

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE – NEW

C100UA0-1



HISTORY
COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH
British Study in Depth

1A. Conflict and Upheaval: England, 1337-1381

MONDAY 4 JUNE 2018 – MORNING

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	4	
2.	8	
3.	12	
4.	10	
5.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space use a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

BLANK PAGE

Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

The dreadful pestilence arrived at Southampton and came to Bristol, killing the whole population. This cruel death spread everywhere. Everything was low in price because of the fear of death. A man could buy a horse that had been worth 40 shillings for 6 shillings. Sheep and cattle ran loose through the fields and crops because there was no one to herd them.

[Henry Knighton, a priest living in Leicester, writing in the early 1350s]

Source B

The plague killed so many people that nobody could be found to bury them. Men and women threw their own children into a common pit from which arose an awful stench. In every manor buildings were falling into decay. In the monastery supplies ran short and the monks had great difficulty in getting enough to eat.

[William of Dene, a monk in Rochester, Kent, writing in the late 1340s]

What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the impact of the Black Death?

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C100UA01
03

QUESTION 2

Examiner
only

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

You wretches who seek equality with lords are unworthy to live. Give this message to your colleagues. Peasants you were and peasants you are still. You will remain in bondage not as before but under much harsher conditions. For as long as we live we will strive to oppress you. Your misery will be an example to everyone.

[King Richard II speaking to a group of rebels at Walthamstow, London, 22 June 1381]

To what extent does this source accurately reflect the significance of the Peasants' Revolt? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to the strengths and limitations of the source and use your own knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Examiner only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C100UA01
05

2

6

Total

--

Turn over.

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4

8

Total

--

QUESTION 4

Examiner
only

Explain the connections between **TWO** of the following that are to do with the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. [10]

- The Poll Tax
- John Ball
- The issue of serfdom
- The French Wars

Issues chosen: _____ and _____

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

8

Total

--

QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation below and then answer the question which follows.

After the Black Death many peasants were jealous of the high wages earned by those no longer tied to their lord. They began to think that the conditions under which they lived were no longer fair. The Black Death was the stimulus to the greater mobility of labour and the breaking up of the feudal system.

[Philip Ziegler, a biographer and historian writing in his specialist book *The Black Death*, published in 1969]

How far do you agree with this interpretation of the longer term consequences of the Black Death? [16]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Examiner
only

Dotted lines for writing.

Examiner
only

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4
12

Total

--

--

SPaG 3

END OF PAPER