



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Afternoon

A Level History A

Y303/01 English Government and the Church 1066–1216

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 the more convincing explanation of the importance of Hubert Walter in English government in the reign of Richard I. [30]

Passage A

As chief justiciar at a difficult period, Hubert Walter ranks supreme among the men who have filled that exacting office. Under him the position assumed its greatest importance. It had always, since its beginning, been the most important lay office in the kingdom. When Henry II was absent, however, he had exercised a minute and continuing supervision of the acts of his chief justiciars and the course of government, whilst Richard left Hubert Walter largely to his own devices and limited himself to increasing demands for men, money and supplies. The great administrative measures of Richard's reign are to be attributed wholly to the genius of Hubert Walter; King Richard had no part in formulating them.

Hubert governed England efficiently and capably; he contributed in no small measure to the development of the machinery that functioned smoothly and ably in administering justice, whether the King was there to direct it or not, and he succeeded as probably no other man could have done in exercising the most important and characteristic functions of a powerful government in preserving the peace, maintaining law and order, and collecting money and services from the King's subjects. This last he did on an unprecedented scale and yet without arousing the country to rebellion, for he was careful always to adhere to customary and recognised forms of taxation, although he pushed them to limits that England had not previously known.

Although Hubert was virtual ruler of England, he ruled always in the King's name; what authority he had derived from the King. Richard was content to give him almost a free hand, but the ultimate power was the King's.

Adapted from: J. T. Appleby, *England without Richard 1189–1199*, published in 1965.

Passage B

During this time the government of England was entrusted into the hands of one remarkable man, Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury and nephew of Ranulf de Glanville. Hubert had accompanied Richard on the crusade and won his absolute confidence and at Christmas [1193] Richard made him chief justiciar. In the words of historian John Gillingham, Hubert Walter was 'one of the most outstanding government ministers in English history'.

That said, the government of England was very much the King's business. During the crusade and Richard's imprisonment, no new assizes were issued, but on his return, there were instructions to the judges in 1194, a royal edict of 1195, concerning keeping the peace, a revised Forest Assize and the Assize of Weights and Measures in 1197. To fund his wars against Philip, Richard took great care over finances and logistics, as he had done over preparing for the crusade. Portsmouth became a naval base with a royal palace and a royal charter; Richard introduced a royal customs' system, levied at a rate of one tenth on overseas trade. Anyone who resisted the command of the justiciar was sent to the King, now increasingly in Normandy.

[Richard] showed that he could run England while in Normandy from 1194 to 1199. True, Richard spent vast amounts of money on the crusade, his ransom and making war on Philip, but he had vast resources at his disposal. His father's administrative reforms ensured the smooth running of government in his absence.

Adapted from: T. Purser, *Medieval England 1042–1228*, published in 2004.

SECTION B

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

- 2*** 'The main reason for rebellions in the period from 1066 to 1216 was reaction against strong government.' How far do you agree? **[25]**
- 3*** 'The most important developments in the growth of English Common Law in the period from 1066 to 1216 took place before the beginning of the reign of Henry II.' How far do you agree? **[25]**
- 4*** How far was the role of Lanfranc similar to that of other Archbishops of Canterbury in the period from 1066 to 1216? **[25]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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