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Wednesday 15 May 2024 – Afternoon

AS Level History A

Y137/01 England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

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You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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SECTION A

Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558

Study the **three** sources and answer **both** questions in this section.

1 Use your knowledge of the social and economic problems in the period to assess how useful Source A is as evidence for the nature of the complaints against landlords. **[10]**

2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that price inflation was the main cause of unrest in 1549. **[20]**

Source A: A clergyman, who had been chaplain to Protector Somerset, identifies some major economic grievances.

See how landlords, especially sheep owners, oppress the king's subjects by enclosing the common pasture and filling it with their sheep. How many sheep they have! Yet when was wool so expensive or mutton so great a price? If this goes on, the people will die of cold or starve to death. For these greedy wolves will either sell their wool and their sheep at their own high prices, or else not at all.

Thomas Becon, The Jewel of Joy, 1547–48.

Source B: A leading Protestant comments on the causes of recent uprisings.

You preachers, I urge you to speak against greed and to criticise those great men and men of power who oppress the poor. For greed is the cause of rebellion. Greed was the cause of rebellion last year, by both gentlemen and common people. The people thought they had the right to things they desired. The gentlemen wanted to keep what they had, so they rebelled or disobeyed the king's orders. Thus both sides were greedy, and both sides rebelled.

Hugh Latimer, Sermon, preached in 1550.

Source C: Another Protestant clergyman, one of the Commonwealth writers, considers the cause of the 1549 rebellions.

Rebellion is a dangerous disease and its causes must be rooted out. If I should ask a poor man what is the cause of rebellion, he will blame the great farmers, lawyers, gentlemen, knights and lords. Men of greed. Men who take our houses from us and enclose our commons. If I should ask these greedy men what is the cause of rebellion, they will say that the peasants are too wealthy, they are disobedient, they would destroy gentlemen. They will try again to compel the king to grant their requests, and will be punished for it, as happened last year.

Robert Crowley, The Way to Wealth, 1550.

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SECTION B

Elizabethan England

Answer Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3* How effectively did Elizabeth I and her governments deal with the problem of poverty? **[20]**

4* 'Elizabeth I's reputation declined in the period after 1588.'

How far do you agree? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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