

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History B (Schools History Project)
Unit 3: Schools History Project Source Enquiry
Option 3D: The work of the historian

Monday 2 June 2014 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

5HB03/3D

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 53.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer ALL questions.

Look carefully at the background information and Sources A to G in the Sources Booklet and then answer Questions 1 to 5 which follow.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about John Ball’s ideas?

(6)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



2 Study Source B.

What impression does the artist give of the rebels in this illustration? Explain your answer, using Source B.

(8)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.



(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 Study Sources B, C and D.

How far do Sources B, C and D suggest that the rebels were not just a criminal mob?
Explain your answer, using these sources.

(10)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.



(Question 3 continued)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(Question 3 continued)

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

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Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.

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Background information

The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was an event that threatened the power of the King. Peasants and many other common people felt that they were treated unfairly. The introduction of a new tax threatened to make things even worse for the poor. The Peasants' Revolt then broke out in the South-East of England and the rebels marched to London.

A modern illustration of the meeting of King Richard II with the rebels in London in 1381.



In this paper you will investigate the events of the Peasants' Revolt and the role played by King Richard II and show your understanding of the way historians work when they try to reconstruct the past.

Source A: From a speech given on 11 June 1381 by John Ball, a priest. John Ball was one of the leaders of the Peasants' Revolt.

Are we not all descended from Adam and Eve, the common people as well as the rich? Why should the rich be masters and not us? They have clothes of velvet and furs while we are forced to wear poor clothing. They have wines and spices and fine food, while we only have bread and water. It is because of our hard work that they live in luxury. We are treated like slaves and are beaten if we don't carry out their orders. Let us go to the King and tell him our complaints. He is young and he might deal with our problems. If not, then we must improve things ourselves.

Source B: An illustration painted over 80 years after the Peasants' Revolt. It shows John Ball talking to two groups of peasant rebels outside London.



Source C: From an article about the Peasants' Revolt by James M. Dean, published in 1996.

The revolt started in Essex and Kent, where tax collectors were attacked. Events quickly moved from protests over tax to looting, burning down buildings and murder. The leader in Kent was Wat Tyler, who was not a peasant. Many who took part in the revolt were quite wealthy, but they still had complaints and grievances. In Kent, Tyler and his followers took control of Canterbury and set free the prisoners from Maidstone Prison. They then marched towards London, collecting followers along the way. The rebels entered London and burnt down John of Gaunt's palace and the Fleet Prison. Other peasants broke into the Tower of London and executed a number of people including the leader of the Church in England and the King's Treasurer.

Source D: From *A History of Britain* by Simon Schama, published in 2000.

At Blackheath, near London, the rebel army had between 5,000 and 10,000 men. They were definitely not a disorganised mob. Their targets were carefully chosen. They attacked property belonging to tax collectors and members of the royal council. They also attacked anything belonging to John of Gaunt, who was the King's uncle. The house of the King's Treasurer was also destroyed. It was an army that knew what it was doing.

Source E: From a Chronicle written by a monk in 1399. He was a member of a religious community in the North of England. Here he describes a meeting in London on 15 June 1381 between the 14-year-old King Richard II and Wat Tyler.

The King and his men arrived to meet the rebels. The rebels were ready for battle in great numbers. Tyler asked for some water and rinsed his mouth in a very rude and disgusting way in front of the King. Tyler was then insulted by one of the King's men and so Tyler tried to attack that man with his dagger. The Mayor of London then tried to arrest Tyler, and because of this Tyler attempted to stab the Mayor in the stomach. But the Mayor was wearing armour and used his own sword to give Tyler a deep wound on his neck. Another of the King's men took out his sword and stabbed Tyler two or three times, killing him.

Source F: An illustration showing the killing of Wat Tyler. It was painted sometime between 1460 and 1480. It was included in a later copy of *Froissart's Chronicles*. Froissart was a Frenchman who travelled in England collecting information to use in his *Chronicles*, which were completed in 1388.



Source G: From *Lancaster and York* by Alison Weir, published in 1995.

King Richard II was praised for his courageous behaviour during the Peasants' Revolt when he was only 14 years old. This convinced him that he was a born leader of men. He could be brave and a passionately loyal friend.