

# GCSE History structure

OCR HISTORY B (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)		
<u>Content Overview</u>	<u>Assessment Overview</u>	
<p><b>Thematic Study</b> <i>Migrants to Britain, c.1250 - Present</i></p>	<p><b>Paper 1</b> 1 hour 45 mins</p>	20% of GCSE
<p><b>British Depth Study</b> <i>The Norman Conquest, 1065 - 1087</i></p>		20% of GCSE
<p><b>History Around Us</b> <i>Fountains Abbey &amp; Studley Royal</i></p>	<p><b>Paper 2</b> 1 hour</p>	20% of GCSE
<p><b>Period Study</b> <i>Viking Expansion, c.790 – c.1050</i></p>	<p><b>Paper 3</b> 1 hour 45 mins</p>	20% of GCSE
<p><b>World Depth Study</b> <i>Living under Nazi Rule, 1933 - 1945</i></p>		20% of GCSE



# Key terms that may be in questions

1. **Beliefs/values** - belief in God, belief in importance of poverty/chastity/obedience, belief in hard work, belief in using buildings to glorify God
2. **Physical features/physical remains/site evidence** – talk about the site at Fountains Abbey – eg. different rooms/parts of Abbey. Describe them and link to qu.
3. **Typical** – how similar/different is Fountains?
4. **Diverse/Diversity** – what different things were going on at the site at that time?



# There are three questions – you need to CHOOSE TWO



Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

- 2 How diverse have the activities and people associated with your site been throughout its history? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

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- 3 Choose one period in your site's history. How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

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A significant **10/50 marks** are awarded for SPAG. This is accurate use of spelling, commas, full stops as well as use of history key terms. You must write at least two sides to get top SPAG marks.

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() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

**Read all the questions carefully** when you begin your exam. **Think for a couple of minutes** about which 2 questions you want to do. Start with the **question you're most confident about.**

# Answer booklet:

3

State the site you have studied .. **Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal**

.....  
Question number **3** .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



# Knowing your chronology

Four key time periods:

- **1132 – 1539:** Working Cistercian Monastery
- **1539 – 1768:** Ruined and overgrown
- **1768 – 1983:** Romantic Ruin as a folly
- **1983 – Present:** Tourist Attraction



# 1132 – 1539: Working Cistercian Monastery



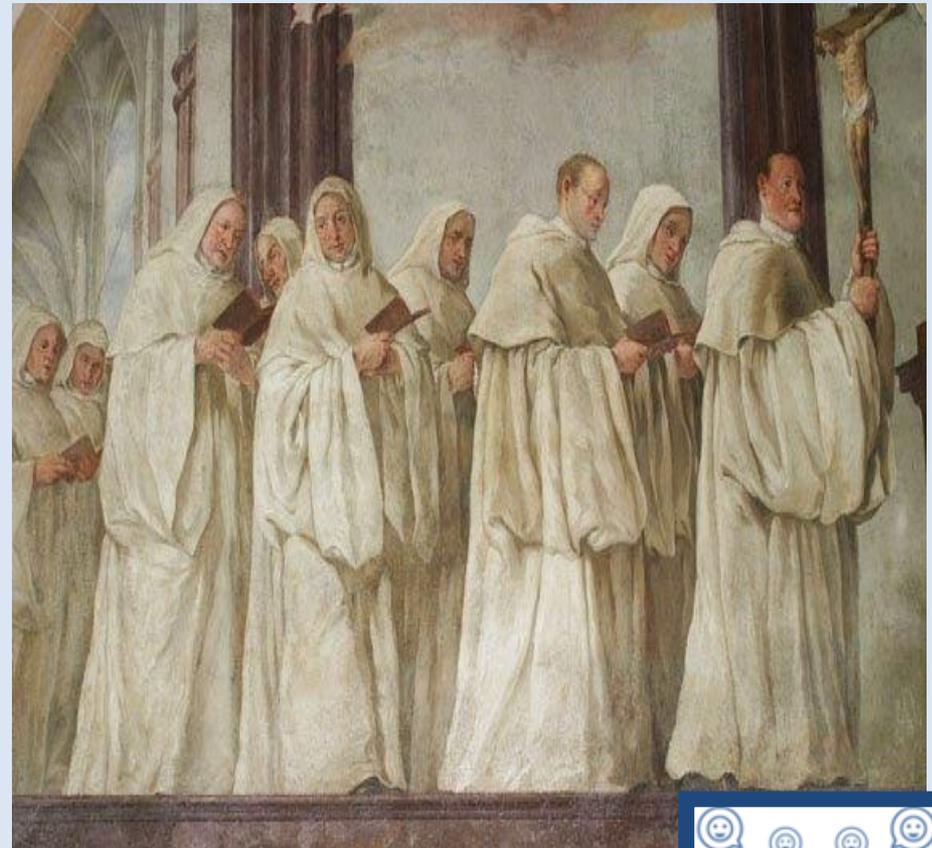
# Beginnings: 12<sup>th</sup> century

**1132:** Archbishop **Thurstan** grants **13** monks the valley of Skelldale to use as a new monastic site



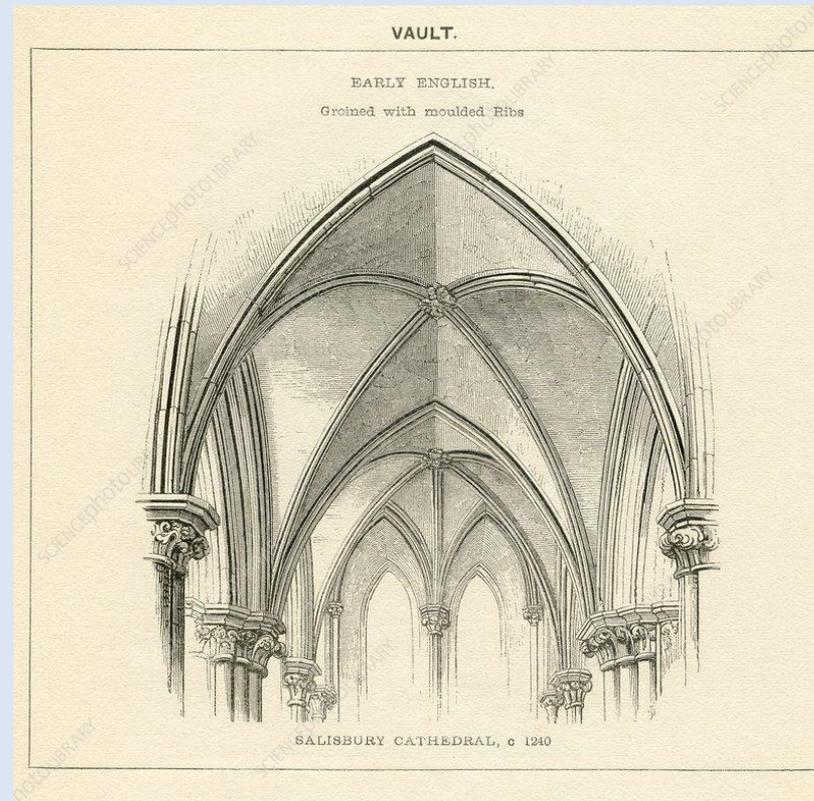
# Beginnings: 12<sup>th</sup> century

## 12<sup>th</sup> Century: Monks join the Cistercian Order



# Growth: 13<sup>th</sup> century

**13<sup>th</sup> Century:** Timber buildings are replaced by stone in the early English Gothic style



# Growth: 13<sup>th</sup> century

**13<sup>th</sup> Century:** Early 1200s have at least 60 Cistercian monks and 200 lay brothers (labourers) working at the site



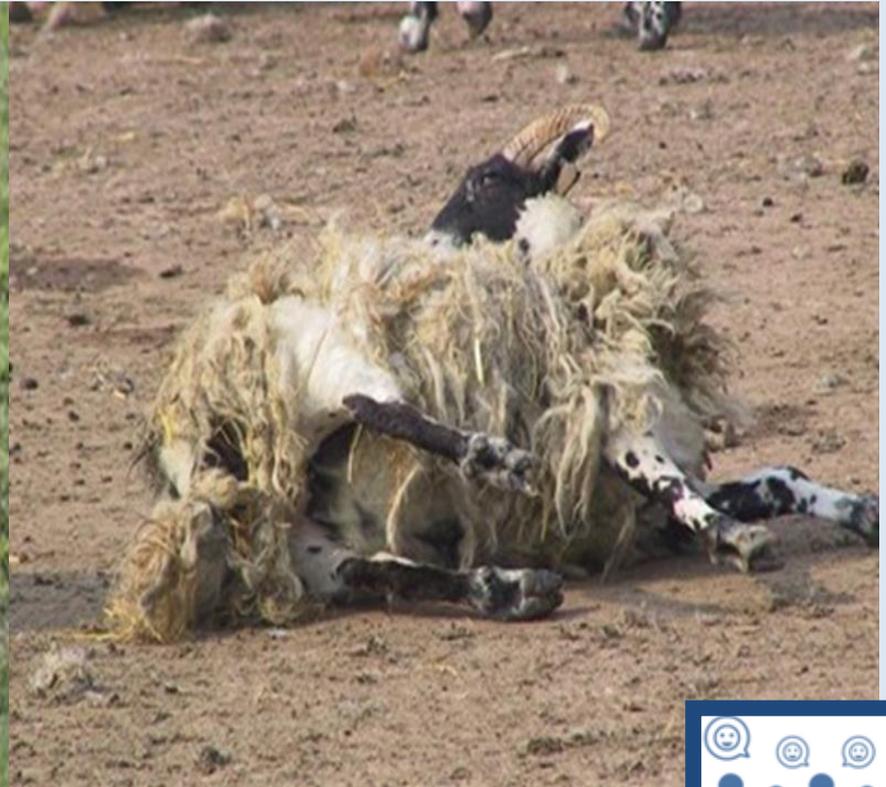
# Growth: 13<sup>th</sup> century

**13<sup>th</sup> Century:** Fountains now one of the most powerful and wealthiest abbeys in England with **15,000 sheep**



# Decline: 14<sup>th</sup> century

**14<sup>th</sup> Century:** Sheep scab (a disease) affects Fountains flocks, putting the monastery in **£6,000** of **debt**



# Decline: 14<sup>th</sup> century

**14<sup>th</sup> Century:** Scottish raids. Some granges burnt down. Abbey is occupied by Scottish troops. Monks treated well as Scots also Catholic but big impact on business



# Decline: 14<sup>th</sup> century

**1315-17:** The Great Famine affects Europe, causing massive starvation and sets the scene for...



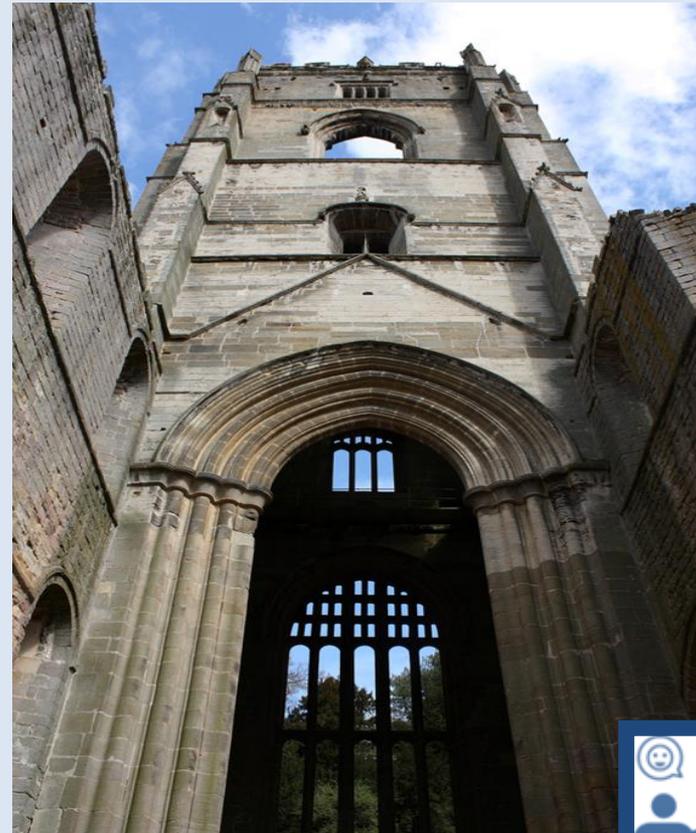
# Decline: 14<sup>th</sup> century

**1348 - 1352:** Many monks and lay brothers die during the **Black Death** – c.40% of global population dead



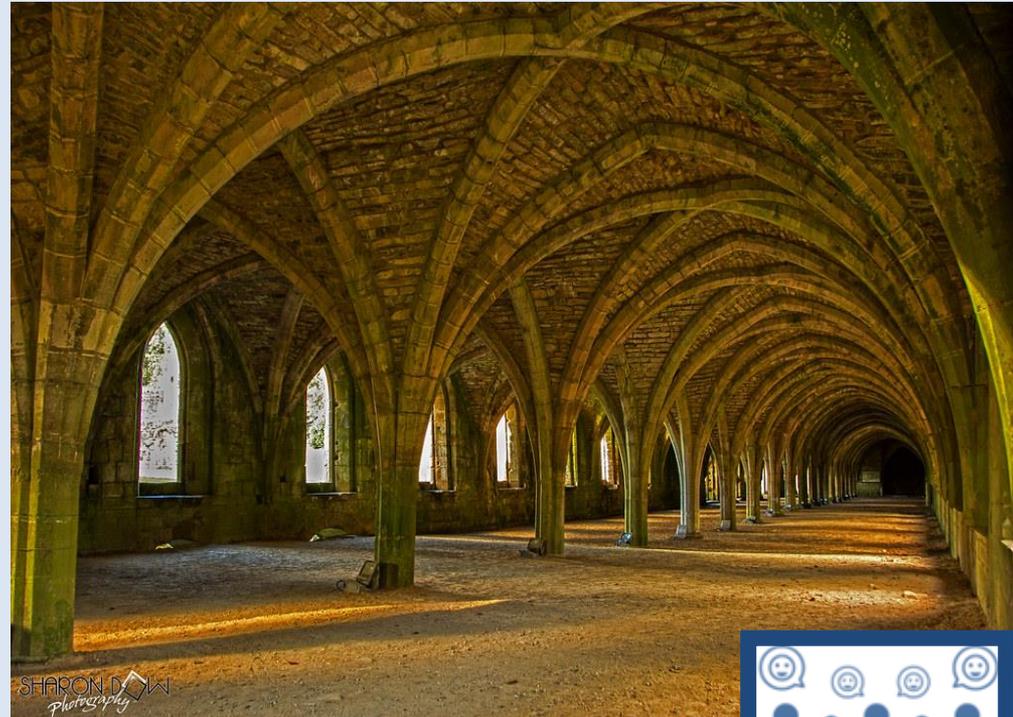
# Growth Returns: 15<sup>th</sup> century

**15<sup>th</sup> Century:** Abbot Marmaduke Huby begins building Huby's tower



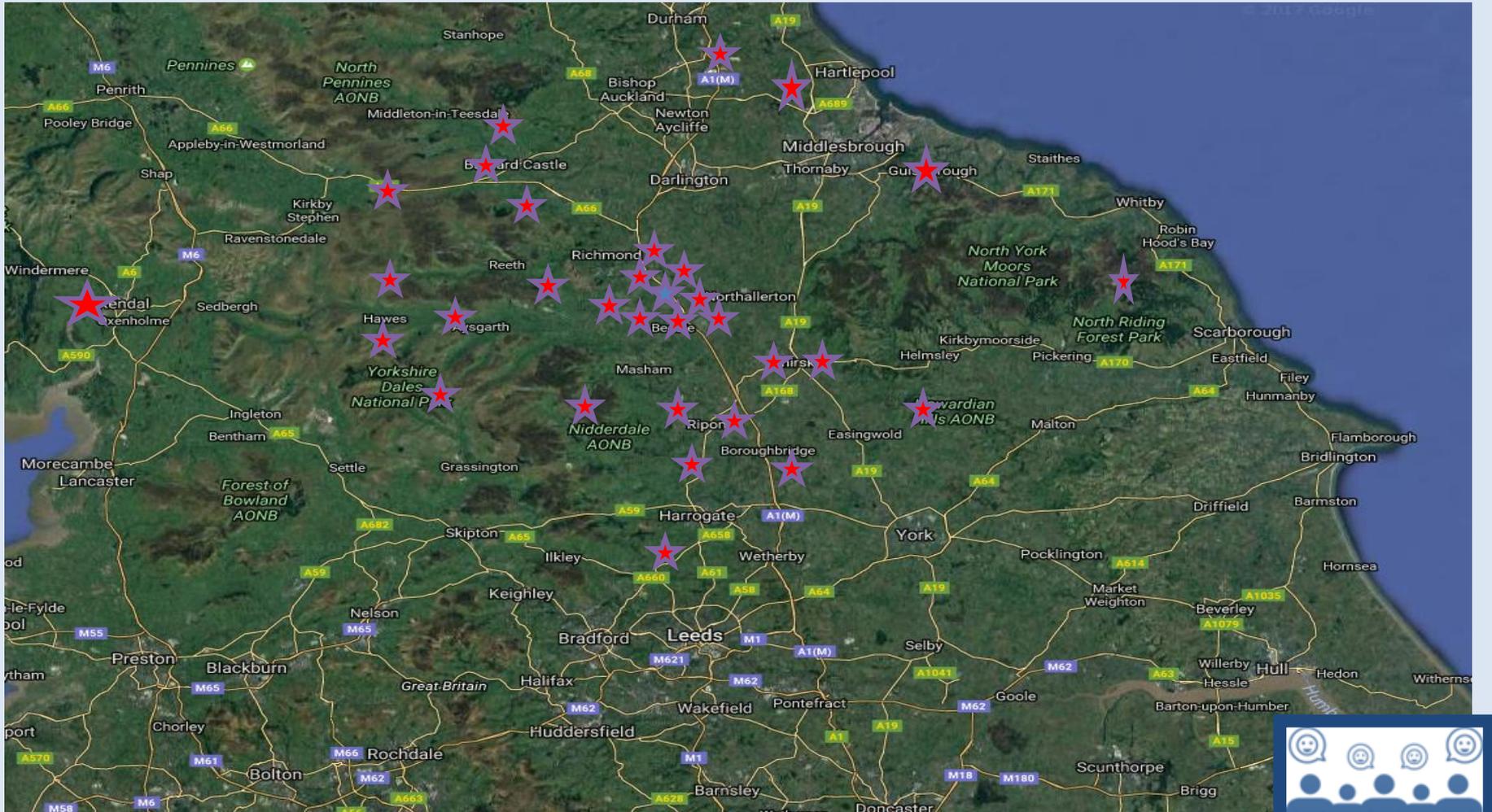
# Growth Returns: 15<sup>th</sup> century

**15<sup>th</sup> Century:** Abbey begins to own more land, **granges** (farm buildings) and make money from the wool business



# Growth Returns: Early 16<sup>th</sup> century

By 1535, Fountains was collecting £1,115 in tax per annum (roughly £2million)!



# Dissolution: 1539

**1534:** Reformation. Act of Supremacy makes Henry VIII to leader of the Church, not the Pope. Uses power to divorce wife and marry 5 more in quest for a male heir



# Dissolution: 1539

**1539 AD:** Fountains Abbey is closed by agents of Lord Chancellor Thomas Cromwell



**1539 – 1768:**  
**Ruined and overgrown**



# Changes: 16th Century

**16th Century:** Fountains estate passes from the King to Richard Gresham MP in return for his support for the King's policies in Parliament. Abbey stripped of its wealth



# Changes: 17<sup>th</sup> century

**17<sup>th</sup> Century:** No longer a working monastery. Abbey passes from Richard Gresham MP's family to Stephen Proctor who uses abbey's stone to build **Fountains Hall**



# Studley Royal: 18<sup>th</sup> century

**18<sup>th</sup> Century:** Meanwhile, Studley Royal estate next door is developed by the Aislabies; creation of fashionable neo-classical water gardens



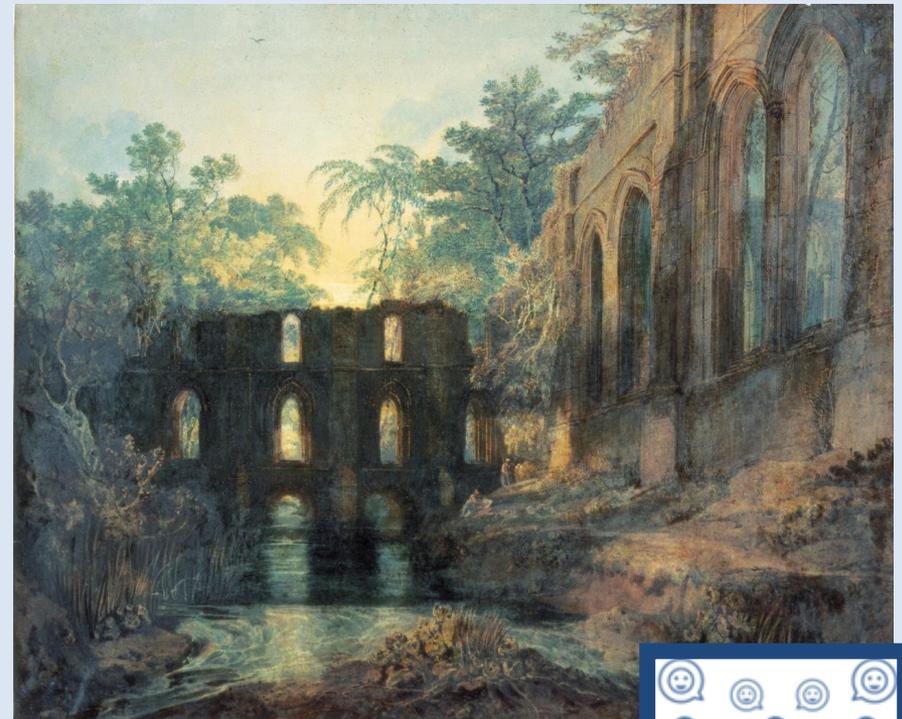
**1768 – 1983:**

**Romantic Ruin as a folly within  
Studley Royal water gardens**



# Studley Royal: 18<sup>th</sup> century

**1768:** Aislable family buy Fountains Abbey and adds it to their own Studley Royal estate as growing fashion for Romantic ruins and follies (e.g. paintings by JMW Turner)



The painting depicts the interior of the crossing at Fountains Abbey, a Gothic ruin. The scene is dominated by warm, golden-brown tones, with light filtering through the high, pointed arches. The architecture features intricate tracery and ribbed vaulting. In the lower right, a small figure of a person in a blue coat and white skirt stands on the floor, providing a sense of scale. The overall atmosphere is one of quiet grandeur and the passage of time.

Overgrown ruins

Trees growing in the base  
of the tower showing  
nature taking back control

Person included for sense of scale

*The Crossing at Fountains Abbey* by JMW Turner

The painting depicts the ruins of Fountains Abbey, a Gothic monastery in Yorkshire, England. The central focus is the Refectory, a two-story building with a collapsed floor. A river flows through the ruins, its water cascading over the remains of the structure. The scene is heavily overgrown with lush green trees and vines, particularly on the right side where a large, partially ruined Gothic wall with tall, narrow windows stands. The lighting is soft and atmospheric, suggesting a late afternoon or early morning setting. The overall mood is one of nature reclaiming a once-great human-made structure.

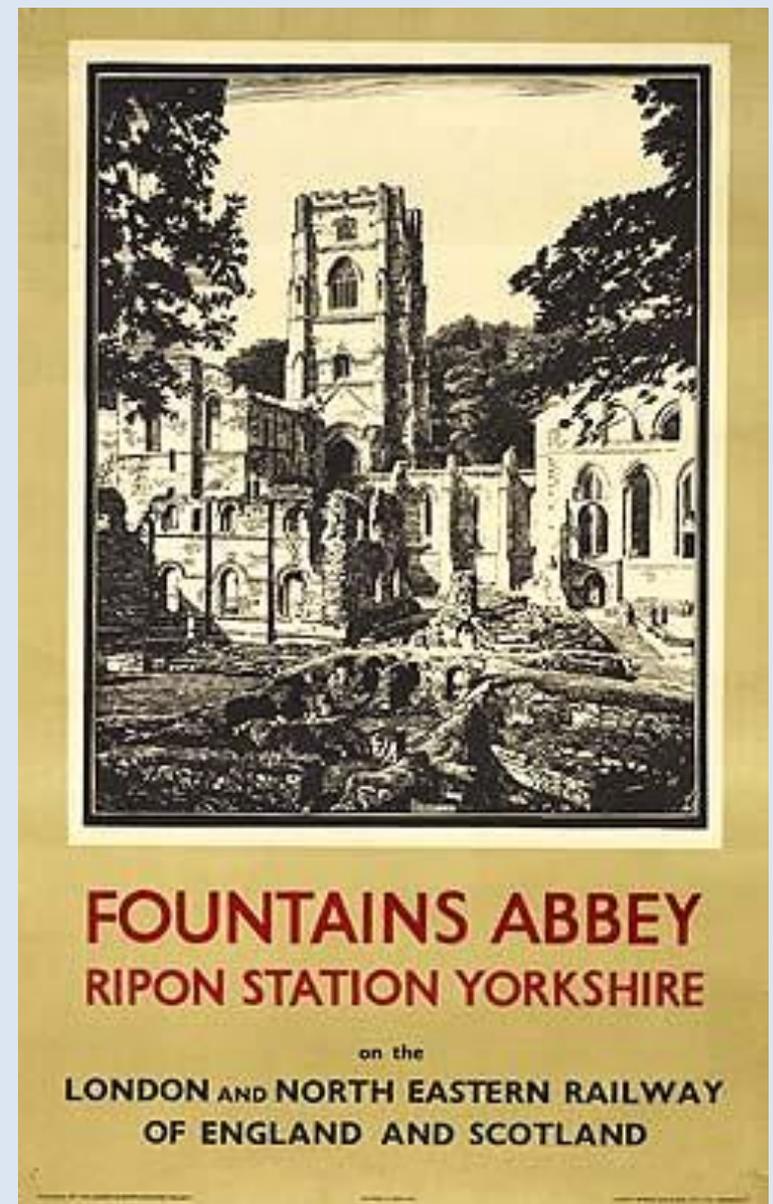
Completely overgrown ruins, with trees, vines and plants

Floor has collapsed and the river is flowing into the Refectory – nature is taken back control of the landscape

*The Refectory at Fountains Abbey* by JMW Turner

# Tourism: 19<sup>th</sup> century

**19<sup>th</sup> Century:** Becomes a tourist site for Victorian travellers (railway comes to Ripon in 1855 connecting it and Fountains with the rest of the country)



**1983 - Present:**

**Preserved heritage site, tourist attraction and UNESCO World Heritage Site**



# Tourism: 20<sup>th</sup> century

**20<sup>th</sup> Century:** In 1983  
**The National Trust**  
buys Fountains Abbey  
& Studley Royal  
Estates



**National  
Trust**

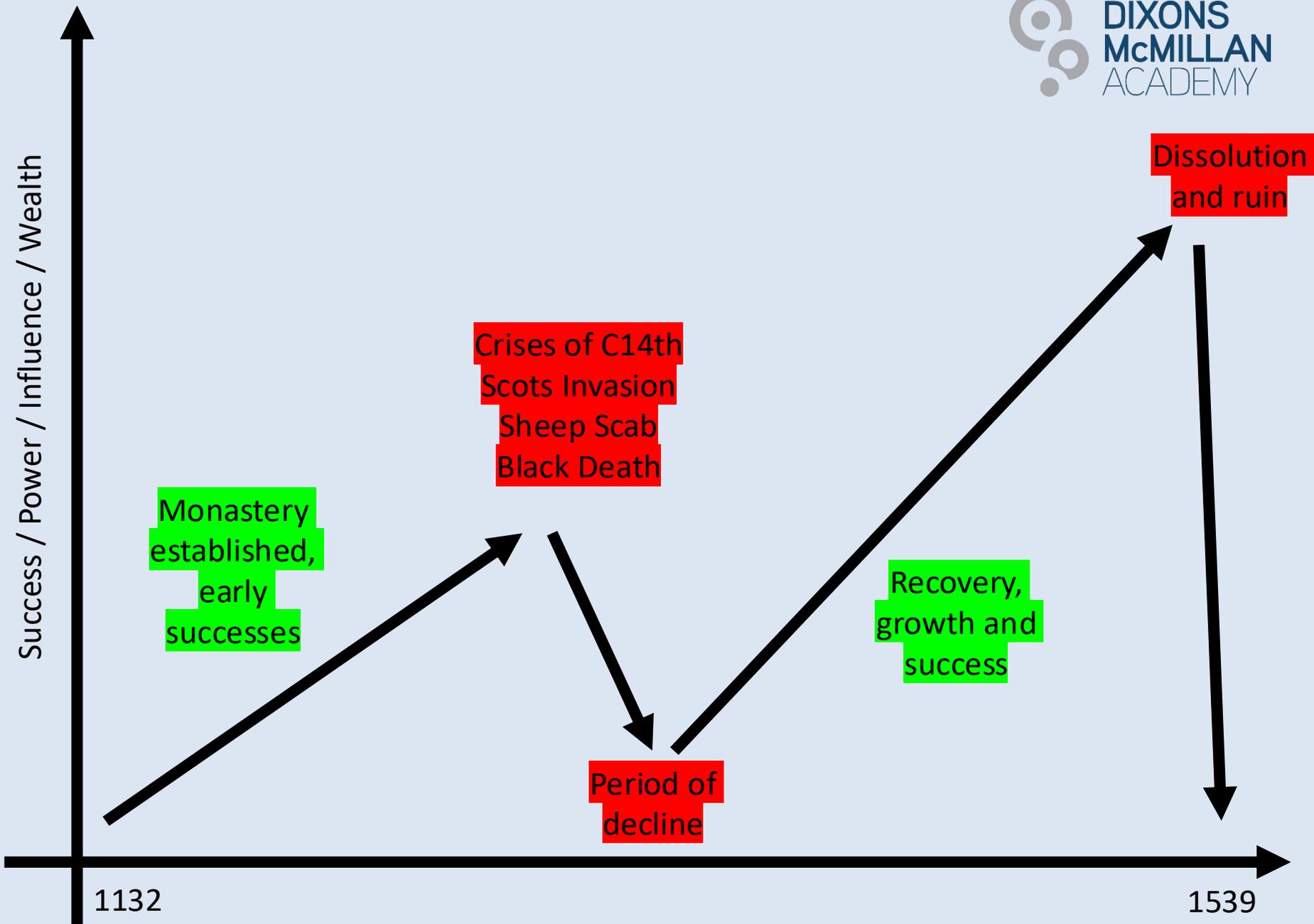




# New discoveries: 21st century

**21st century:** new discoveries are made using modern archaeological technology, including the monks' cemetery containing graves of at least 200 monks





1132 AD

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

CAVES

ANCIENT FOREST

RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Wolves



Wild Boar



Bandits

1135 AD

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

CAVES

Wooden church



RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

# 1150 AD

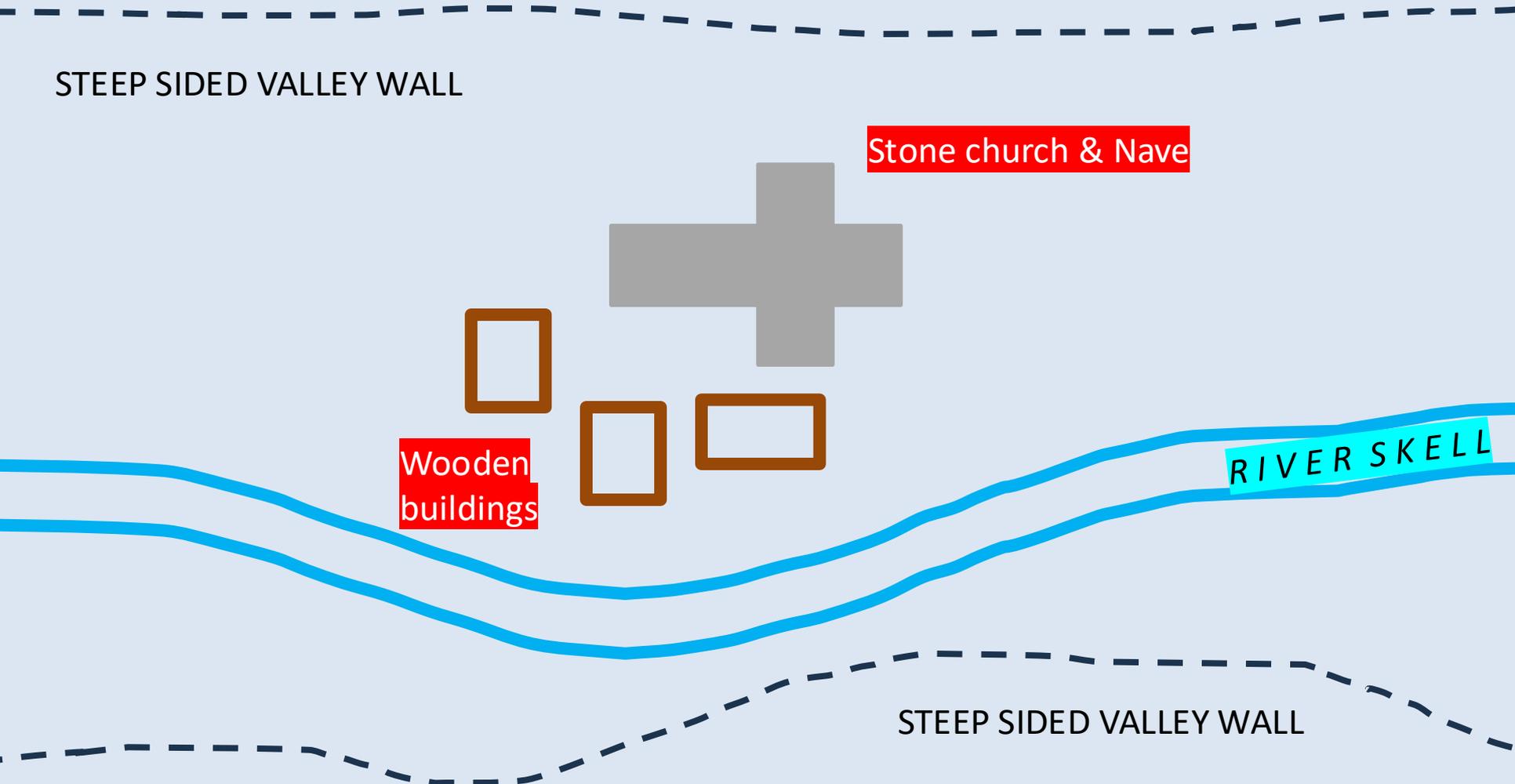
STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Stone church & Nave

Wooden  
buildings

RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL





# Late 1100s

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Stone church & Nave

Cloisters

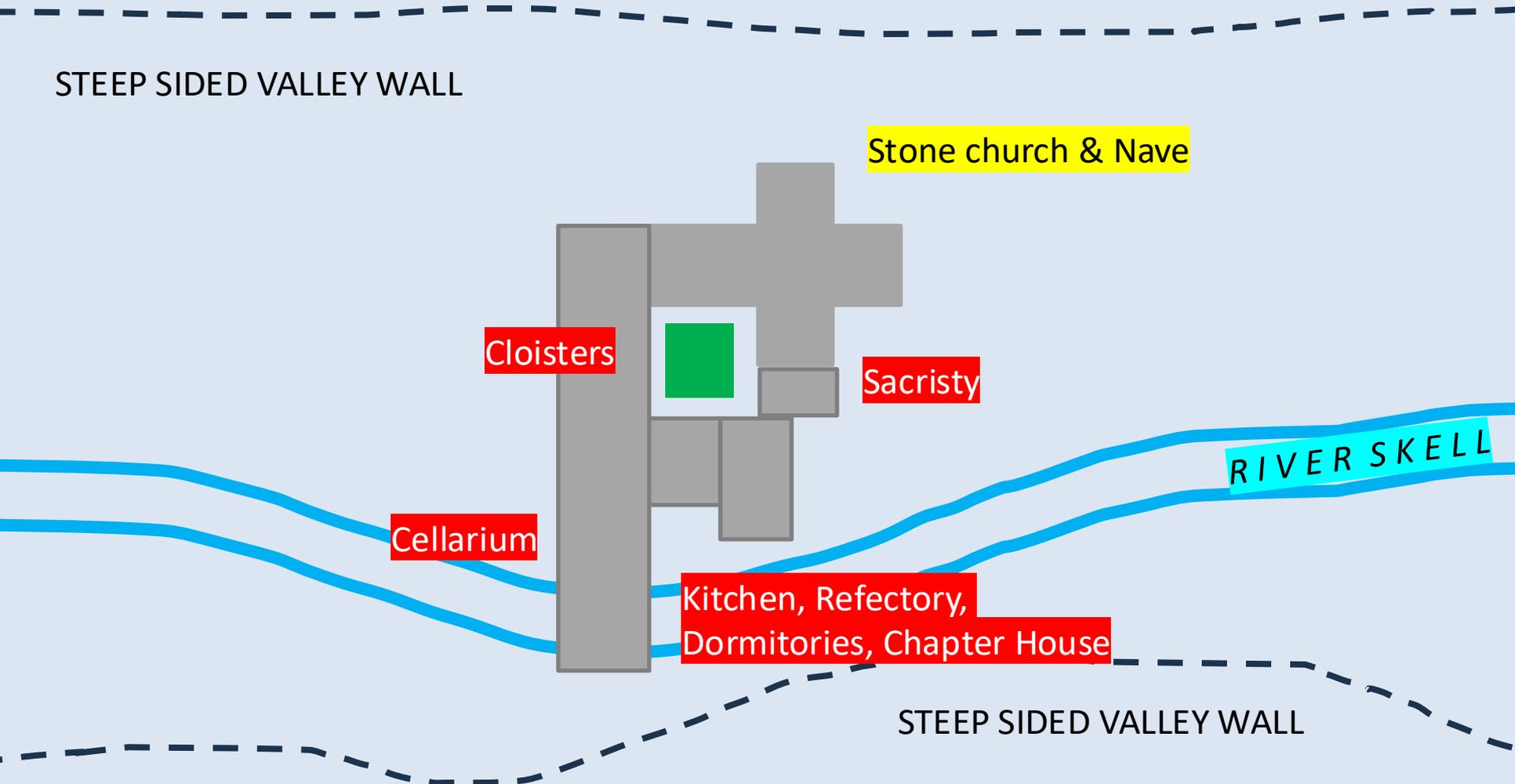
Sacristy

Cellarium

Kitchen, Refectory,  
Dormitories, Chapter House

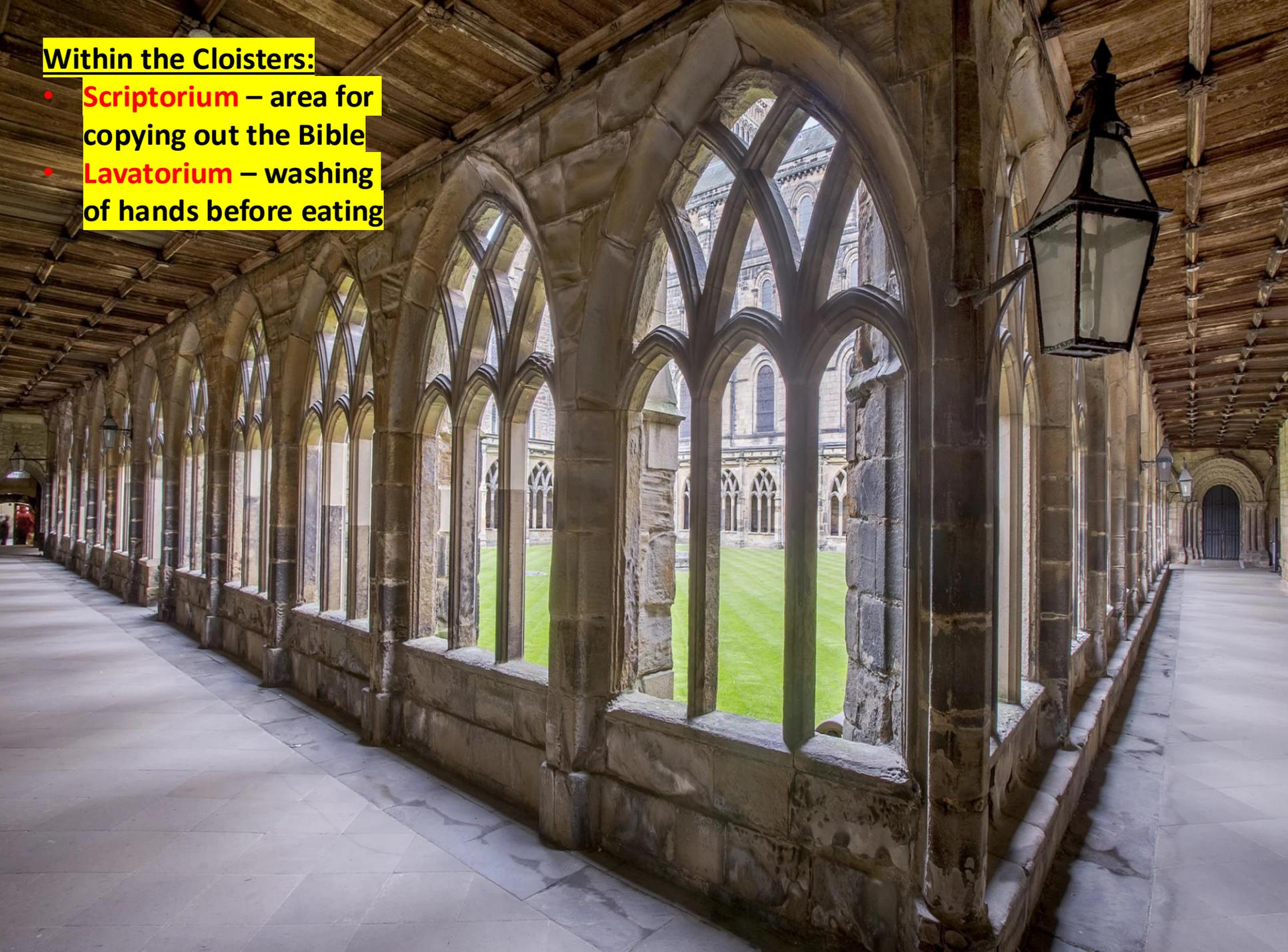
RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



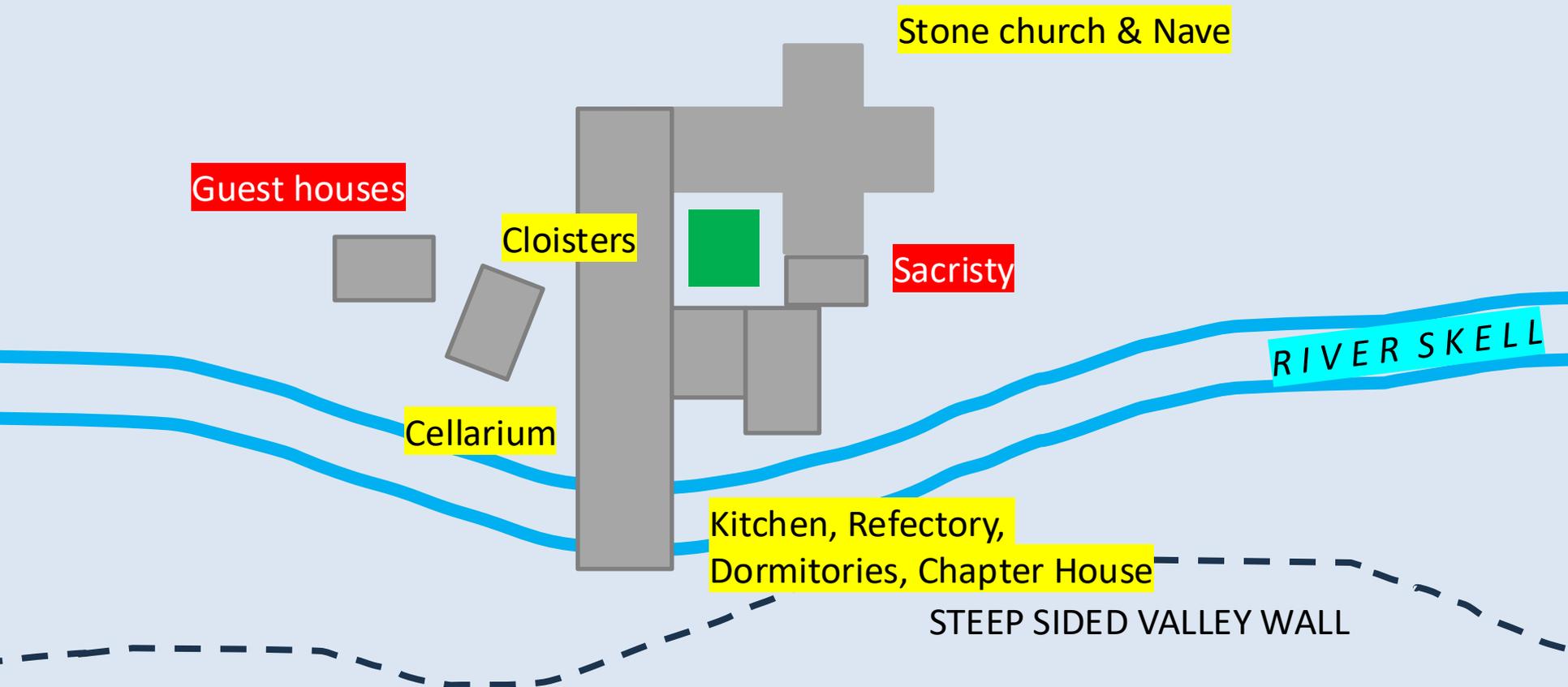
## Within the Cloisters:

- **Scriptorium** – area for copying out the Bible
- **Lavatorium** – washing of hands before eating



# Early 1200s

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Stone church & Nave

Guest houses

Cloisters

Sacristy

Cellarium

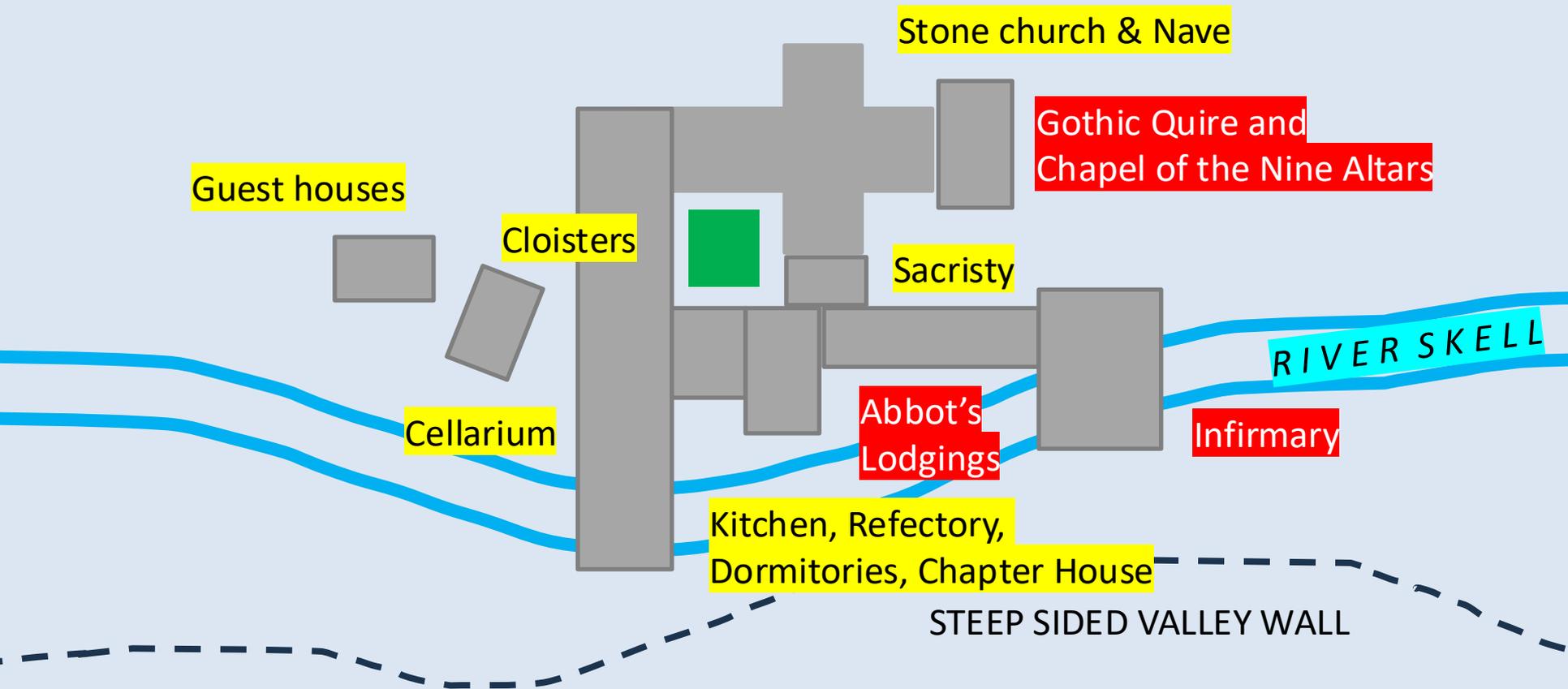
RIVER SKELL

Kitchen, Refectory,  
Dormitories, Chapter House

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

# Late 1200s

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Wooden roof

Early English Gothic &  
Decorated Gothic styles

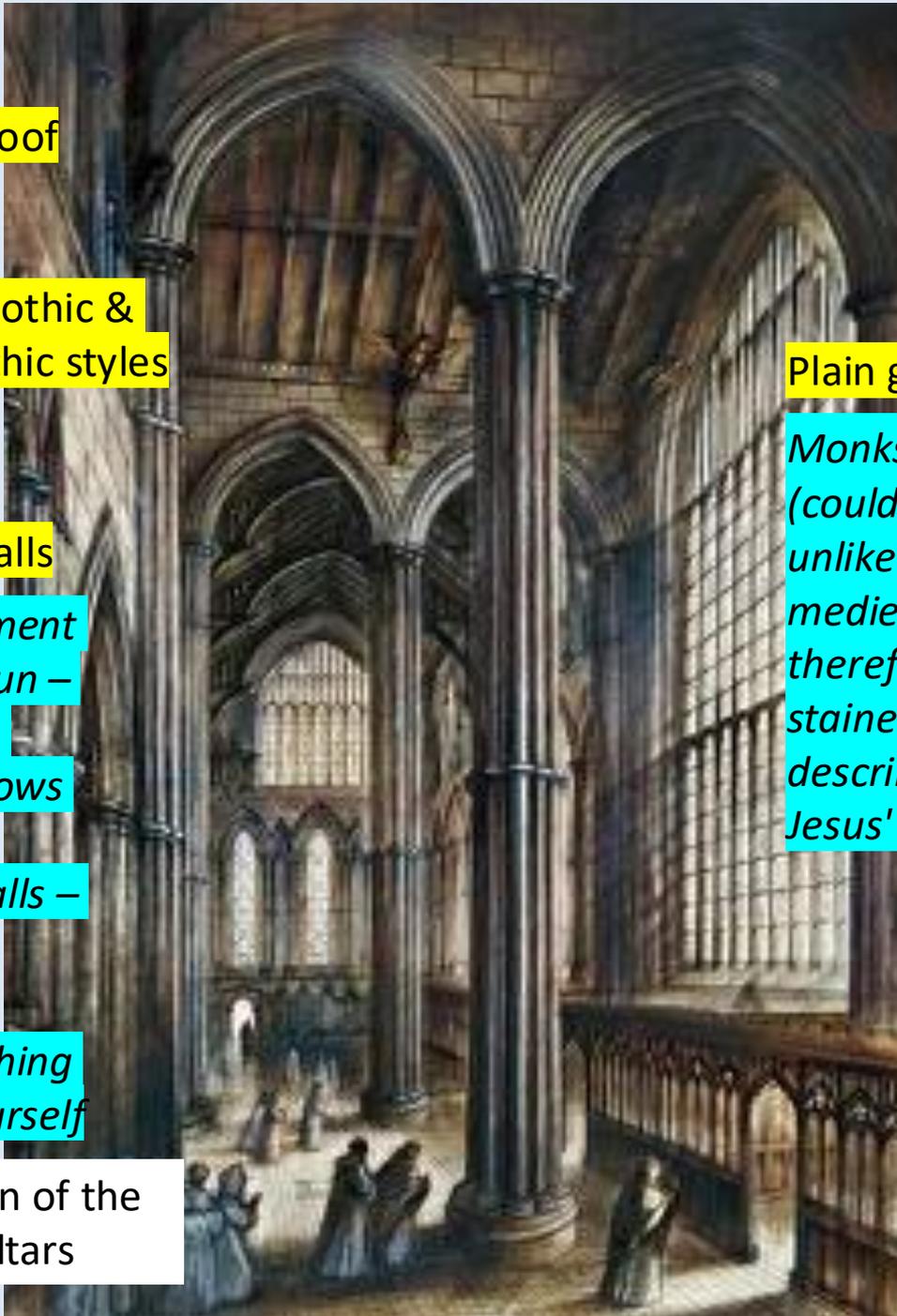
Whitewashed walls

*East-West alignment  
with the rising Sun –  
sunlight through  
plain glass windows  
and reflects on  
whitewashed walls –  
sense of  
**numinosity**: a  
feeling of something  
greater than yourself*

Plain glass in windows

*Monks were **literate**  
(could read and write)  
unlike the rest of the  
medieval population:  
therefore no reason for  
stained glass windows to  
describe the Bible and  
Jesus' teachings*

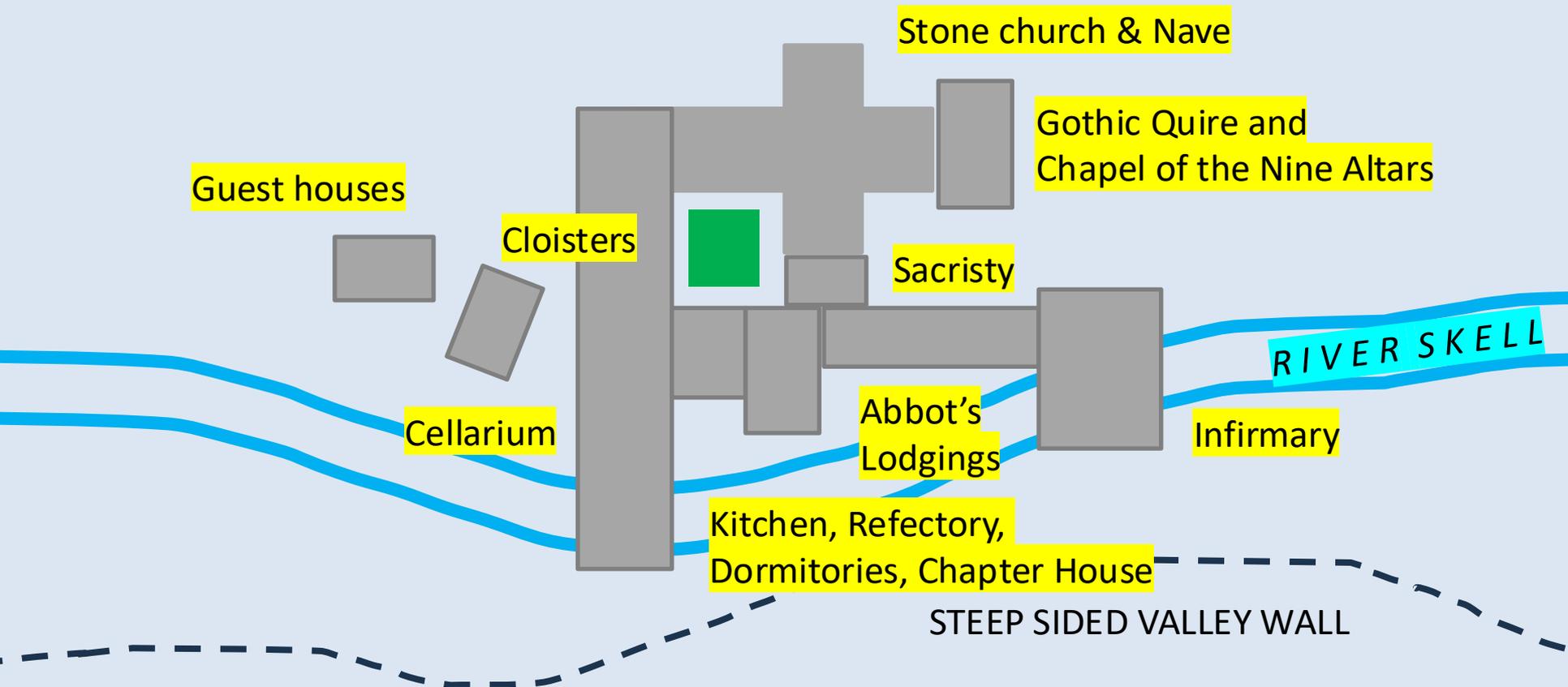
Artist's reconstruction of the  
Chapel of the Nine Altars



# 1300s – no construction

Crises of the C14th: Scottish invasion; Sheep Scab; Black Death

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



Early 1400s

Many granges

Many daughter houses

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Guest houses

Cloisters

Cellarium

Stone church & Nave

Gothic Quire and  
Chapel of the Nine Altars

Sacristy

Abbot's  
Lodgings

Infirmary

Kitchen, Refectory,  
Dormitories, Chapter House

RIVER SKELL

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL

Kirkstall Abbey, Leeds

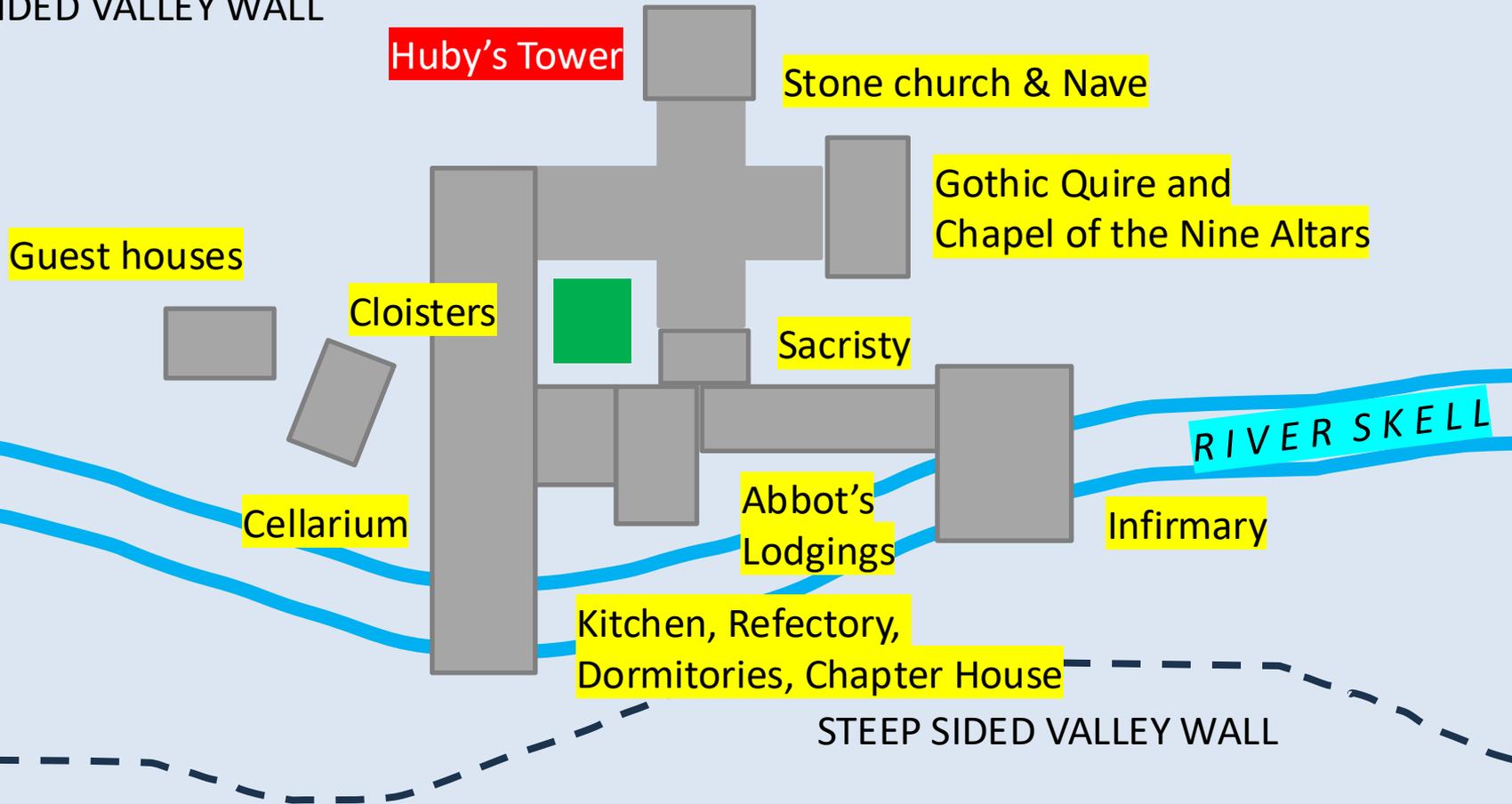


Late 1400s  
Early 1500s

Many granges

Many daughter houses

STEEP SIDED VALLEY WALL



50 metres tall

*Estimated to be the  
10th tallest structure  
in medieval England  
in 1500*

Perpendicular Gothic style

*Incredibly expensive,  
very few examples of  
non-Royal  
Perpendicular Gothic  
architecture from  
late 1400s*

Personalised decoration

*Huby's motto Soli  
Deo Honor et Gloria  
(Honour and Glory to  
God alone) carved  
into the upper level,  
BUT also Huby's coat  
of arms and initials*



Huby's Tower

Stone church & Nave

Gothic Quire and  
Chapel of the Nine Altars

Sacristy

Infirmary

Cloisters

Cellarium

Abbot's  
Lodgings

Guest houses

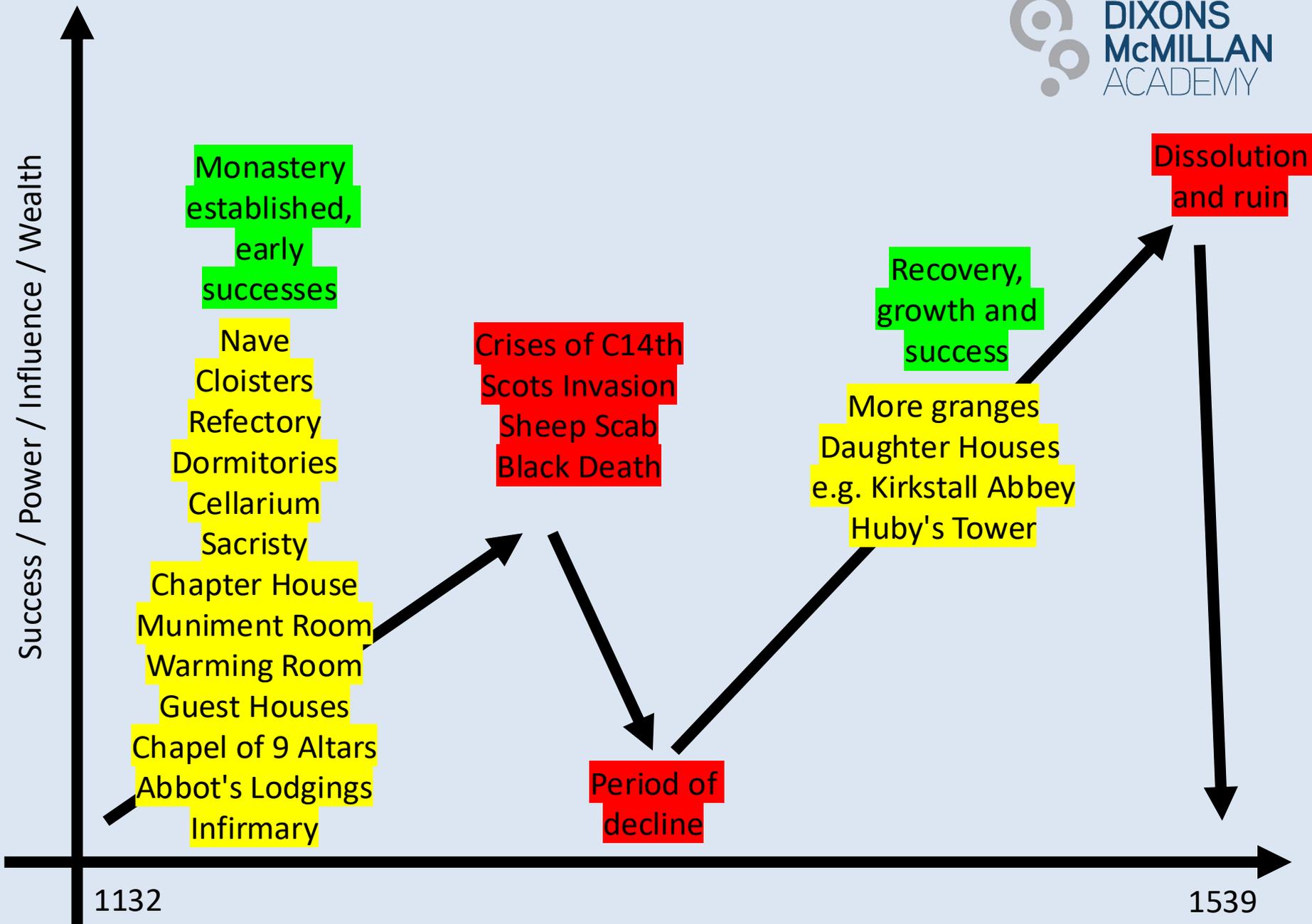
Kitchen, Refectory,  
Dormitories, Chapter House

Artist's reconstruction of the  
monastery in early 1500s

# Other key locations

- **Warming Room** – used as a place of recovery for monks who were ill
- **Muniment Room** – vault for storing documents which proved ownership of land and granges
- **Prison** – used for imprisoning monks who had broken their vows of poverty, obedience, silence, chastity
- **Misericord** – from *misericordia* ('mercy' in Latin); a room where the Rule of St Benedict was relaxed – particularly around the eating of meat. Originally as a reward, but used by all frequently by the late 1400s





# History Around Us

## Key reminders

- **Only 1 hour** – 30 minutes per essay – move on even if you have not finished essay 1. Leave space, move on, come back to it if you have time at the end
- **10 marks for SPAG** – remember: perfect SPAG only gets you 3/5 per essay, with the other 2 marks for use of key words (e.g. Romanesque, Gothic, Refectory, etc)
- **Four paragraphs per essay**, each paragraph on a key physical feature and link to question
- 3 essays to choose from – **only complete 2!**



# Key terms that may be in questions

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2. **Physical features/physical remains/site evidence** – talk about the site at Fountains Abbey – eg. different rooms/parts of Abbey. Describe them and link to qu.
3. **Typical** – how similar/different is Fountains?
4. **Diverse/Diversity** – what different things were going on at the site at that time?



# There are three questions – you need to CHOOSE TWO



**Read all the questions carefully** when you begin your exam. **Think briefly about which** question to tackle first. Choose the one you're **most confident** about. Then write it. After 30 minutes, choose your second question

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. **[20]**

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# Answer booklet:

3

## Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal

State the site you have studied .....

.....

Question number ..... **3** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# Exam Question

Imagine you are a guide at your site. If you want visitors to understand why your site was important in history, either locally or nationally, which features of the site would you show them and why? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.



# Exam Question

Imagine you are a **guide** at your site.

If you want visitors to understand **why your site was important in history**, either locally or nationally, **which features** of the site would you show them and **why?**

Use **physical features** of the site as well as **your knowledge** to support your answer.



# Exam Question

In simple terms:

**What parts of the abbey would you show to people if you were giving a tour and what each bit tell them about the importance of the site?**

Method:

- Words in the question (If I was a guide at Fountains Abbey I would show a visitor ...)
- Name a physical feature
- Explain what that physical feature tells us about the importance of Fountains Abbey (either locally or nationally)



# Key Reminders

- You must:
- Have physical evidence in every paragraph
- The physical evidence should drive every paragraph
- Imagine each essay is more like a report into the site based on the question focus you are given

# Planning Example

## Physical Feature

The cellarium, first developed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century

## Explanation (What would you talk about in this paragraph)

The cellarium was an important feature for Fountains Abbey for both local and national reasons.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century, the abbey expanded its wool trade and increased its land holdings, meaning that more sheep came under its control.

The sheep were sheared and their wool stored in the cellarium, prior to being sold to cloth merchants.

Therefore as a guide I would show the cellarium to a visitor as it was a sign of the enormous wealth of the abbey.



# Paragraph Example



If I was a guide at Fountains Abbey I would like to show visitors the Cellarium. This is because this feature has both local and national significance. For example, during the 12th and 13th century, the abbey expanded its wool trade and increased its land holdings, meaning that more sheep came under its control. The sheep were sheared and their wool stored in the Cellarium, prior to being sold to cloth merchants. Therefore as a guide I would show the cellarium to a visitor as it was a sign of the enormous wealth of the abbey.

Question

Evidence

Explanation