



**SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY**

**2013**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Time: 1 hour  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: .....

School: .....

**Instructions:**

Please read these instructions carefully.

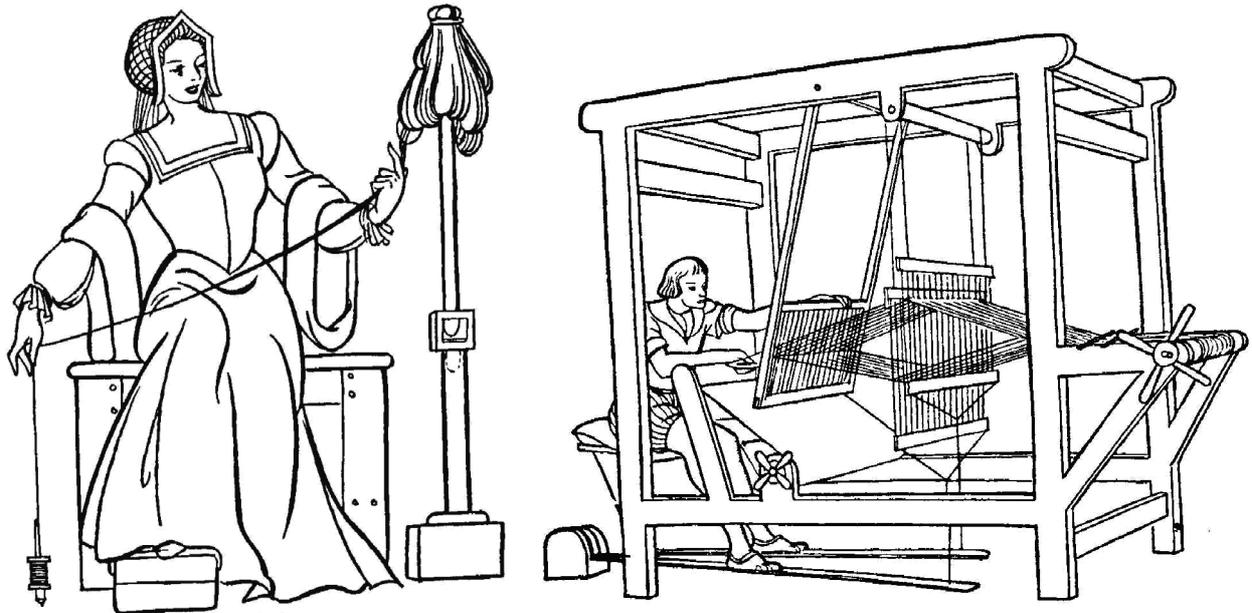
Candidates should do Section A (30 mins) and then choose ONE question worth 20 marks from EITHER section B OR C (30 mins). The paper is One Hour. If a section is not finished, write a note in the margin and go on to the next Section. Answers to be written on separate sheets provided – please ensure that you write your name and school on each sheet.

## **Section A – The Wool Trade in England**

Read all the labels and the sources carefully and then answer all the questions below

### **SOURCE A**

These pictures show two processes in the production of woollen cloth.



### **SOURCE B**

Early in the reign of Edward III (1327—1377), the King sent this letter to a Flemish weaver.

You should come to England with your servants and apprentices, your dyers and fullers, and they should use their skills in my kingdom. They shall have letters of protection and assistance to find them somewhere to settle.

### **SOURCE C**

In 1353, Edward III agreed to allow foreign merchants who bought English wool certain privileges. He forbade English traders to export wool. In return, he was granted a three year tax on wool. This tax was to be paid by foreign merchants and led to complaints from English merchants.....

The Wools of England, which are the richest merchandise and jewel of the kingdom, are given to those who live outside the kingdom. Because of this, people of foreign lands are growing rich. They have gained the profit which ought to have come to the common people of England by the

sale of their own wool. This has caused great injury and poverty to the common people of England. Our lord the King has allowed foreigners to buy our wool.

**SOURCE D**

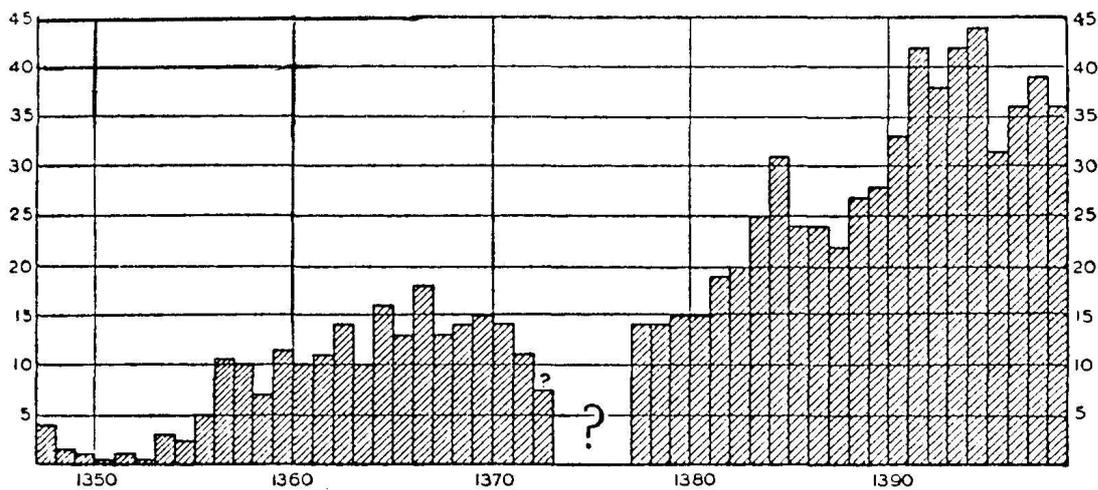
**This is an extract from a letter written in 1482 by Richard Cely, a wool merchant.**

I have been in the Cotswolds three weeks and have packed 22 sarplers\*. William Bretten says it is the best wool that he has seen this year. There will be 27 or 28 sarplers with blemishes. I cannot buy William Midwinter's fleeces under £3 3s. 4d. the 100, and I shall have to go up to that price. I have bought in the Cotswolds 7,000 reasonably good fleeces, and I paid £3. I could get none cheaper.

\*Note: A sarpler was a ton of wool in a sack.

**SOURCE E**

**This graph shows England's exports of woollen cloth from 1347 to 1399.**



Note: ? = figures unknown for these years.

1] Study Source A.

What job is being done by

(a) the woman; [1] (word)

(b) the man? [1] (word)

2] Study Source E.

Explain **briefly in a couple of sentences** why the exports were so low in the period around 1350.

[2]

3] Study Source C.

How useful is this source to an historian studying the English woollen cloth industry? [6]

4] Study **all** the sources.

Does this collection of sources provide enough reliable evidence to show the importance to England of the wool trade during this period? Using all the sources explain your answer carefully.

[10]

Now choose **ONE** question from **EITHER** Section B **OR** Section C. Allow 30 minutes - but do not worry if you run out of time say so ! Each question is worth [20 marks]

### Section B

- 1] What advantages and disadvantages did Duke William have at the Battle of Hastings?
- 2] Describe the feudal system.
- 3] The Black Death and Peasants' Revolt are forever linked in history. Why?
- 4] Describe any one successful English campaign during the Hundred Years' War and explain the main reasons for its success.
- 5] Explain whether internal or external opposition posed the greater threat to Elizabeth I.
- 6] What did Oliver Cromwell achieve?
- 7] 'Distance and lack of interest led to the loss of the American colonies.' Discuss.
- 8] Which factors led Britain to become an industrial nation in the 19th century?

## Section C

- 1] How far does art, architecture or music reflect the spirit of its time? Illustrate your answer with examples from history.
- 2] Why have historians generally been more interested in kings than in peasants?
- 3] What seem to you to be the qualities needed in a good ruler? Illustrate your answer with examples from history.
- 4] Explain how you would try to trace the history of your family.
- 5] Explain the importance of **one** historical character in Europe before 1914.
- 6] Write briefly on two of the following, explaining how they are useful to an Archaeologist in their work:  

Crop marks, coins, pottery, aerial photography
- 7] How has television helped your understanding and enjoyment of history?
- 8] Does history have any lessons to teach us today?