

History A-level

Independent Learning Task



Deeper Thinking Questions:

Why do you think the course looks interesting?

How can you prepare for the A-level effectively?

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- You have been given two sources of evidence for each of the three topics.
- Choose one source for each topic.
- Read/look at the source. Annotate it to identify the key points.
- Use the source to complete the table for each topic.
- **Challenge:** Can you link any of your points to the 'Deeper Thinking Questions'?
- Ensure that you have this work with you in September. Each teacher will go through the work with you, and will expect you to apply your understanding in their lessons.
- The task will start your progress along the History A-Level Assessment Objectives.

	Assessment Objective
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

- **Extension:** Read, visit, watch.

What additional information can you find about each topic from books, novels, programmes, films, museums, newspapers, visiting historical sights?

Charges against the Duke of Somerset **by the Privy Council**

Source B: The Privy Council's allegations against the Duke of Somerset, after the successful suppression of the 1549 rebellions.

Somerset encouraged the common people to revolt. He said: 'Good people, in the name of God and King Edward, let us rise with all our power. We must defend the King and the Lord Protector against gentlemen who would depose the Lord Protector and so endanger the King's royal person. They threaten this because the poor common people, after ill-treatment by the greedy gentlemen, were pardoned this year by the mercy of the King and the goodness of the Lord Protector. Let us fight for him, for he loves the poor people of England.'

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Privy Council charges against the Duke of Somerset, 6 October 1549

Source 1: England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors
(Enquiry topic: Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558)

The burning of Thomas Cranmer from Foxe's Book of Martyrs



Source 2: England 1547–1603: the Later Tudors
(Enquiry topic: **Mid Tudor Crises 1547–1558**)

Accounts of January 1905

from the diary of Tsar Nicholas II

(2) Nicholas II, diary entry (21st January, 1905)

There was much activity and many reports. Fredericks came to lunch. Went for a long walk. Since yesterday all the factories and workshops in St. Petersburg have been on strike. Troops have been brought in from the surroundings to strengthen the garrison. The workers have conducted themselves calmly hitherto. Their number is estimated at 120,000. At the head of the workers' union some priest-socialist Gapon. Mirsky came in the evening with a report of the measures taken.

(3) Nicholas II, diary entry on **Bloody Sunday** (22nd January, 1905)

A painful day. There have been serious disorders in St. Petersburg because workmen wanted to come up to the Winter Palace. Troops had to open fire in several places in the city; there were many killed and wounded. God, how painful and sad.

The Moscow Purge

Punch Magazine

1937



THE MOSCOW PURGE

Russian Bear. "Must I really take this, after dancing for you so faithfully?"

Source 2: Russia 1894-1941

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Topic	What the evidence shows <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annotate one source for each topic.• Record key points below, including the title of the source you chose to focus on.• Explain what this suggests about the topic.	Deeper Thinking Questions Can you link any of your points to these questions?
Popular Culture and the Witchcraze of the 16th and 17th Centuries		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To what extent can the sources help us to understand beliefs about witchcraft in the early modern period?• Were there any differences between beliefs in Europe, Britain and America? Explain your opinion.

The Devils Of Loudun

By Aldous Huxley

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THE DEVILS OF LOUDUN

for witchcraft, fortune-telling, the practice of any kind of magic art, is death. "For witchcraft is high treason against God's majesty. And so they (the accused) are to be put to the torture to make them confess. Any person, whatever his rank or position, upon such an accusation may be put to the torture. And he who is found guilty, even if he confess his crime, let him be racked, let him suffer all other tortures prescribed by law in order that he may be punished in proportion to his offence."¹

Behind these laws stood an immemorial tradition of demonic intervention in human affairs and, more specifically, the revealed truths that the devil is the Prince of this World and the sworn enemy of God and God's children. Sometimes the devil works on his own account; sometimes he does his mischiefs through the instrumentality of human beings. "And if it be asked whether the Devil is more apt to injure men and creatures by himself than through a witch, it can be said that there is no comparison between the two cases. For he is infinitely more apt to do harm through the agency of witches. First, because he thus gives greater offence to God by usurping to himself a creature dedicated to Him. Secondly, because, when God is the more offended, He allows him the more power of injuring men. And thirdly, for his own gain, which he places in the perdition of souls."²

Source 1:

Popular Culture and the Witchcraze of the 16th and 17th Centuries

Witchcraft on the High Seas: The Voyage of King James and the North Berwick Witch Trials

By Carolyn Emerick



The North Berwick Witches meet the Devil in the local kirkyard, from a contemporary pamphlet, *Newes From Scotland*

Source 2:

Popular Culture and the Witchcraze of the 16th and 17th Centuries