

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCE**

**History**

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2**

**Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/A**

**You must have:**

Sources Insert (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 question part (a) and part (b) of the topic for which you have been prepared. There is a choice of questions in part (b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

### Advice

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

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

**6HI02/A – Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

**Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.**

**A1 – Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–40**

**Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.**

**Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.**

**Question 1**

**Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).**

**(a) Study Sources 1, 2 and 3.**

How far do the sources suggest that Wolsey's efforts to secure an annulment of the King's marriage were half-hearted?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 1, 2 and 3.

**(20)**

**EITHER**

**\*(b) (i) Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that, in the years 1518–29, Henry's foreign policy ambitions were frustrated by limited resources?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

**(40)**

**OR**

**\*(b) (ii) Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that, in the years 1534–40, Protestantism made only limited gains in England?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

**(40)**

**(Total for Question 1 = 60 marks)**



**6HI02/A – Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

**Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.**

**A2 – Crown, Parliament and Authority in England, 1588–1629**

**Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.**

**Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii) on page 9.**

**Question 2**

**Answer part (a) and then answer EITHER part (b) (i) OR part (b) (ii).**

**(a) Study Sources 10, 11 and 12.**

How far do the sources suggest that the Addled Parliament of 1614 was short-lived because of the actions of the House of Commons?

Explain your answer, using the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12.

**(20)**

**EITHER**

**\*(b) (i) Use Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that the greatest problem faced by Elizabeth in the last years of her reign was that of Court factions?

Explain your answer, using Sources 13, 14 and 15 and your own knowledge.

**(40)**

**OR**

**\*(b) (ii) Use Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.**

Do you agree with the view that James' opposition to war was the main obstacle to England's intervention in the Thirty Years War?

Explain your answer, using Sources 16, 17 and 18 and your own knowledge.

**(40)**

**(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)**



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☒

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(a) continued

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(a) continued

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(a) continued

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((b) continued) .....

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((b) continued) .....



((b) continued) .....

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((b) continued)

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**Edexcel GCE**

# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2**

**Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

Tuesday 22 January 2013 – Morning

**Sources Insert**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/A**

**Do not return the insert with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**A1 – Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion, 1509–40**

**Sources for use with Question 1 (a)**

**SOURCE 1**

(From a letter written by Wolsey to Henry VIII in September 1527, reporting his discussions with Giovanni Stafileo, Dean of the Rota, which was the supreme court of the Catholic Church in Rome)

- 1 Being by me well instructed of the facts, Stafileo has changed his opinion. He now expressly affirms that the Pope's previous dispensation to permit the marriage between King Henry and Catherine, is clearly void. He agrees that the Pope cannot give dispensation to allow a man to marry his brother's wife, as that is God's law.
- 5 Since our discussion, Stafileo has written a scholarly book, in which he supports your case with the authority of law.

**SOURCE 2**

(From a letter written by the Duke of Suffolk to Henry VIII in May 1529. He had recently visited France on the King's instruction.)

- The King of France said Wolsey has marvellous contacts with the Pope, and others in Rome, and also with Cardinal Campeggio\*. Seeing that Wolsey has such good relations with them, yet has not made use of this to advance your matter, the King
- 10 of France thinks it is important for Your Highness to take better care with regard to your affair.

\*Cardinal Campeggio – the Pope's representative in England at the time.

**SOURCE 3**

(From Edward Hall's *Chronicle*, published 1548. Here he is quoting Catherine of Aragon's words to Wolsey in 1529.)

- You have kindled the fire in Henry to end our marriage because I questioned your high pride and vainglory, disliked your life of pleasure and had little regard for your arrogance, power and tyranny. You hold malice against my nephew, the Emperor
- 15 Charles V, whom I know you hate worse than a scorpion, because he would not satisfy your ambition, and make you pope by force.

## Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (i)

### SOURCE 4

(From a letter to the Emperor Charles V in January 1522, written by his ambassadors in England)

King Henry advises that he wishes to fulfil his agreements in full, and to do so much treasure must be expended. He does not wish to expend the necessary funds unless they can be replaced. King Henry feels his interests to be yours, and he will  
20 treat them as his own. The King states our treasure shall be in common, therefore Cardinal Wolsey will declare the complete state of his finances, so it can be estimated among us what money the King needs for current expenses, for Scottish affairs and for the fulfilment of his promises to your Imperial Majesty. Whatever remains, King Henry will transmit to you. We shall do everything in our power to persuade King  
25 Henry to act promptly.

### SOURCE 5

(From Derrick Murphy, *England 1485–1603*, published 1999)

In the diplomatic events at London in 1518 and at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520, when international relations were to an extent about putting on a good show, Wolsey had enhanced England's status and reflected credit on his master. However, the disappointments of the war against France in 1522–25 denied Henry  
30 VIII his French ambitions, just when it seemed they might be realised. The result was to drive the English into a French alliance. By 1525 though, the English had tired of paying for their king's ambitions.

### SOURCE 6

(From Alastair Armstrong, *Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion 1509–40*, published 2008)

As Habsburg-Valois rivalry intensified, the chances of following a policy of defensive neutrality were minimal. In 1521 Wolsey attained an alliance with the strongest  
35 power in Europe. The deal was a good one, but England's economic constraints prevented any effective direct action and Charles increasingly pursued his own aims and ambitions with little regard for Henry. Wolsey's diplomatic u-turn in 1525–26 left him on the wrong side at the wrong time.

## Sources for use with Question 1 (b) (ii)

### SOURCE 7

(From M. D. Palmer, *Henry VIII*, published 1983)

Cromwell's Injunctions of 1536 discouraged the use of images, relics and shrines; those of 1538 ordered their removal. This resulted in the destruction of shrines and sanctuaries all over the country, with gold and precious stones being sent to the Treasury. The other major command of 1538 was that a Bible in English should be available in every church. The clergy of Canterbury had petitioned the King for an official translation in 1534, as Tyndale's earlier New Testament was unacceptable due to its Protestant interpretation of certain words. Coverdale's Bible, published abroad in 1535, was permitted, although if Cromwell had had his way, it would have been ordered for use in his 1536 Injunctions.

### SOURCE 8

(From a letter written by Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall to Reginald Pole in 1536. Reginald Pole was an influential aristocratic clergyman.)

You suppose that the King's grace, in taking the title of Supreme Head, intends to separate his church of England from the unity of the whole body of Christendom. You are mistaken. King Henry's intent is to see the law of Almighty God purely kept, and not to separate himself or his realm from the unity of Christ's Catholic Church.

### SOURCE 9

(From Alan Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State, 1529–1660*, published 1984)

In 1539 the King allowed the conservative Duke of Norfolk to pass through Parliament the Six Articles Act, which settled firmly the issues in conflict in favour of the traditionalists over the reformers. Cranmer and Cromwell were badly shaken by this measure. However, few people suffered persecution under the Six Articles Act, and Protestant ideas continued their advance. Henry's own position was ambivalent. Whilst he obviously felt that new ideas had gone too far in the country at large by 1539, he continued the Protestant education of his heir, Prince Edward.



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Choose EITHER A1 (Question 1) OR A2 (Question 2) for which you have been prepared.

**A2 – Crown, Parliament and Authority in England, 1588–1629**

**Sources for use with Question 2 (a)**

**SOURCE 10**

(From a public proposal made by Sir Henry Neville to King James in 1612, advising the King to recall parliament. Sir Henry was an influential courtier and had served as an MP.)

1 If Your Majesty is willing to make concessions to those who are critics within the Commons, Your Majesty should find these gentlemen exceedingly willing to do Your Majesty service. Such concessions would be: relieving the resentment caused by purveyance, giving greater clarity to the law of treason and reforming  
5 troublesome laws.

**SOURCE 11**

(From a letter written by the Venetian Ambassador in England, to the government of Venice, 20 June 1614)

The king has always had the upper Chamber with him, and part of the Commons. After a long discussion in which there was much difference of opinion, the lower Chamber told His Majesty that the parliament had assembled to serve the king and for the good of the realm. They petitioned him that first they must make a  
10 settlement in matters of religion, the welfare of the kingdom and then they would satisfy His Majesty's demands for contributions. The king replied only that he knew quite well that he had the power to impose subsidies, but nevertheless he had wished to assemble the parliament. The following day, the parliament was dissolved.

**SOURCE 12**

(From a letter written by John Chamberlain to his friend the English Ambassador in Venice in 1614, after the fall of the Parliament. Chamberlain had good contacts with royal officials.)

15 A plot was discovered within parliament to overthrow all orderly proceedings, and to make the parliament utterly useless. This was by insisting upon dangerous points such as taking away impositions, restoring silenced clergy, and removing the Scots, with other matters likely to make the king lose all patience.

## Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (i)

### SOURCE 13

(From A. L. Rowse, *The England of Elizabeth*, published 1973)

In the last years of Elizabeth's reign, a factional struggle broke out between Robert Cecil and the Earl of Essex. Essex would not accept being prime favourite yet subordinate, with government dominated by Elizabeth and the Cecils. Wishing to be absolute in both fields, Essex had formidable support as the darling of the mob and candidate of both Catholics and Puritans. He was also in league with James, creating difficulties as the Queen grew old and it became urgent to effect a quiet transition.

### SOURCE 14

(From a report by the Speaker to a House of Commons committee, 25 November 1601)

Her Majesty understands from petitions she has received that many monopolies she had granted were grievous to her subjects. However, she never assented to grant anything that was evil in itself. I cannot express to you the indignation of Her Majesty towards these abuses; some should be repealed, some suspended, and none carried out until they have been considered by parliament for the good of the people.

### SOURCE 15

(From Geoffrey Regan, *Elizabeth I*, published 1988)

For eighteen years England maintained troops in the Netherlands. Between 1589 and 1596 expeditions were also sent to France to support Henry IV against the Spanish, although Elizabeth found the French king a frustrating ally. When, in 1595, rebellion broke out in Ireland, the rebel leaders, Tyrone and O'Donnell, appealed to Spain for help. Elizabeth was forced to virtually bankrupt the country to regain control. The prolonged war with Spain and the ending of Anglo-Spanish trade had imposed economic and social burdens on the country on an unprecedented scale. Thus, critics of government policy were far more active than before.

## Sources for use with Question 2 (b) (ii)

### SOURCE 16

(From the Spanish Ambassador's report to King Philip III, in 1619, describing James' reaction to Frederick's acceptance of the Crown of Bohemia)

40 Frederick is a Godless man and an usurper. I will give him no help. It is much more reasonable that he, young as he is, should listen to an old man like me, and do what is right by surrendering Bohemia, than that I should be involved in a bad cause. The Protestant Union want my help, but I give you my word that they shall not have it.

### SOURCE 17

(From S. L. Adams, *Foreign Policy and the Parliaments of 1621–24*, published 1978)

The king's planned expedition was concerned solely with the recovery of Frederick's  
45 German lands and was expected to cost one million pounds a year. The planned expedition was controversial because largely untrained men were to fight independently of the Dutch and were not directed against Spanish troops. Although Parliament disagreed with the king's refusal to see the German war and the Spanish-Dutch war as being related, it did not reject all military intervention  
50 on the continent. Parliament desired a 'war by diversion', directing an Anglo-Dutch army against the Spanish Netherlands together with Anglo-Dutch naval forces against Spanish commerce.

### SOURCE 18

(From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age*, published 1985)

In the Commons debate of March 1624, Buckingham's and Charles's parliamentary allies called for an end to the Spanish negotiations and for hostilities against Spain.  
55 The Commons, however, was only willing to grant £300,000. For the moment, Buckingham as Lord Admiral was tempted by the strategy of a naval war to bring its own profits. In order to win their support, Parliament had been given the authority to appoint treasurers to oversee the collection and specific uses of subsidies. James did not lose all control though, and war with Spain was never declared whilst he  
60 was alive.

### Acknowledgements

Source 2 is from Edward Hall's *Chronicle*, published 1548; Source 5 © Derrick Murphy, Allan Keen, Michael Tillbrook, Patrick Walsh-Atkins, *England 1485-1603*; Collins Educational, published 1999; Source 6 © Alastair Armstrong, *Henry VIII: Authority, Nation and Religion 1509-40*, Edexcel/Pearson, published 2008; Source 7 © M D Palmer, *Henry VIII*, Pearson Education Limited; Source 8 and Source 14 © Sarah Newman, *Yorkists and Tudors 1450-1603* from Basil Blackwell, published 1989; Source 15 © Geoffrey Regan, *Elizabeth I*, Cambridge Educational, published 1988; Source 16 © S. J. Houston, *James I*, Longman, 1986; Source 17 is reproduced with permission of Curtis Brown Group Ltd, London on behalf of The Estate of Kevin Sharpe Copyright © Kevin Sharpe, 1978; Source 18 © Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age*, Longman, published 1985.

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