Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 11 June 2024 – Afternoon

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 Explain why the Church was so important in England in the 1520s. **[10]**

2 Study **Sources A, B and C**.

'Henry VIII and his officials tried to persuade, **not** force, people to accept religious changes between 1534 and 1546.'

How far do **Sources A, B and 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

Thomas Cranmer writing to William Morice in 1538.
Cranmer was Archbishop of Canterbury under Henry VIII. Morice was a Tudor nobleman and a radical religious reformer who wanted a strongly Protestant Church of England. Morice believed that the Church under Henry VIII was still too similar to the Catholic Church.

> My friend, you say that I am too nice to those who want to hold on to the old ways in religion, and that I excuse them for their religious crimes. You say this discourages them from becoming good Protestants. But let me ask you, what would you do with a man who has not yet seen the truth which you and I have seen? Shall we be brutal and torture him and risk stopping him from seeing our truth? I do not believe this is the way to convince men we are right. Let those people who do not yet favour our religion learn to follow it because of the friendly and forgiving example we set.

Source B

An extract from a law passed in 1539 called 'An Act for abolishing diversity in opinion'. This law was also known as the 'Act of Six Articles'.

> The King is by God's Law Head of the Church in England. His Majesty is worried about the danger of people holding differing views about the practices in the church. In order to peacefully achieve unity and to protect his people, the King has commanded that anyone who argues against the form of religion set out by the King will be treated as a heretic. All heretics will suffer pain by torture and execution by burning.
>
> A **heretic** is a person who disagrees with the established religion.

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Source C

An extract from the account of the Protestant reformer Anne Askew of her trial for heresy (disagreeing with the established religion) in 1546. This account was smuggled out of the country and published in Protestant countries in Europe. Anne Askew was eventually executed.

> I was questioned and bullied for five hours by Archbishop Cranmer and other bishops because I would not agree to accept their views. I was then sent to the Tower of London where they commanded me to name the people who shared my views and who supported me with money. When I refused, they put me on the rack and tortured me until I was almost dead from the pain. After that I sat for two long hours on the bare floor reasoning with the Archbishop. With many kind words, he tried to persuade me to change my opinion.

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 how Kenilworth Castle changed as a result of periods of instability and tension in England. **[10]**

4 Study **Sources D and E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of Kenilworth Castle in the 1500s? **[10]**

Source D

A description of some of the contents of Kenilworth Castle, from a list drawn up in 1578. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, owned the castle at this time. He ordered the list to be made.

> Twenty-nine tapestry wall-hangings, many of great size, telling the story of characters from the Bible and Greek myths
>
> Fifty paintings, including two life-size portraits of Robert Earl of Leicester, and two of Queen Elizabeth commissioned in 1575
>
> Twelve large chests, many decorated with colourful leather and engravings, others inlaid with gold and secured with keys and locks
>
> Four chess boards, including one of black ebony and bone, inlaid with crystal and jewels
>
> Items of kitchenware including plates, bowls, spoons and salt cellars of silver.

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Source E

A recent photograph of the remains of Leicester's Building, part of Kenilworth Castle.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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