Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 6 June 2019 – Afternoon

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

J411/17 Migrants to Britain, c.1250 to present with
The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

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 Norman Conquest, 1065–1087: 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 **4** 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 Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

6 **(a)** In Interpretation A, historian David Howarth argues that life in England just before the Norman Conquest was pleasant. Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this. **[3]**

Interpretation A – an extract from the book *1066: The Year of the Conquest* by historian David Howarth, published in 1977.

D Howarth, 'The Year of the Conquest', pp11-12, Penguin Books Ltd, 1981. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

(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 life in England immediately before the Norman Conquest. **[5]**

7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the impact of the Norman Conquest on English society by 1087. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? **[12]**

Interpretation B – an extract from an episode of the children's television series *Horrible Histories* made in 2015. The episode has the title 'Wicked William the Conqueror.'

Transcribed from 'Horrible Histories', Season 6, Episode 1, 01:11 mins - 23:15 mins, 2015. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Interpretation C – an extract from a film from 2013. In the film, historian Marc Morris is promoting his book *The Norman Conquest* which had just been published.

Transcribed from 'Marc Morris on Norman Attitudes', 18 January 2013, Windmill Books, 00:00:10mins-00:02:10mins. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

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

8* In his 1979 article *Medieval Castle Architecture*, historian Charles Coulson argues that the construction of a castle 'was intended as a symbol of lordly status, rather than a response to military insecurity'. How far do you agree with this view of Norman castles in England between 1066 and 1087? **[20]**

9* In his 2004 book *The Penguin History of Britain: The Struggle for Mastery, 1066–1284*, historian David Carpenter argues that the main reason why the Normans were successful before 1066 was because of 'their use of cavalry and fast-moving warfare'. How far do you agree with this view of Norman society, culture and warfare before 1066? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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