Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 6 June 2019 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

J411/18 Migrants to Britain, c.1250 to present
with The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
  (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Section A – Migrants to Britain, c.1250 to present: Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** question 4 **or** question 5.
- Section B – The Elizabethans, 1580–1603: Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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SECTION A

Migrants to Britain, c.1250 to present

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

1 **(a)** Give **one** example of a response to migrants in Medieval Britain. **[1]**

(b) Name **one** migrant group that came to Britain between 1750 and 1900. **[1]**

(c) Name **one** organisation set up in Britain in response to migrants since 1945. **[1]**

2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the migrant communities in Medieval Britain. Support your summary with examples. **[9]**

3 Why did Protestants migrate to Britain between 1500 and 1750? Support your answer with examples. **[10]**

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

4* 'Since 1900 British governments have become more and more negative towards migrants.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

5* 'Economic forces were the most important factor causing migration to Britain between 1500 and 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

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SECTION B

The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

6 **(a)** In Interpretation A, the illustrator portrays how an Elizabethan noblewoman tried to impress guests. Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this. **[3]**

Interpretation A – An illustration by Peter Urmston, drawn for the organisation Historic England. It shows Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, entertaining guests in the Great Chamber at Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire in 1590.

(b) If you were asked to do further research on one aspect of Interpretation A, what would you choose to investigate? Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand the nature of Elizabethan society. **[5]**

7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the threat which Mary Queen of Scots posed to Elizabeth. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? **[12]**

Interpretation B – From the website *www.newadvent.org*, which describes itself as a Catholic Encyclopaedia.

The frequent plots that Protestant historians so often speak about are empty rumours which will not stand historical investigation.

In 1586, Anthony Babington wrote to Mary to inquire whether she would reward loyal supporters who set her free and killed Elizabeth. It is likely that Babington was persuaded to ask this question by Elizabeth's spies, although proof of this has not yet been found. Mary answered this letter, promising to reward those who aided her escape, but said nothing about the assassination of Elizabeth.

At her trial, Mary protested that she had never plotted to hurt Elizabeth, which was perfectly true. During the whole process of her trial and execution, Mary acted with magnificent courage worthy of her noble character and queenly rank. There can be no question that she died as a martyr.

Interpretation C – An extract from the history book *Elizabeth's Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the secret war that saved England* by Robert Hutchinson, published in 2007.

R Hutchinson, 'Elizabeth's Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the secret war that saved England', pp116-133, W&N (Orion Books), 2007. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

8* According to the book *Travel: London*, Elizabethan theatres 'had the support of everyone from the Queen to the peasants.' How far do you agree with this view of people's attitudes towards theatres between 1580 and 1603? **[20]**

9* According to the website *www.elizabethan-era.org.uk*, Elizabethan adventurers were motivated by the belief that 'new discoveries could bring untold riches.' How far do you agree with this view of the motives of adventurers between 1580 and 1603? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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