



Write your name here

Surname

Other names

# Scholarship Paper 2022

Subject: HISTORY

Time: 50 minutes

You must have:

Pen  
Pencil

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.
- This examination is **50** minutes long.
- The paper is divided into two sections:
- Section 1: Evidence questions
- Section 1 is divided into **Three** time periods:
  - 19<sup>th</sup> century topic: World War 1, 1914-1918 [Page 2 and 3]
  - Origin and development of the Cold War: 1945-1950 [Page 4 and 5]
  - Medieval Realms: The Peasant revolt [Page 6 and 7]
- You must choose and only answer questions from **one-time** period sections on the sources.
- You must also answer **one** essay question from **Section 4**.
- 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

#### THE MAKING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: 1485-1750

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

#### INTRODUCTION

*The sources are about religious issues which Elizabeth I had to face. Having broken away from the Roman Catholic Church, Henry VIII brought up his daughter Elizabeth as a Protestant. When she became queen, one of her most urgent problems was religion: England was divided by religious differences. Elizabeth wanted to devise a religious policy which would offend neither Catholics nor Protestants, a policy which became known as the Elizabethan or Religious Settlement.*

**SOURCE A:** a report by one of Sir Francis Walsingham's secret agents, based in France, written in 1585; Walsingham was one of Elizabeth's chief ministers and was in charge of national security and spying against England's Catholic enemies.

The enemies of the state ... desire nothing but its total ruin and to raise and stir up the people of England against their Queen by a civil war. This they do by means of evil rumours and books which are transported into England from France on the instructions of those who have fled the Queen and their supporters, such as the Spanish ambassador; they bring in Mass-books and books written by Jesuits and other enemies of the Queen and the Protestant faith.

**SOURCE B:** from a modern history book.

Until 1570, laws against Catholics were not strictly enforced. However, that year the Pope excommunicated Elizabeth. He told English Catholics it was not a sin for them to rise and kill her. Massacres of Protestants in France and the Netherlands seemed to show what would happen if Catholics ruled England. Elizabeth saw seminary priests and Jesuits who entered England to restore Catholicism as foreign spies. She was harsh with them. She did not want to persecute ordinary Catholics for their private beliefs, but it was hard not to see them as likely supporters of plots involving Mary, Queen of Scots, and foreign invasion of England. In fact, most English Catholics were loyal to Elizabeth. This was proven when many offered to help fight alongside Elizabeth when the Armada threatened in 1588.

**SOURCE C:** a contemporary painting of the St Bartholemew's Day Massacre of French Protestants, which was ordered by the French Catholic royal family in 1572; at least 10,000 people were murdered; Elizabeth I's adviser, Francis Walsingham, saw the murders in Paris when he was ambassador to France and gave shelter to some Protestants fleeing from the massacre.



**QUESTION**

Using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, how far do you agree that Elizabeth had no choice but to act against Roman Catholics after 1570? [20]

**[Total 20 Marks]**

**NOW GO TO PAGE 8 FOR SECTION 4**

**SECTION 2**  
**EVIDENCE QUESTIONS**  
**THE CRUSADE: 1095-1192**

*Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows. The sources are all about the effects of the Black Death.*

**Background Information**

The Crusades were a series of wars where Christians and Muslims fought to control the Holy Land. Jerusalem is a holy place for Christians because many important events in the life of Jesus happened there. It is holy to the Muslim religion, Islam, too. Muslims believe their prophet, Mohammed, visited Heaven from there. Jerusalem and the surrounding area (what we call modern day Israel) was known as the Holy Land. The crusades dragged on and off for about 200 years. English knights and soldiers mainly fought in what is known as the Third Crusade between the years 1189 and 1192 under the king, Richard I.

**SOURCE A:** *Adapted from a speech by Pope Urban II at Clermont, 1095.*

*From Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has come forward and very frequently has been brought to our ears: namely, that a race from the kingdom of the Persians, an accursed race, a race utterly alienated from God, a generation, forsooth, which has neither directed its heart nor given its spirit to God, has invaded the lands of those Christians and has destroyed them by sword, and fire. . . .*

**SOURCE B:** *Karen Armstrong, Holy War, 1988.*

*The Crusades, were not sensibly thought out fights that could be explained by money or land ambitions or by the clash of differences. They were caused by rumours about each other that were very effective in getting people to act. The medieval holy wars could not be solved by rational discussion. The arguments were part of the identity of Christians and Muslims and were important to both.*

**SOURCE C:** A Artwork depicting the "triumphant" siege of Jerusalem during the 1st Crusade



**QUESTIONS**

- a) Why do you think this speech by Pope Urban II would have made Christians angry, and want to fight the Muslims? [4]
- b) Why do you think it was difficult to solve the arguments between the Christians and the Muslims? [6]
- c) 'The crusades just sprang out of nowhere without any logical cause.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer fully? [10]

**[Total 20 marks]**

**NOW GO TO PAGE 8 FOR SECTION 4**

## SECTION 3

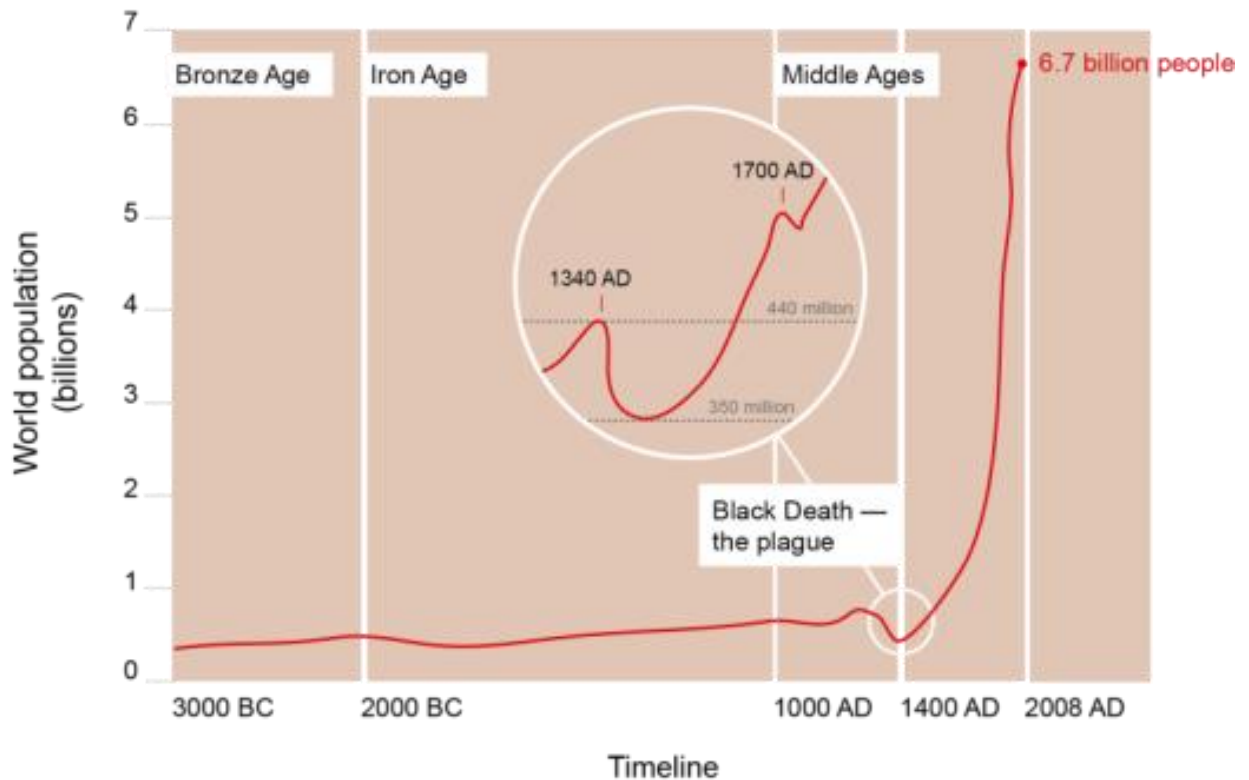
## EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

## The Black Death: 1350-1358

*Read the introduction and the sources and then answer the question which follows. The sources are all about the effects of the Black Death.*

Europe in the 1300s had just been through a tough time — there had been a couple of famines where there was little food and it made the poor people (peasants) poorer, while the rich people (nobles) built higher and thicker walls on their castles. They may have lived in the same country, but the peasants and the nobles lived in two different worlds.

**SOURCE A:** *The graph below shows world population growth throughout history. Historians have different opinions on exactly how many people died as a result of the Black Death.*



**SOURCE B:** The information below is drawn from 14th-century records of Savarnak House in England, showing the wage per day for a peasant who worked on farms or in workshops.

One of the long-term effects of the Black Death was a change in the amount of power peasants had. Because the huge death toll meant a smaller workforce, the remaining peasants were suddenly more important. Nobles were forced to pay them more to ensure the work was done on the farms. Source F shows how much wages in England had grown just 11 years after the Black Death first occurred.

| Year | Wage per day for a labourer<br>1d = 1 penny |
|------|---|
| 1300 | 1.5d  |
| 1361 | 3d  |

**Source C:** Matteo Villani, who lived in Florence (Italy) during the time of the plague, describes what life was like during and after the Black Death. After reading the source, respond to the following question.

"Men dreamed of wealth and abundance in garments and in all other things ... beyond meat and drink; yet, in fact, things turned out widely different; for most [luxury] commodities were more costly, by twice or more, than before the plague. And the price of labour, and the work of all trades and crafts, rose in disorderly fashion beyond the double."

## QUESTIONS

a). Use information from Source a to describe the impact of the Black Death on world population after 1348. [4marks]

b) Consider how the information in Source B is both useful **and** limited in helping historians to understand how peasants became more powerful in society after the Black Death.

Explain your reasoning with reference to the source. [6marks]

d) How did immediate and long-term effects of the Black Death change medieval society in Europe? Use your historical knowledge and evidence from a range the sources in your answer. [10marks]

**NOW GO TO PAGE 8 FOR SECTION 4**

**SECTION 4**  
**ESSAY QUESTIONS**

*Answer ONE question from this section.*

***Each question is worth 30 marks.***

1. Outline the strengths and weaknesses of William of Normandy's position immediately before the Battle of Hastings in 1066. [30 marks]
2. How important was the use of aircraft and submarines to the conduct of world War 1? Explain your answer. [30 marks]
3. Assess, by describing and explaining, the significance of terrestrial exploration by making reference to an explorer you have studied. [30marks]
4. Why was Henry VIII so anxious to divorce Catherine of Aragon and what were the consequences of this divorce? [30marks]
5. Choose an event which caused major changes in British life. Explain who gained and who lost because of the event. [30marks]
6. Choose a monarch you have studied who could be considered to be unsuccessful, and explain why this was. [30 marks]
7. Choose a local or other historical site you have visited. Explain why it was important in the history of its area. [30 marks]