

AS HISTORY

The Wars of the Roses, 1450–1499

Component 2B The Fall of the House of Lancaster, 1450–1471

Tuesday 23 May 2017 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/2B.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From legal charges brought against Sir William Oldhall in 1452. Oldhall was a longstanding, loyal servant of the Duke of York and had been Speaker of the House of Commons in 1450.

In 1450, Sir William Oldhall and others, proposing to depose the King and put the Duke of York on the throne, and realising they could not do this while the King remained powerful with his lords about him, plotted Henry VI's death. Notices were posted on doors and windows alleging that the King, following the guidance of the late Duke of Suffolk, the Bishops of Salisbury and Chichester, Lord Saye and others, had sold the kingdoms of England and France. All this was intended to remove the love of the King's subjects from him and promote the Duke of York's claim to the crown of England. The plotters sent letters to several counties, especially Kent and Sussex, urging rebellion against the King.

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Source B

From an anonymous London chronicle of events in the 1450s that is largely critical of the failures of the Lancastrian regime with regard to law and order.

The Englishmen driven out of France came home in great misery and poverty, and rode into the land hoping to live upon the charity of the people. However, many gave themselves over to theft and misrule. In Parliament, the Commons appealed to the King against the Duke of Suffolk alleging various points of treason. Ignoring this appeal, the King sanctioned the Duke's release from the Tower. On 15 March 1450, the Duke secretly stole away from Westminster. The common people were angered by this and several of the Duke's men were seized, but were freed again soon after. On 29 March, John Ramsey was drawn, hanged and quartered because he had said London should separate the King from his crown.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why there was a crisis in England in 1450?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

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 'Richard of York was in a much stronger position in 1456 than he had been before August 1453.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0	3
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 'The success of the Yorkists in 1460 and 1461 was mainly a consequence of Lancastrian mistakes.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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