Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 15 June 2023 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)

J410/12 The English Reformation c.1520–c.1550
with Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

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.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **55**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

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

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Section A

The English Reformation c.1520–c.1550

You should spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

1 What was the impact of the dissolution of the monasteries between 1534 and 1540? Explain your answer.

[10]

2 Study **Sources A–C**.

'England became a Protestant country during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI.'
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

A painting that was made for Henry VIII in c.1540 and displayed in one of his palaces. The figure on the ground is the Pope. The stones are labelled 'Matthew', 'Mark', 'Luke' and 'John' after the authors of the Gospels. The Gospels are a very important part of the Bible for Christians.

Source B

Sir Peter Carew and other officials of King Edward VI rode to Devon and attempted to use the most gentle means possible to persuade the rebels of their mistakes. However, although most people in the Kingdom were happy with the King's religious changes, the people of Devon preferred to cling to the last remains of their old superstitions rather than be refreshed by God's word.

The rebels persuaded the common people and many gentlemen of good reputation to join them in their open rebellion. Their numbers grew to around ten thousand brave men. They would have been able to win a great victory, had their cause been favoured by God. But they were vile traitors so God condemned them.

A description of the 1549 Prayer Book Rebellion in Devon, by John Hooker. Hooker was a Protestant reformer and an eyewitness to the rebellion. He later became an adviser to Sir Peter Carew, the man who led the King's forces against the rebels.

Source C

In 1548, all the treasures and goods of our local church were taken and sold off, and no gift or donation was given back to the Church. In the time of King Edward VI, our local church decayed a great deal. Then the King died and Queen Mary came to the throne. Our local church was restored and renewed in her time, which was a great blessing.

Queen Mary was the Catholic queen who succeeded Edward VI.

An extract from an account by the vicar of Morebath. Morebath is a village in Devon, and the vicar wrote this account there in 1558.

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

You should spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

3 Explain why Kenilworth Castle changed between c.1150 and c.1270. **[10]**

4 Study **Sources D** and **E**.

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

[10]

Source D

1379	40 oak trees to be cut down and the wood used to repair the floor of the Great Chamber so that dancing can take place at Christmas.
1381–3	Surveyor of the Works of the Castle authorised to sell the woods in five local areas to pay for new building works.
1391	Robert Skelynton, a stone mason, is to be contracted and paid £340. The money will be used to provide materials and employ twenty masons, carpenters and labourers from the county of Warwick to complete repairs and work on new buildings. This includes work on the Great Tower and its windows and doors to keep jewels safe, the building of a new bridge, new locks and keys, repairs of older bridges and repairs to the lead roofing on the Great Hall.
1392	£4 13 shillings and six pence spent on hay for oxen to carry the materials, and £4 four pence spent on ironwork for the windows.

Extracts from the accounts and papers of the earls and dukes of Lancaster. John of Gaunt held the title Duke of Lancaster when he owned the castle. The earls and dukes of Lancaster owned Kenilworth Castle for most of the 1300s.

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Source E

A recent photograph of Kenilworth Castle, taken from the air.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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