Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Scholarship Paper

Subject: History
Time: 45 minutes

You must have:
Pen

Total Marks

50

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name.
- Answer the questions in the answer sheets provided**.**
  there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets.
  use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- This examination is 45 minutes long.
- The paper is divided into **two** sections:
  - **Section 1: Evidence questions**
  - Section 1 is divided into two time periods:
    - Medieval Realms: Britain 1066-1485 [Page 2 and 3]
    - Britain and Empire: 1750-1914 [Page 4 and 5]
  - You must choose **one** time period and answer the question on the sources.
- You must also answer **one** essay question from **Section 2**.
- You should spend five minutes reading and then no more than twenty minutes on Section 1.
- Handwriting and presentation are important.

Section 1: Evidence Questions

Choose ***either*** *Medieval Reals* ***or*** *Britain and Empire*

Medieval Realms: Britain 1066-1485

Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows.

Introduction

The sources are all about the murder of Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, on 29 December 1170 in his own cathedral. The violent death of the Archbishop has been the subject of many pictures and accounts, particularly after he was made a saint.

Source A: an account written by Edward Grim of Becket's death; Grim was a clerk visiting Canterbury on 29 December 1170 and is usually shown standing next to Becket in pictures of the murder

'I am ready,' he [Thomas Becket] replied, 'to die for my Lord, so that with my blood the Church may obtain liberty and peace. But in the name of Almighty God I forbid you to harm my people.'

Then they laid hands on him, pulling and dragging him that they might kill him outside the church, or carry him away a prisoner. When he could not be forced away, one knight waved his sword over his head. Seeing the hour at hand, he inclined his neck like a man at prayer; and joining his hands he lifted them up and commended his cause and that of the Church to God and to St Mary. ... Scarce had he said the words than the wicked knight ... leapt upon him suddenly and wounded him on the head.

Source B: from a modern book, published to be sold at Canterbury Cathedral, by a historian who is a specialist in medieval church history

Thomas had not been courting martyrdom when he returned to England but intended rather, by a firm course of action, to vindicate [protect] the rights of the Church against the assaults both from the king and from petty predators [minor attackers]. Yet when the four knights arrived at Canterbury on the evening of 29 December 1170 and confronted the archbishop, and with the situation becoming increasingly violent, Thomas made no attempt to hide from them in the dark recesses of the Cathedral but freely accepted death at their hands.

Source C: a picture of Becket's death produced about 1200 for a collection of psalms from the Bible; the artist shows a number of key characters, including Edward Grim and the knight Reginald FitzUrse, with a bear on his shield; Becket, however, was not killed in front of the high altar as in the picture, but near a pillar in the cathedral.

Question on Medieval Realms: Britain 1066-1485

Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, did Thomas Becket want to die as a martyr?

[20 marks]

Now go to page 6 for section 2.

Section 1: Evidence Questions

Choose ***either*** *Medieval Reals* ***or*** *Britain and Empire*

Britain and Empire: 1750-1914

Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows.

Introduction

The sources are about the Great Exhibition which opened on 1 May 1851 in Hyde Park. It was largely inspired by Prince Albert who wished to show Britain's industrial strength. Six million people visited the exhibition which was housed in a vast glass building designed by Joseph Paxton. The entry cost ranged from one shilling to three guineas and attracted all classes of people thanks to the advent of cheap railway travel. As a result of the political instability of previous years, in the form of the 1848 European revolutions and growth of Chartist activities in Britain, there were concerns that the Exhibition could bring political activists, thieves and other unsavoury people into the Park.

Source A: an extract from a modern historian's book on the Great Exhibition.

The exhibition also had a strong social and political agenda, in that it was intended to give the nation a sense of cohesion and loyalty in a period of unrest. Connected to their motivations was the desire to present the imperial possessions which were good for both business and national pride. The exhibition enjoyed a richer social mix than any previous event of such a high cultural order.

Source B: an extract from Charlotte Bronte's account of her visit to the Great Exhibition; Charlotte Bronte was a famous 19th century writer

Yesterday I went for the second time to the Crystal Palace. We remained in it about three hours, and I must say I was more struck with it on this occasion than at my first visit. It is a wonderful place – vast, strange, new and impossible to describe. Whatever human industry has created, you find there, from great compartments filled with railway engines and boilers to carefully guarded caskets full of diamonds and pearls. The multitude filling the great aisles seems ruled and subdued by some invisible influence. Amongst the thirty thousand souls that peopled it the day I was there not one loud noise was to be heard, not one irregular movement seen; the living tide rolls on quietly, with a deep hum like the sea heard from the distance.

Source C: a contemporary cartoon showing visitors to the Great Exhibition

Question on Medieval Realms: Britain 1066-1485

Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, say how far you think it is true that the Great Exhibition proved to be a great success.

....[20 marks]

Now go to page 6 for section 2.

Section 2: Essay Questions

*Answer **ONE** question from this section; each question is worth 30 marks.*

1. Choose a battle or campaign you have studied and explain why one side won. [30 marks]
2. Explain the importance of the role of a leader in a war you have studied. [30 marks]
3. Explain the significance of any battle you have studied. [30 marks]
4. Choose an important religious figure in England/Britain and explain how successful he was. [30 marks]
5. Choose an event which caused major changes in British life. Explain who gained and who lost because of the event. [30 marks]
6. Choose a monarch you have studied who could be considered to be unsuccessful, and explain why this was. [30 marks]
7. Choose an important figure involved with religion in the period you have studied and explain why he or she is remembered. [30 marks]
8. Assess, by describing and explaining, the significance of an event which changed the lives of people in the period you have studied. [30 marks]
9. Choose one economic revolution you have studied. How did it change the lives on the people of England/Britain? [30 marks]
10. Choose a local or other historical site you have visited. Explain why it was important in the history of its area. [30 marks]

Which question have you chosen? ……

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.....[30 marks]