

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS Level

Y137

HISTORY A

England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

WEDNESDAY 18 MAY 2016: Afternoon

TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B.

Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 50.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

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SECTION A

Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558

Study the three sources and then answer BOTH questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of unrest in 1549 to assess how useful Source C is as evidence for the breakdown of stability in 1549. [10]**
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that religious changes were the main cause of unrest in 1549. [20]**

SOURCE A

The king, Edward VI, in a letter written for him by Protector Somerset lists some of the demands of the rebels of Devon and Cornwall.

For baptism, you are fearful that your children should now only be christened on holy days. You say certain Cornishmen are offended because they do not have their service in Cornish, since they understand no English. You object 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 be cancelled. You complain of the shortage of food and other things.

Edward VI, letter, July 1549

SOURCE B

From the demands of Kett's rebels.

Article 3: We pray your grace that no lord of the manor encloses the common land.

Article 5: We pray that reed ground and meadow ground are the same rent as they were in the first year of King Henry VII.

Article 8: We pray that priests or vicars that are unable to preach and set forth the word of God to their parishioners may be removed from their benefice and the parishioners choose another.

Article 10: We pray no man under the status of knight or esquire keep a dovecote, unless it has been the custom.

Kett's Demands being in rebellion, July 1549

SOURCE C

Protector Somerset expresses his views about the unrest to a close advisor

Some rebels wish to pull down enclosures and parks; some want to recover their common land; others pretend religion is their motive. A number would want to rule for a time, and do as gentlemen have done, and indeed all have a great hatred of gentlemen and regard them as their enemies. The ruffians among them, and the soldiers, who are the leaders, look for loot. So the rebellions are nothing other than a plague and a fury among the vilest and worst sort of men.

Protector Somerset, letter, 24 August 1549

SECTION B

Elizabethan England

Answer ONE question.

3* How effective was Parliament's opposition to Elizabeth I? [20]

4* How successfully did Elizabeth I manage the problems she faced in the period from 1588 to 1603? [20]



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