



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2014

## History

## HIS2C

### Unit 2C The Reign of Henry IV of France, 1589–1610

Thursday 22 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

#### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2C.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.  
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

#### Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

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### Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** The assassination of Henry IV in 1610 by the Catholic fanatic Ravallac was a personal expression of his inability to accept the Edict of Nantes. Ravallac was troubled by Henry IV's failure to act against the Huguenots. Ravallac believed Henry's duty was to force the Huguenots to abjure their faith or face death. Ravallac was motivated by the dangers he believed they posed and of Henry's toleration of them. The presence of a Huguenot church near Paris in defiance of the Edict was deeply resented, as was the Huguenot insistence on branding the Pope the "Anti-Christ". The Cleves-Jülich affair reinforced Ravallac's belief that Henry planned war against the Pope, thus undermining both the sincerity of his Catholicism and the legitimacy of his rule. 5

Adapted from Vincent J Pitts, *Henri IV of France: His Reign and Age*, 2009

**Source B** When questioned by the Parlement of Paris, Ravallac failed to reveal any wider conspiracy. Ravallac insisted, "I alone did it." Whilst claiming to act alone as a devout Catholic, his assassination was one of 23 known attempts. Yet few at the time believed he acted alone. There is evidence of an aristocratic conspiracy linked to Ravallac to murder Henry. The chief aim of the assassination was to alter the line of succession. Similarly, there was a link between Ravallac and the Jesuits, who were Spanish agents, and Leaguer extremists who sought Henry's death. A Catholic conspiracy, encouraging Ravallac's inability to forget the recent past, revealed the tensions the Edict created. 5

Adapted from Mark Greengrass, *France in the Age of Henri IV*, 1995

**Source C** The Edict of Nantes was not an attempt to provide a permanent settlement of religious toleration. Neither did it create a "state within a state" which relied on Henry IV's continued protection. Henry, despite Catholic accusations, did not favour Huguenots. He only reluctantly renewed the clause on fortified Huguenot towns, halving their annual subsidies which were already years in arrears. Similarly, the judicial elements provided by the *chambres mi-parties* were not effective in enforcing the rest of the Edict. It is clear that many concessions won by the Huguenots were undermined well before Henry's assassination. 5

Adapted from Mack P Holt, *The French Wars of Religion, 1562–1629*, 1995

0	1
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Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the reasons for the assassination of Henry IV in 1610.

[12 marks]

and

0	2
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Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How successful was the Edict of Nantes in resolving religious differences in France between 1598 and 1610?

[24 marks]

Either

**Question 2**

0	3
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Explain why the French Crown was in debt in 1598.

[12 marks]

and

0	4
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'The improvement in communications made by Sully was the most important factor in the economic reconstruction of France in the years 1599 to 1610.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

Or

**Question 3**

0	5
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Explain why, in 1589, Henry IV was concerned about foreign relations.

[12 marks]

and

0	6
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'The main motive behind Henry IV's foreign policy was the maintenance of peace in Europe.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: Pitts, Vincent J, *Henri IV of France: His Reign and Age*. P325. © 2009 The Johns Hopkins University Press. Reprinted with permission of The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Question 1 Source B: Mark Greengrass, *France in the Age of Henri IV* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed), Pearson Education, 1995

Question 1 Source C: Mack P Holt, *The French Wars of Religion, 1562–1629*, Cambridge University Press, 1995

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