritual burnings of the Sun' on the task force vessels.

From recollections by Roy Greenslade who was an assistant editor on the Sun during the Falklands Conflict. These comments were published in The Guardian in 2002.

Source 6: Opinion poll results.

Question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way the Prime Minister, Tony Blair, is handling the current situation with Iraq?

Samples of 600–1000 adults aged 18+	Sept 2002	Jan 2003	Feb 2005	May 2007
	%	%	%	%
Approve	40	26	28	17
Disapprove	49	62	63	77
Don't know	11	13	9	6
Net approve	–9	–36	–35	–60

Trends in public opinion from Ipsos-Mori polls 2002–7.

Source 7: A view of the Falklands Conflict thirty years on.

Put bluntly, the Falklands campaign was a hugely successful vote-winner because it was a demonstration of military force in defence of solely British interests (or, at least, of a people who pledged their allegiance to Queen and country). Better still, this was a solely British military campaign, not one where we followed America's lead. Still, after all these years, there remains an irrational division in this country over the conflict. There are those – and I suppose I am one – who look at the footage of the return to Portsmouth of the British task force (minus 255 who never made it back) and are stirred beyond an ability to put those feelings into words; and those who see it as a nauseatingly bloodthirsty display of crass nationalism.

From an opinion piece in The Observer newspaper, April 2012.

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