



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# A Level History A

## Unit Y107

### England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors

Sample Question Paper Version 0.14

## Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet

**Other materials required:**

- None



<b>First name</b>										
<b>Last name</b>										
<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

### 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 **8** pages.

**Section A****Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558**

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that female rule was a serious problem in the 1550s.

[30]

**Source A: Edward VI issues his 'Devise for the Succession' setting out who shall succeed to the crown in the event of his death.**

As Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth are both illegitimate they have no claim to the crown. As half blood to us, they would be barred by ancient law and custom of this realm and could not succeed us even if legitimate. Were the said Mary or Elizabeth to have the crown of England and marry a foreigner, he would practise his own country's laws and customs within this realm. This would utterly subvert the commonwealth of this our realm. We therefore declare that the crown shall, for lack of issue of our body, come firstly to the eldest son of Lady Frances Grey or, secondly, to the Lady Jane and her male heirs.

*Letters Patent for the limitation of the Crown, 21 June 1553*

**Source B: Having disregarded her Council's advice to leave the capital for her own protection, Queen Mary addresses the citizens of London to rally their support against Wyatt's approaching rebels.**

At my coronation, when I was wedded to this realm, you promised to obey me. If a Prince may earnestly love her subjects as a mother loves her child, then be sure that I, your lady and mistress, love and favour you as tenderly. Thus loving you, I must think that you love me as faithfully; so I am sure we shall speedily overthrow these rebels.

*Mary I, Guildhall speech, 1 February 1554*

**Source C: The Act of Parliament for a marriage treaty between Mary I and Prince Philip of Spain sets out the terms to protect English interests.**

This treaty greatly honours and benefits England. The prince shall enjoy, jointly, the style and honour of king. He shall happily help administer England, preserving its rights, laws, privileges and customs. The Queen shall have total control of all offices, lands and revenues, and grant them to natural born Englishmen. Sincere friendship with Spain will be happily established forever, God willing, to benefit their successors. Should no children be born and the queen die before him, he shall accept the lawful heir. The prince shall take no jewels abroad, nor ships, guns or supplies. He shall renew defences of the realm. By this marriage, England shall not be entangled in war, and the prince shall observe England's peace with France.

*Act for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain, 1554*

**Source D: A Scottish Calvinist preacher expresses his opinion on female rule.**

To promote a woman to rule a nation is unnatural and insulting to God as contrary to his revealed will and law. It is the subversion of good order and justice. No-one can deny that it is repugnant to nature that the blind shall lead those who can see, the weak protect the strong, or the foolish and mad govern the discreet and give counsel to those of sober mind. Such are all women compared to man in bearing authority. For as rulers, their sight is blindness; their strength, weakness; their advice, foolishness; and their judgement, frenzy.

*John Knox, The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, 1558*

**Section B**

**The Later Tudors**

Answer **ONE** question.

**EITHER**

**2\*** How effectively did Elizabeth deal with the problems she faced in 1558?

**[20]**

**OR**

**3\*** 'The Puritan threat to Elizabeth was never serious.' How far do you agree?

**[20]**

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Modernised. An original version can be found at: Select documents of English constitutional history, George Burton Adams and Henry Morse Stephens, London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1918.

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