Independent Schools
Examinations Board

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT 13+

HISTORY

Specimen Paper

for first examination in Autumn 2013

Please read this information before the examination starts.

- This examination is 60 minutes long.
- The paper is divided into two sections:
  Section 1: Evidence questions
  Section 2: Essay questions
- Section 1 is divided into three time periods:
  - Medieval Realms: Britain 1066-1485 (pages 2 and 3)
  - The Making of the United Kingdom: 1485-1750 (pages 4 and 5)
  - Britain and Empire: 1750-1914 (pages 6 and 7)
- You must choose **one** time period and answer the question on the sources.
- You must also answer **one** essay question from Section 2.
- You should spend five minutes reading and then no more than twenty minutes on Section 1.
- Handwriting and presentation are important.

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SECTION 1

EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

MEDIEVAL REALMS: BRITAIN 1066-1485

Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows.

INTRODUCTION

The sources are all about the murder of Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, on 29 December 1170 in his own cathedral. The violent death of the Archbishop has been the subject of many pictures and accounts, particularly after he was made a saint.

SOURCE A: an account written by Edward Grim of Becket's death; Grim was a clerk visiting Canterbury on 29 December 1170 and is usually shown standing next to Becket in pictures of the murder

'I am ready,' he [Thomas Becket] replied, 'to die for my Lord, so that with my blood the Church may obtain liberty and peace. But in the name of Almighty God I forbid you to harm my people.' Then they laid hands on him, pulling and dragging him that they might kill him outside the church, or carry him away a prisoner. When he could not be forced away, one knight waved his sword over his head. Seeing the hour at hand, he inclined his neck like a man at prayer; and joining his hands he lifted them up and commended his cause and that of the Church to God and to St Mary. ... Scarce had he said the words than the wicked knight ... leapt upon him suddenly and wounded him on the head.

SOURCE B: from a modern book, published to be sold at Canterbury Cathedral, by a historian who is a specialist in medieval church history

Thomas had not been courting martyrdom when he returned to England but intended rather, by a firm course of action, to vindicate [protect] the rights of the Church against the assaults both from the king and from petty predators [minor attackers]. Yet when the four knights arrived at Canterbury on the evening of 29 December 1170 and confronted the archbishop, and with the situation becoming increasingly violent, Thomas made no attempt to hide from them in the dark recesses of the Cathedral but freely accepted death at their hands.

SOURCE C: a picture of Becket's death produced about 1200 for a collection of psalms from the Bible; the artist shows a number of key characters, including Edward Grim and the knight Reginald FitzUrse, with a bear on his shield; Becket, however, was not killed in front of the high altar as in the picture, but near a pillar in the cathedral



QUESTION

Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, did Thomas Becket want to die as a martyr?

(20)

NOW GO TO PAGE 8 FOR SECTION 2

Source B: © *Saint Thomas Becket* by Christopher Harper-Bill, Scala Publishers Ltd and Cathedral Enterprises Ltd
Source C: © British Library, Harley MS 5102

THE MAKING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: 1485-1750

Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows.

INTRODUCTION

The sources are about religious issues which Elizabeth I had to face. Having broken away from the Roman Catholic Church, Henry VIII brought up his daughter Elizabeth as a Protestant. When she became queen, one of her most urgent problems was religion: England was divided by religious differences. Elizabeth wanted to devise a religious policy which would offend neither Catholics nor Protestants, a policy which became known as the Elizabethan *or* Religious Settlement*.*

SOURCE A: a report by one of Sir Francis Walsingham's secret agents, based in France, written in 1585; Walsingham was one of Elizabeth's chief ministers and was in charge of national security and spying against England's Catholic enemies

The enemies of the state ... desire nothing but its total ruin and to raise and stir up the people of England against their Queen by a civil war. This they do by means of evil rumours and books which are transported into England from France on the instructions of those who have fled the Queen and their supporters, such as the Spanish ambassador; they bring in Mass-books and books written by Jesuits and other enemies of the Queen and the Protestant faith.

SOURCE B: from a modern history book

Until 1570, laws against Catholics were not strictly enforced. However, that year the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth. He told English Catholics it was not a sin for them to rise and kill her. Massacres of Protestants in France and the Netherlands seemed to show what would happen if Catholics ruled England. Elizabeth saw seminary priests and Jesuits who entered England to restore Catholicism as foreign spies. She was harsh with them. She did not want to persecute ordinary Catholics for their private beliefs, but it was hard not to see them as likely supporters of plots involving Mary, Queen of Scots, and foreign invasion of England. In fact, most English Catholics were loyal to Elizabeth. This was proven when many offered to help fight alongside Elizabeth when the Armada threatened in 1588.

SOURCE C: a contemporary painting of the St Bartholemew's Day Massacre of French Protestants, which was ordered by the French Catholic royal family in 1572; at least 10,000 people were murdered; Elizabeth I's adviser, Francis Walsingham, saw the murders in Paris when he was ambassador to France and gave shelter to some Protestants fleeing from the massacre



QUESTION

Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, how far do you agree that Elizabeth had no choice but to act against Roman Catholics after 1570?

(20)

NOW GO TO PAGE 8 FOR SECTION 2

Source C: © Cantonal Museum, Lausanne

Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows.

INTRODUCTION

The sources are about the Great Exhibition which opened on 1 May 1851 in Hyde Park. It was largely inspired by Prince Albert who wished to show Britain's industrial strength. Six million people visited the exhibition which was housed in a vast glass building designed by Joseph Paxton. The entry cost ranged from one shilling to three guineas and attracted all classes of people thanks to the advent of cheap railway travel. As a result of the political instability of previous years, in the form of the 1848 European revolutions and growth of Chartist activities in Britain, there were concerns that the Exhibition could bring political activists, thieves and other unsavoury people into the Park.

SOURCE A: an extract from a modern historian's book on the Great Exhibition

The exhibition also had a strong social and political agenda, in that it was intended to give the nation a sense of cohesion and loyalty in a period of unrest. Connected to their motivations was the desire to present the imperial possessions which were good for both business and national pride. The exhibition enjoyed a richer social mix than any previous event of such a high cultural order.

SOURCE B: an extract from Charlotte Bronte's account of her visit to the Great Exhibition; Charlotte Bronte was a famous 19th century writer

Yesterday I went for the second time to the Crystal Palace. We remained in it about three hours, and I must say I was more struck with it on this occasion than at my first visit. It is a wonderful place – vast, strange, new and impossible to describe. Whatever human industry has created, you find there, from great compartments filled with railway engines and boilers to carefully guarded caskets full of diamonds and pearls. The multitude filling the great aisles seems ruled and subdued by some invisible influence. Amongst the thirty thousand souls that peopled it the day I was there not one loud noise was to be heard, not one irregular movement seen; the living tide rolls on quietly, with a deep hum like the sea heard from the distance.

SOURCE C: a contemporary cartoon showing visitors to the Great Exhibition



THE POUND AND THE SHILLING.
"Whoever Thought of Meeting You Here?"

QUESTION

Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, say how far you think it is true that the Great Exhibition proved to be a great success.

(20)

TURN OVER FOR SECTION 2

Source C: www.vam.ac.uk, www.mytimemachine.co.uk

SECTION 2

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from this section.

Each question is worth 30 marks.

You may not write about Henry II, Elizabeth I or the Great Exhibition.

1. Choose a war or rebellion you have studied and explain its most important consequences.

2. Assess, by describing and explaining, the importance of the role of a commander in a battle won by England/Britain.

3. Describe an important event in the development of Parliament and explain its significance.

4. Choose a monarch or chief minister you have studied and assess whether he or she was successful.

5. Assess, by describing and explaining, the significance of an important religious event or religious development you have studied.

6. Choose an important figure involved with religion in the period you have studied and explain why he or she is remembered.

7. Assess, by describing and explaining, the significance of an event which changed the lives of people in the period you have studied.

8. Choose one economic revolution you have studied. How did it change the lives of the people of England/Britain?

9. Explain the importance of one woman's life during any period you have studied.

10. Choose a local or other historical site you have visited. Explain why it was important in the history of its area.