



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level History A

Y137/01 England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

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

SECTION A

Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of religious changes under Edward VI to assess how useful Source C is as evidence for reactions to the First Prayer Book. **[10]**
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the introduction of Protestantism during Edward VI's reign was difficult. **[20]**

Source A: In 1549, Parliament condemns Catholic service books and completes the campaign, started in 1548, against images in churches.

The King has issued through Parliament a uniform, quiet and godly order of service called the Book of Common Prayer, which contains nothing but the very pure word of God. However, alongside it are still practiced corrupt, untrue and superstitious ceremonies, which allow some to attack the order and meaning of the Prayer Book and encourage great diversity of opinion. Therefore it is ordered that all books used for the old mass be abolished, and any images of stone, timber or marble be defaced and destroyed.

An act for abolishing and putting away of images and various books, 1549

Source B: A distinguished German protestant who arrived in England in 1548, and taught theology at Cambridge University, sends news of religious events in England to a leading European protestant.

The Bishops have not yet agreed on Christian doctrine, let alone the rules of the Church, and very few parishes have qualified clergymen. Sometimes the clergy read the services rapidly, so that the ordinary people have no more understanding of it than if it were still in Latin rather than English. When these problems are presented to the bishops, they say they cannot correct them without an Act of Parliament. Though Parliament meets every year, the number of secular matters stops Church affairs being discussed. When you next write to the Duke of Somerset, you must urge him to reform the Church.

Martin Bucer, letter to John Calvin, June 1550

Source C: An act of Parliament of 1552 imposes the Second Prayer Book.

In spite of the introduction of the First Common Prayer Book by Parliament, a great number of people in this realm willfully and damnably refuse to come to their parish churches on Sundays and holy days. In future those who are absent shall be punished by the Church courts. The First Common Prayer Book has produced doubts about the form of worship, so the King has ordered a Second Book of Common Prayer to replace it. Anyone who uses another form of worship shall be imprisoned for six months.

Second Act of Uniformity, 1552

SECTION B

Elizabethan England

Answer **ONE** question.

3* How effectively did Elizabeth I manage the issue of faction? **[20]**

4* 'Inflation was the most serious financial problem for Elizabeth I.' How far do you agree? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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