



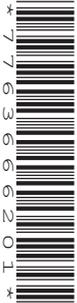
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Afternoon**

**A Level History A**

**Y306/01 Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**



**You must have:**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and any **two** questions in Section B.
- 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 responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

## SECTION A

Read the two passages and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Evaluate the interpretations in **both** of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace. [30]

**Passage A**

Economic grievances there were, of course. The general agrarian situation was certainly serious. A rising general price level forced landlords to increase dues traditionally regarded as fixed, whether by changing copyholds to leases, or by increasing the amount or frequency of entry fines, or find themselves unable to maintain their traditional way of life. Moreover, there had been an unusually bad series of harvests since 1527. But, within this context it is more difficult to explain why the Pilgrimage happened just when it did. The very nature of the Pilgrimage makes an agrarian explanation, whether short or long term, insufficient.

However, one economic grievance, taxation, undoubtedly did play a major part in the rebellion; there was considerable resistance to the levy of the second installment of the subsidy voted in 1534. But opposition to the subsidy was not due to straightforward tax payers' resentment, but rather to the belief that the subsidy would drain the north of coin, especially if the tenants of the smaller monasteries would thenceforth be paying their rents to London, and that the resulting lack of cash would cause considerable unemployment.

Nevertheless, taxation was primarily important as an aspect of irrational elements; the fear, presumably inspired by the relatively unusual imposition of peacetime taxation, that taxes were going to be enormously increased. The extent of these fears, and their form, betrays a crisis of confidence, a profound distrust of the London government among the commons of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Adapted from: C. S. L. Davies, *The Pilgrimage of Grace Reconsidered*, published in 1968.

**Passage B**

The Pilgrimage of Grace is the name given to three separate uprisings which occurred in the northern counties of England. In October 1536 uprisings occurred in the adjacent counties of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire which soon spread to the north of England. Both had a strong religious undercurrent.

The religious issues of the rebels revealed a wide spectrum of opposition to the Henrician Reformation. Many of the changes had taken place before 1536 but the presence of government and diocesan agents in the autumn brought home to monks, priests, gentry and commons alike the reality of the 'new' reforms. Different areas had different grievances, which came to be formulated in separate articles as the uprising progressed. In Cumberland and the region to the west of the Pennines, there was resentment at tithes and the poor quality of many priests rather than the closure of monasteries; in neighbouring north Lancashire and much of Yorkshire the dissolution and the restoration of the true faith were of prime concern; and in Lincolnshire, it was fear that their parish churches were going to be attacked that evoked their hostility.

Adapted from: G. Woodward, *Rebellion and Disorder Under the Tudors*, published in 2008.

**SECTION B**

Answer **TWO** of the following three questions.

- 2\*** To what extent did the causes of rebellion change during the period 1485 to 1603? **[25]**
- 3\*** 'Rebellion never seriously threatened the Tudor monarchy.' How far do you agree? **[25]**
- 4\*** How important were local officials in maintaining political stability in the period from 1485 to 1603? **[25]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

---

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.