Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0

GCSE

C100UA0-1

S24-C100UA0-1

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 2024 – MORNING

HISTORY

COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH

British Study in Depth

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

1 hour

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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. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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. Additional space is provided for Question **5** within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

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.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

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Answer **all** questions.

QUESTION 1

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

Source A

> 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]

Source B

> Although they have been harshly punished and lords are seeking to control their wages, many peasants know they are important and are moving between manors. Their bond to the land has been made weaker during these years. The King is now wary of taxing the poor for the war against the French.

[Henry Knighton, a priest, in his chronicle *Knighton's Chronicon*, written c.1385]

What can be learnt from Sources A and B about the significance of the Peasants' Revolt? [4]

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QUESTION 2

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

Source C

> Nowadays the labourer is angry unless he gets high wages, and he curses the day that he was ever born a workman. He blames God, argues against common sense, and curses the King and his Council for making Statutes that make the life of the workman worse.

[William Langland, in his poem *Piers Plowman*, written c.1370]

To what extent does this source accurately reflect the longer-term consequences of the Black Death? [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.]

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QUESTION 3

Why did the tactics used by the English have a significant impact upon the course of the Hundred Years' War? [12]

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QUESTION 4

Explain the connections between **two** of the following that are to do with the start of the Hundred Years' War. [10]

- Overseas possessions of the English kings
- The confiscation of Aquitaine
- Edward III's claim to the French throne
- Philip VI of France

Issues chosen: ..... and .....

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QUESTION 5

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

> The monarchy always needed money to pay for the lavish, wasteful lifestyle of the court and its hangers-on. In 1381 the hated John of Gaunt persuaded Parliament to levy a poll tax on every person over fifteen years of age. This would have been an enormous burden for the vast majority of English families. The poll tax was so hated it sparked off the revolt and was the main reason for the uprising.

[David Brandon, a Marxist historian, writing in an article entitled "The Peasants' Revolt", published on the website of the organisation, Socialist Appeal [socialist.net] in 2008. This website strongly supports the interests of the working class.]

How far do you agree with this interpretation of the causes of the Peasants' Revolt? [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]

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Additional space for Question **5** only:

END OF PAPER

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Total

SPaG 3

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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.

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