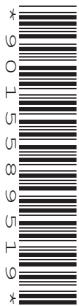


Thursday 19 May 2022 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

J411/42 The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Time allowed: 1 hour

**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer Questions 1 (a–b) and 2, and **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✏).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Answer Questions 1 (a–b) and 2.

1 (a) In **Interpretation A**, the author H.E. Marshall gives the impression that England was brave in standing up to Catholic Spain in 1588.

Identify and explain **one** way in which she does this.

[3]

Interpretation A

An extract from 'Our Island Story: A History of Britain for Boys and Girls' by H.E. Marshall, published in 1905.

THE STORY OF HOW ENGLAND WAS SAVED FROM THE SPANIARDS

Philip, King of Spain, hated the English people and the Protestant religion. He decided to conquer England. He gathered together a large number of soldiers and sailors and guns and ships, and got ready to invade England. King Philip called his fleet the 'Invincible Armada'. Once again our little green island in the lonely sea was threatened by conquerors coming in great ships.

The English people had been slow to believe there was any danger from the Spaniards and they were unprepared. But when they realised that the Spanish were really coming, the country rose like one man. Catholics and Protestants forgot their quarrels and remembered that they were all Englishmen. Men, young and old, flocked to fight for their Queen and country.

(b) If you were asked to do further research on one aspect of **Interpretation A**, what would you choose to investigate?

Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand the threat from Catholic Spain to Elizabethan England.

[5]

2 Interpretations B and C both focus on accusations of witchcraft in Elizabethan England.

How far do they differ and what might explain any differences?

[12]

(Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology

[5]

Interpretation B

From the back cover of a book called 'Lewd women and wicked witches: a study of the dynamics of male domination' by Professor Marianne Hester, published in 2003.

Professor Hester specialises in researching violence against women.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries almost all the people persecuted as witches were women. In this book, Marianne Hester uses revolutionary feminist thinking to show how witches were victims of the oppression of a male dominated society. Using the source material, Hester shows how witch-hunts were part of the ongoing attempt by men to maintain their power over women.

Lewd means rude and bad mannered.

Interpretation C

An extract from 'The Witchcraze of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries' by historian Alan Farmer, published in 2016.

Given that around 80 per cent of the people accused of witchcraft were women, some historians have argued that the witch-hunts were a hate campaign, or war, against women. However, this feminist view is not at all convincing: for example, many of the witnesses who testified against female witches were women themselves.

Ultimately, witches were persecuted because they were regarded as witches, not because they were women. Misogyny may have been prevalent in the early modern period but this did not mean that witch-hunts were simply male attacks on women. Most historians today accept that the witchcraze resulted from various factors such as village tensions, religious beliefs, the impact of catastrophes like crop failures, as well as attitudes towards women. There is no single, universal explanation.

Misogyny means the hatred of women.

TURN OVER FOR QUESTIONS 3 AND 4

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3* According to the Historical Association's website, Elizabethan views about the poor were 'compassionate' (kind and caring) towards the end of the reign.

How far do you agree with this view of Elizabethan responses towards the poor between 1580 and 1603? **[20]**

(Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

4* According to the BBC Bitesize website, it was the Puritans who posed the 'greatest threat' to Elizabeth **within Parliament and the Court** between 1580 and 1603.

How far do you agree with this view of threats to Elizabeth from within Parliament and the Court between 1580 and 1603? **[20]**

(Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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