



Independent Schools
Examinations Board

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION AT 13+

HISTORY

Practice Paper 2009–2010

Please read this information before the examination starts.

- This examination is 60 minutes long.
- The paper is divided into three sections:
 - Section 1: Medieval Realms: Britain 1066 to 1500 (pages 2–5)
 - Section 2: The Making of the United Kingdom: 1500 to 1750 (pages 6–9)
 - Section 3: Britain: 1750 to circa 1900 (pages 10–13)
- Each section is divided into two parts:
 - Part A: Evidence Questions
 - Part B: Essay Questions
- You must attempt **one** Part A and **one** question from Part B. These may be taken from the same section **or** from different sections.
- Handwriting and presentation are important.



SECTION 1: MEDIEVAL REALMS: BRITAIN 1066–1500

PART A: EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

Read the introduction and the sources opposite and then answer all the questions. You must refer to the sources in ALL your answers.

The sources all provide evidence about the causes of the Black Death.

- A1. Look at **Source A**. How are the saints and the Virgin Mary trying to help mankind? (2)
- A2. Look at **Source B**. How did the physicians at the University of Paris believe the Black Death had come about? (3)
- A3. Look at **Source C**. With which source, **A** or **B**, does it most agree about how the Black Death started? Explain your answer. (7)
- A4. Look at and refer to **all** the sources. Which source do you think is the most useful evidence for what educated people then believed caused the Black Death? (8)

SOURCE A: a picture from a medieval church altarpiece, showing the plague, sent by God to punish sinful people, whilst the Virgin Mary and saints try to help mankind



SOURCE B: an extract from the modern history book *Death and Disease* by Alex Wolf

In 1348, a group of physicians at the University of Paris made an in-depth study of the plague. They concluded that it had been caused by an unfortunate conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars which had occurred at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on 20 March 1345, and had caused the earth to exhale poisonous vapours [air]. The physicians recommended avoiding fatty meat, fish and sleeping during the daytime.

SOURCE C: an extract from Guy de Chauliac's book *Surgery*, written soon after the Black Death; Guy de Chauliac was a French doctor who survived catching the plague

There were two causes. The general cause was the close position of the three great planets . . . Such a coming together of planets is always a sign of wonderful, terrible or violent things to come. The particular cause of the disease in each person was the state of the body – bad digestion, weakness and blockage – and for this reason people died.

Source A is reproduced by permission of the Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum, Hanover.

PART B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

WAR AND REBELLION

- B1. Choose one battle in which the King or Queen of England was challenged for his or her throne, such as Hastings, Bosworth or another you have studied.
- (a) Describe the main events of the battle. (20)
 - (b) Explain why the winning side won the battle. (10)
- B2. Choose any war which you have studied in this period.
- (a) Describe one of the main events of the war. (20)
 - (b) Explain why the war ended as it did. (10)

GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

- B3. From this period, choose one event which was important in the development of Parliament, such as Simon de Montfort's rebellion, the Model Parliament or another you have studied.
- (a) Describe the event. (20)
 - (b) Explain how the event affected the way in which the country was ruled. (10)
- B4. Choose a monarch from this period.
- (a) Describe one important event in his or her reign. (20)
 - (b) Explain if this event made the monarch more powerful. (10)

RELIGION

- B5. (a) Describe the vows and duties of a monk or nun. (20)
- (b) Explain how and why people's views of monasteries changed over the medieval period. (10)
- B6. Choose one crusade.
- (a) Describe one important event in the crusade. (20)
- (b) Explain why there was so much conflict over control of the Holy Land during the medieval period. (10)

SOCIAL HISTORY

- B7. (a) Describe the events of the Peasants' Revolt up to the beginning of the marches to London. (20)
- (b) Explain why many people were so angry with the Government and the Church by the time of the revolt. (10)
- B8. (a) Describe the roles played in medieval life by women. (20)
- (b) Explain why women were not seen as equal to men in medieval times. (10)

GENERAL TOPICS

- B9. Choose one important event from this period. **You may not choose the Black Death.**
- (a) Describe what happened. (20)
- (b) Explain what its short- and long-term consequences were. (10)
- B10. (a) Describe the main features of either a medieval castle or a cathedral. (20)
- (b) Explain why this type of building was so important in the medieval period. (10)

SECTION 2: THE MAKING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: 1500–1750

PART A: EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

Read the introduction and the sources opposite and then answer all the questions. You must refer to the sources in ALL your answers.

The sources all provide information about events linked to the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89.

- C1. Look at **Source A**. How does the artist show that William and Mary are taking power from James II? (2)
- C2. Look at **Source B**. Did James believe, according to the source, that kings should share power with their people? (3)
- C3. Look at **Source C**. How does this source support the information given in **Sources A** and **B** about how James ruled his kingdoms? (7)
- C4. Look at and refer to **all** the sources. How useful is each one in explaining the fall of James II in England and Scotland in 1688? (8)

SOURCE A: an engraving, produced shortly after the Glorious Revolution, by William's Dutch supporters, showing Britannia (the woman in the middle) welcoming William and Mary in November 1688; James II is seen fleeing on the left of the picture, with the crown falling from his head; NB: Britannia represents Britain and the British people in this picture



SOURCE B: based on an extract from a letter by James II, written after he went into exile; his words are advice to his son on how kings should rule

Kings answer for none of their actions except to God and themselves and ought to be more cautious and wise than those who are in lower positions. And as it is the duty of subjects to pay true allegiance to him and to observe his laws, so a king is bound by his position to have a fatherly love and care of them.

SOURCE C: based on an extract from a twentieth-century history book about the causes of the Glorious Revolution

James became increasingly arrogant . . . as he grew older. He was rarely light-hearted or good-humoured, and he was exceptionally stubborn. As King, he was proud, lacking in self-control, quick to punish. When he was in his middle thirties, he converted to Roman Catholicism and was convinced he should answer to no one . . . Inevitably, in view of the impressions gained in his youthful years and the fate of his father, Charles I, James disliked Parliament and distrusted puritans. He turned from one set of advisers to another and closed Parliament in 1685 for the rest of his reign. By the time of William's arrival in 1688, many of his English subjects were more than happy to see him leave the throne. They felt he was ruining England.

PART B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

WAR AND REBELLION

- D1. Choose any rebellion, such as the Pilgrimage of Grace of 1536, the Northern Rebellion of 1569, the Monmouth Rebellion of 1683 and the Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, or another you have studied. **You may not choose the Glorious Revolution of 1688.**
- (a) Describe the main events of the rebellion. (20)
 - (b) Explain why the rebellion succeeded or failed. (10)
- D2. Choose a war from the period you have studied.
- (a) Describe the main methods of fighting used in the war. (20)
 - (b) Explain why those methods helped one side to win or lose. (10)

GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

- D3. From this period, choose a monarch, such as Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, Charles II or George I. **You may not choose James II.**
- (a) Describe the main successes and/or failures of this monarch's rule. (20)
 - (b) How did this monarch's rule affect the history of England or the United Kingdom? (10)
- D4. Choose a leading royal minister, such as Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell, William Cecil, the Duke of Buckingham, Robert Walpole or another from the period you have studied.
- (a) Describe the main successes and/or failures of this minister's career. (20)
 - (b) Explain why you think we remember this minister. (10)

RELIGION

- D5. From this period, choose a religious group, such as the Protestants under Mary Tudor, the Puritans under Elizabeth I or James I, or the Catholics under James I or Charles II.
- (a) Describe the ways in which this group supported or opposed the monarch. (20)
 - (b) Explain what you think was the single most important event related to the group. (10)
- D6. From this period, choose an important religious figure, such as Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Cranmer, John Bunyan or another you have studied.
- (a) Describe the ways in which this figure affected religious life in England or Britain. (20)
 - (b) Explain what you think was the most important success or failure of this figure. (10)

SOCIAL HISTORY

- D7. (a) Describe the main features of the witch crazes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (20)
- (b) Explain why the Church and society were so concerned with the threat of witchcraft. (10)
- D8. (a) Describe how either Sir Walter Raleigh or Sir Francis Drake contributed to English life through travel and exploration. (20)
- (b) Explain why it is useful for us to study the history of explorers and their travels. (10)

GENERAL TOPICS

- D9. (a) Describe how Elizabeth I dealt with Catholic plots in her reign. (20)
- (b) Explain why you think most of her subjects remained loyal to Elizabeth during her reign. (10)
- D10. (a) Describe the main events of the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. (20)
- (b) Explain why Henry VIII was able to defeat the Pilgrims. (10)

SECTION 3: BRITAIN: 1750–CIRCA 1900

PART A: EVIDENCE QUESTIONS

Read the introduction and the sources opposite and then answer all the questions. You must refer to the sources in ALL your answers.

The sources all provide information about the violence between Welsh Chartists and the authorities in the town of Newport on 3–4 November 1839.

- E1. Look at **Source A**. According to the source, what kind of men were the Chartist marchers? (2)
- E2. Look at **Source B**. Which groups of people were involved in the fighting, according to this source? (3)
- E3. Look at **Source C**. How far does this source agree with **Sources A** and **B**? (7)
- E4. Look at and refer to **all** the sources. How useful would they be to historians studying what happened at the Westgate Hotel? (8)

SOURCE A: from a modern textbook

On the night of 3–4 November 1839 nearly 10,000 men marched from the darkness of the hills surrounding Newport in South Wales. Mostly coal miners and iron-workers from the valleys, they were armed with pikes and firearms and marched in close military formation . . . the advance column clashed with troops firing from Westgate Hotel in the town centre. The Chartists fled, leaving between 20 and 30 of their numbers dead.

SOURCE B: based on an account written by R G Gammage, a Chartist, in 1854

A company of the 45th Regiment was stationed at the Westgate Hotel and there Chartists marched, loudly cheering as they proceeded through the streets. Having arrived in front of the Hotel, an attack was immediately commenced; the magistrates, police and specials were driven from the street, and fled into the Hotel for refuge. The soldiers were stationed at the windows at which a number of people began to fire . . . The soldiers, as a matter of course, returned the fire . . . The consequence was that in about twenty minutes ten of the Chartists were killed on the spot, and about fifty others wounded.

SOURCE C: a contemporary picture showing Chartists firing at the police in front of the Westgate Hotel



Source C is reproduced by permission of the Bridgeman Art Library, London.

PART B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

WAR AND REBELLION

- F1. Choose one war between Britain and France during this time, such as the Seven Years' War, the American War of Independence, the Napoleonic wars or any other you have studied.
- (a) Describe a battle in this war. (20)
 - (b) Explain the causes of this war. (10)
- F2. From this period, choose an important military or naval leader in the wars involving Britain, such as General Wolfe, Lord Howe, General Washington, the Duke of Wellington, Admiral Nelson or any other you have studied.
- (a) Describe an important event in this leader's career. (20)
 - (b) Explain how successful he was as a commander. (10)

GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

- F3. From this period, choose an important leader in government, such as William Pitt the Elder, William Pitt the Younger, Robert Peel, Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone or any other you have studied.
- (a) Describe a key event in his career. (20)
 - (b) Explain how his time in power affected Britain. (10)
- F4. Choose a major act of reform in government during this time, such as the Reform Bill of 1832 or any other you have studied.
- (a) Describe the main factors leading to the reform. (20)
 - (b) Explain how much the reform changed the country. (10)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

- F5. Choose an important leader or inventor involved in the Agricultural, Transportation or Industrial Revolutions, such as Richard Trevithick, Robert Stephenson, Richard Arkwright, James Watt or any other you have studied.
- (a) Describe important events in this person's career. (20)
- (b) Explain the impact which this individual had on one of these revolutions. (10)
- F6. From this period, choose an important social problem, such as poverty, slavery, education, health and hygiene, treatment of prisoners or any other you have studied.
- (a) Describe a major reform which was made to deal with this problem. (20)
- (b) Explain how successful this reform was in dealing with the problem. (10)

GENERAL TOPICS

- F7. Choose the Transport, Agricultural or Industrial Revolution.
- (a) Describe one main factor in this revolution. (20)
- (b) Explain the consequences of this revolution for the people of Great Britain. (10)
- F8. (a) Describe the main features of the Great Exhibition of 1851. (20)
- (b) Explain why the Great Exhibition was held. (10)
- F9. Choose a person whom you admire from this period. **You may not choose a Chartist.**
- (a) Describe important events in his or her life. (20)
- (b) Explain the reasons why this person is admirable. (10)
- F10. Choose an important battle fought by British troops during this period.
- (a) Describe the British soldiers or sailors who fought in this battle. (20)
- (b) Explain the reasons why this was a crucial battle. (10)

(Total marks: 50)

