



SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

HISTORY

2015

Time: 1 hour

Name:

School:

Instructions:

Please read these instructions carefully.

**Candidates should do Section A (30 mins) and then choose ONE question worth 20 marks from EITHER section B OR C (30 mins).
The paper is One Hour. If a section is not finished write a note in the margin and go on to the next Section.**

Section A – Mary Queen of Scots

Read the sources and then answer all the questions below

SOURCE A

An historian, writing in the 1980s, says:

Mary is often described as ‘fleeing’ to England. It was not flight; she came of her own accord and against the advice of her chief supporters. She could have remained in Scotland, but would have needed to keep on the move. Alternatively, she could have sailed for France. Her brother-in-law, Charles IX, would have found it difficult to give her immediate military aid, but he would not have imprisoned, then killed her. Mary’s foolish decision was based on a misunderstanding of Elizabeth’s personality and of English policy. She assumed from Elizabeth’s letters and the exchange of presents that she was her friend.

SOURCE B

13 June 1568, Mary Queen of Scots wrote to Elizabeth I :

Do not believe that I came here to save my life. Neither Scotland nor the world would have refused me refuge. I came to recover my honour and to obtain help to beat my false accusers—not to answer charges against me as if I were their equal. But my cause requires urgent action. Let me try what other princes can do for me, and no blame will then rest with you.

SOURCE C

June 1568, Matthew Parker, the Archbishop of Canterbury, said:

I fear that our good Queen has the wolf by the ears.

SOURCE D

3 July 1568, the Spanish Ambassador in England wrote to Philip II:

Queen Elizabeth asked me to explain to you what her intentions were. She repeated her assurance that she would allow the Queen of Scots to return to Scotland. She said that not even Mary’s enemies would allow her to be endangered in Scotland again after she had placed herself in Elizabeth’s power.

Queen Elizabeth is anxious as the Queen of Scots certainly has many friends. Their number is increasing as the accusations of involvement in the murder of her husband are being forgotten. People are now saying she was forced to marry Bothwell.

Queen Elizabeth must prevent the Queen of Scots from marrying in France. She must look out for her own interests by settling the business quickly, and getting Mary back again in her own country without giving the French a reason for going there.

SOURCE E

11 July 1568, Sir Thomas Gargrave, President of the Council of the North, wrote to William Cecil:

Some people, who are not supporters of our religion, have visited the Scottish queen in Carlisle. They report that she is wise and talks well and is, as far as she can be, generous. This wins the affections of many, especially simple people.

We hear that, in Scotland, the people are rising against the Regent. If he should be overthrown while Mary is here, England could be in danger.

1 Read Source A.

What mistakes does the author of Source A say that Mary had made? [2]

2 Read Source D.

On whose side is the Spanish Ambassador, and why? [6]

3 Read **all** the sources.

Do these sources provide enough evidence for us to decide whether Mary Queen of Scots' arrival in England strengthened or weakened Elizabeth I's position? Explain your answer carefully. [12]

Now choose **ONE** question from **EITHER** Section B **OR** Section C.

Allow 30 minutes - but do not worry if you run out of time – please say so ! Each question is worth [20 marks]

Section B

- 1) Why was William able to conquer England?
- 2) What did Western Europe gain and lose by the first three crusades?
- 3) How did Richard II crush the Peasants' Revolt?
- 4) How crucial was Henry VIII's divorce from Katherine of Aragon to his reign?
- 5) Does 'turn and burn' adequately describe the reign of Mary Tudor?
- 6) Describe the main events in Charles I's reign from 1625-1629.
- 7) Why was there a Civil war in England in the seventeenth century?
- 8) Describe the developments in one individual industry in the C18th and C19th.

Section C

- 1) Explain why the study of architecture in a period can help the historian.
- 2) Describe the influence of one European character on his/her society.
- 3) What problems face an archaeologist when they study a particular site?
- 4) Explain how television or video has helped your knowledge of the past.
- 5) Using at least one example, explain why castles or cathedrals were such important buildings in medieval life.
- 6) How can computers help the historian?
- 7) Describe the role of one individual in any revolution you have studied.
- 8) How do parish records, diaries and other primary sources help the historian?