

# Evidence Questions in Common Entrance

# Information

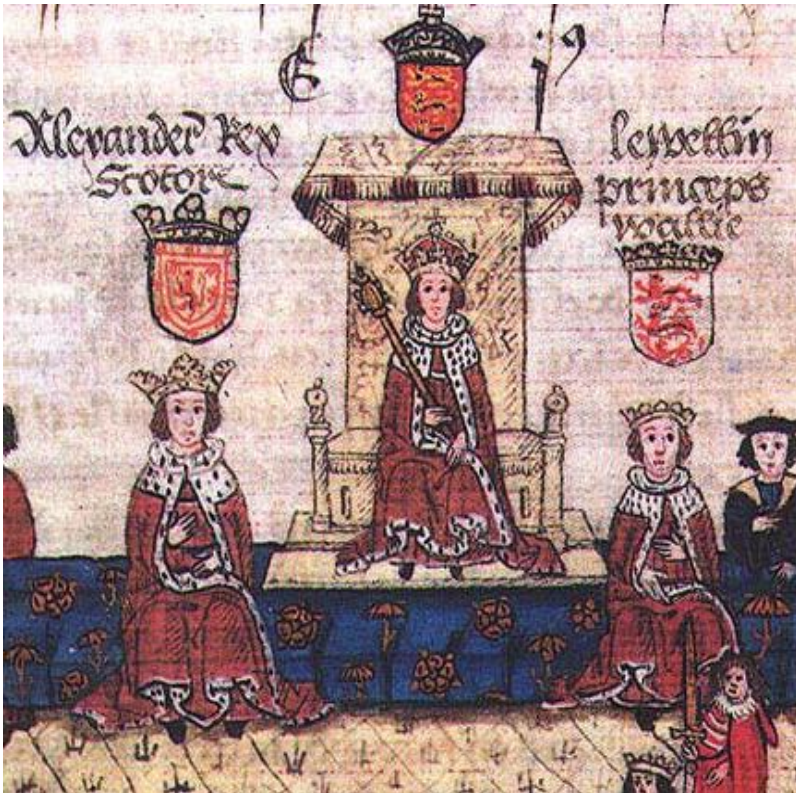
- Worth **40%** of the Exam

# What do we know?

Edward I

or

First Crusade



# What else can we be certain of?

- There will be three sources- Two textual (written) one pictorial.
- Likely to be a mixture of PRIMARY (Contemporary) and SECONDARY (Possibly Modern) sources.
- There will be four questions based on the sources.

# What do we know about the questions?

- Question 1 will test your comprehension/understanding of Source A (worth 4%)
- Question 2 will test your comprehension/understanding of Source B (worth 6%)
- Question 3 will test your ability to compare and contrast one selected source with the two others. (Worth 14%)
- Question 4 will test your ability to assess the usefulness/utility of all the sources (worth 16%)

# How do we answer the questions?

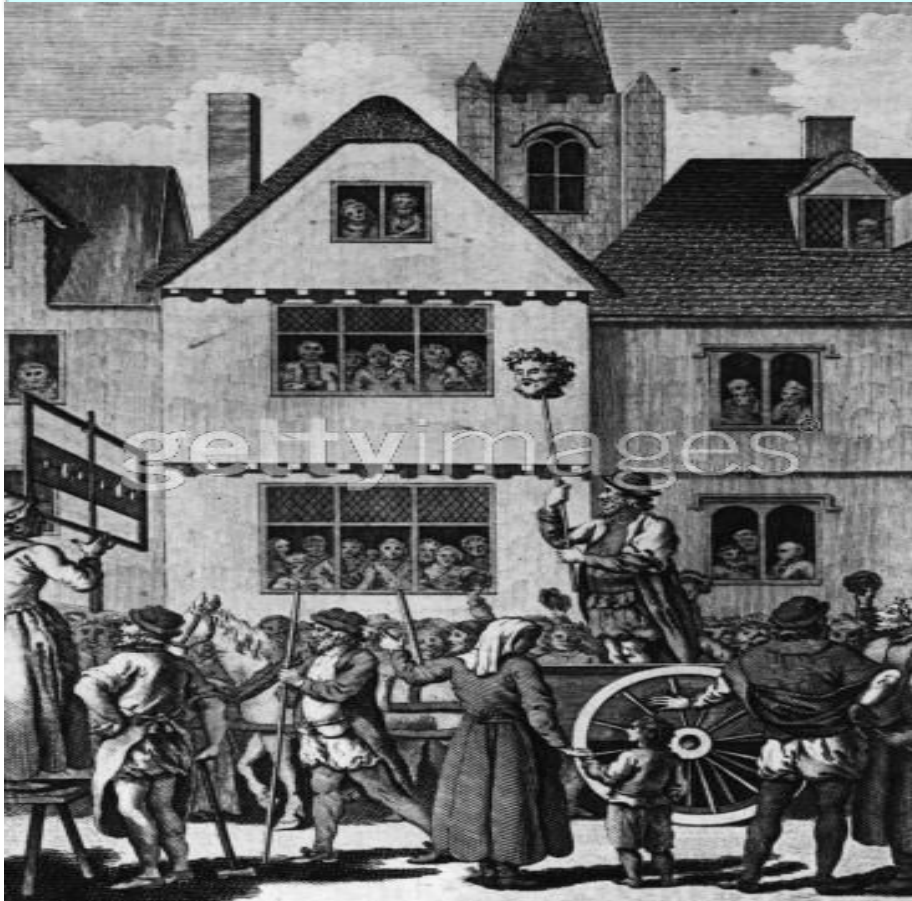
- Read the Introduction first.
- Then read all four questions.
- And then read/analyse the three sources through at least twice.

# Question 1

- Comprehension
- Very simple – a warm up.
- Read question – read Source/provenance
- GTI – Get the information
- Give a quote and then put quote in your own words to show that you understand

# Sample Question 1

**Source A:** A picture from a history book written in the 1500s, The scene shows a crowd gathered in London's Cheapside as the procession bearing the Prince's head marches through to show people what the English king would do to traitors.



A1. Look at **Source A**.

How was Llewellyn's body used by the English to try to show people that they should not rebel against the King? (2)

# Model Answer for A1

**Llewelyn was beheaded, his head stuck on a pole which was then paraded around the streets of London**

# Question 2

- Comprehension
- More demanding
- Read question – read Source/Provenance
- GTI – Get the information x 2
- Give a quote and then put quote in your own words to show that you understand

# Sample Question 2

**SOURCE B:** a Welsh monk writing soon after Llewellyn's death



Question 1 (A2)

Here lies the terror of England, Snowdonia's great protector, Llewelyn, the Prince of Wales. In character he was most pure. He was the jewel of kings today, and the best of kings before. He was an example for kings to come. He was strong in lawful power.

A2. Look at **Source B**.  
Give two ways which show that the writer thought that Llewelyn had been a good ruler.  
(3)

# Model Answer A2

The writer in Source B describes Llewelyn of being honest “pure in character” and ruling strongly and fairly “strong in lawful power.”

# Question 3

- Compare/contrast one source with the other two sources
- With which source A or B does Source C agree or disagree with most
- With which source A or B does Source C support most
- Be C A N Y

# C A N Y

C – What does Source C say or show

A – Which source agrees/supports

N – Which source disagrees or  
agrees/supports less

Y – Why is there a difference of  
opinion? Why 2 v 1?

# Sample question 3

**SOURCE C:** an English monk writing soon after Llewellyn's death

Here lies the prince of wrongdoings, a traitor and a thief. A dangerous, flaming troublemaker. The chief of all wrongdoers. The wild, Welsh evil genius, who sought to kill the good. And the source of every ill.

**A3. Look at Source C. In what ways does it agree or disagree with Source A and Source B? (7)**

# Model Answer A3 C A N Y

In Source C the writer describes Llewellyn in a very negative way, showing him to be a dangerous, treacherous troublemaker. Source C agrees more with Source A as it shows what happened to traitors, and Llewellyn is described as a traitor in Source C. This disagrees with the evidence in Source B that portrays Llewellyn as the model of ideal kingship and a defender of Wales. The reason why Sources A & C agree is that they were created by the English whereas, Source B is from the Welsh perspective. All sources show strength of feeling.

# A4

- Which source is the most useful?
- Find the good in the sources
- I,I (Information and insight)
- Identify the nature (type of sources) i.e primary. Eyewitness, secondary, painting.

## Question 4 (A4)

A4. Look at **all** the sources. Which source do you think would be the least useful for someone studying Wales and England in Edward 1<sup>st</sup>'s reign? (8 marks)

# Model Answer for A4

- A useful source is one that gives an historian insight and information. There is no such thing as a totally useless source.
- Source A is a **useful secondary** Tudor picture, giving **simple details** such as background figures, head on pole and what happened to traitors. This drawing was produced during Tudor times when the Tudor were dealing with several rebellions was being used for propaganda purposes.
- Source B is a **unique, contemporary extract** written from the Welsh perspective giving us **insight in showing positive strength of feeling** towards Llewellyn. However it was written by a monk in a chronicle so it may not be completely accurate as he is relying on hearsay (second-hand information).
- Source C is a **unique, contemporary extract** written from the English perspective and also giving us insight in showing negative strength of feeling towards Llewellyn. It too is full of opinion & little fact. It too was written by a monk in a chronicle so it may not be completely accurate as he is relying on hearsay .
- All the sources have some use with Sources B and C being the most useful as they show that there were conflicting views about Llewellyn at and shortly after his lifetime. Source A is least useful as it is more Tudor propaganda.

There is no such thing as a **useless** source

Do not confuse useful with reliable –

**Reliable** is a source that is **fair and balanced**

**Useful** is a source that gives us insight and information. It can be unfair and one sided but that is useful as it shows us strength of feeling.

**For example here is an account written by a Norman describing Saxons**

*“The Saxons are uncouth. They are a belligerent, troublesome race of people who have no idea how to live a civilised life. They are unclean and do not know how to dress. Their defeat at Hastings was the best thing to happen to them. Under Norman rule their lives will improve no end”*

This source is one-sided, unfair, and full of opinion. However, it does show us what some Normans thought of the Saxons. Remember however that we do not know whether this source is **typical** of what Normans thought of Saxons. There may well be other views which see some good in Saxons!

**Primary sources** are useful as they usually show that the writer was well informed. If he was an eye-witness its usefulness increases as we get a much more accurate view of how those events were viewed at that time, providing us with memories of those who witnessed these events as they occurred. However one must consider how long after the event the account was made. Memories fade with time! Writers may exaggerate their information, sometimes deliberately or sometimes without realising the strength of their feelings. These sources are also useful in that they can show that the writer was trying to persuade people to share his views.

**Modern history books** are very useful. They are normally well researched with the writer having access to a variety of different sources. One would expect a modern history book to give fair and balanced account.

**Paintings** can be useful if the artist is trying to give an accurate picture or a factual representation of what occurred? However many paintings are from the artist's imagination and we have to ask what sources he used to create his painting. Some original sources may give the artist an unfair and unbalanced account. However, this is useful as it does show historians that artists can be persuaded by biased writing. Some artists paint pictures to influence people.

