

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE (9–1)
J410/12
HISTORY A
(EXPLAINING THE MODERN WORLD)
The English Reformation c.1520–c.1550
with Castles: Form and Function
c.1000–1750
TUESDAY 12 JUNE 2018:
Afternoon
TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**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.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Section A – The English Reformation c.1520–c.1550.

Section B – Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 55.

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

Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).

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SECTION A

The English Reformation c.1520–c.1550

Answer ALL the questions.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

1 Explain why the monasteries were dissolved between 1534 and 1540. [10]

2 Study Sources A–C.

‘People welcomed the religious reforms of Henry VIII and Edward VI between 1534 and c.1550.’ How far do Sources A–C convince you that this statement is correct? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [20]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

SOURCE A

‘I will pray for the Pope as the chief head of Christ’s Church, and I will advise all men to do so secretly. But we may say nothing openly, for these Protestant villains are watching us all closely.’

Comments made by a London priest speaking in 1536. The comments were reported back to Thomas Cromwell by one of Cromwell’s spies.

SOURCE B

A woodcut produced around 1550. The title was 'The Coronation of King Edward the Sixth, Popery banished True Religion Restored.' The first picture shows a young king being crowned by a group of men wearing long robes. One man is kneeling beside the throne with a large book. The next picture shows a small group of men carrying crosses walking towards a ship which is ready to set sail. The final picture shows a church full of people.



SOURCE C

'In the time of the outrageous and stupid religious division in England, all goodness and godliness was rejected. The good and holy Catholic faith and church was denounced with insult. The honest faith of good men was attacked as wrong and superstitious. And so by devious ways evil practices were sown and planted by Protestant preachers. The result was great disorder in the land. Wicked people took control of God's holy Catholic Church.'

Edmund Bonner, a Catholic nobleman, writing soon after the death of Edward VI in 1553. Bonner was a supporter of the Catholic Queen Mary who succeeded Edward VI.

SECTION B

Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

Answer ALL the questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this section.

3 Explain how Framlingham Castle changed between 1100 and c.1250. [10]

4 Study Sources D and E.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of Framlingham Castle from c.1300 to 1750? [10]

SOURCE D

‘The King’s Treasurer is ordered to pay Oliver Redham and William Godwyn what is owed to them by William Mouncy. William Mouncy borrowed this money from them when he was constable of Framlingham castle to repair castle buildings and provision the castle. He did this by order of the King.’

An extract from an official document called the Close Rolls, in 1310. The Close Rolls was a list of orders issued by the King.

SOURCE E

An aerial photograph of the remains of Framlingham Castle. It shows a large open area in the centre surrounded by a high stone curtain wall with 13 towers and topped in some areas by battlements. The roof of a large building can be seen against part of the inside wall. There are a number of round chimneys coming up from the castle walls. In the inside of the wall on the far side of the picture are various arches and large gaps. The ruins of walls leading to the remains of a tower can be seen coming out from the outside wall to the bottom right of the picture. Around the outside of the curtain wall, a steep slope can be seen going down to a ditch. A bridge can be seen crossing the ditch on the top right of the picture.



END OF QUESTION PAPER

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