

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 May 2012 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

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.

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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 the risings of 1536 were motivated by religious grievances?

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 the break with Rome was brought about primarily by Henry's desire for a male heir?

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, although Wolsey appeared the dominant figure in the government of England in the years 1515–29, in reality he merely followed Henry's bidding?

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 Irish Rebellion was motivated by religion?

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 financial problems of James I were largely of his own making?

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, in the years 1588–1603, Elizabeth ruled the country successfully?

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

(40)

(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)



P 3 8 3 4 1 A 0 3 2 0

Chosen Question Number:

Question 2

4



((a) continued)



((a) continued)



((a) continued)



((a) continued)





((b) continued)



((b) continued)



((b) continued)



((b) continued)



((b) continued)



((b) continued)



((b) continued)



((b) continued)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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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 the petition presented at York in October 1536. This detailed the demands of the rebels in the Pilgrimage of Grace.)

1 To the King our sovereign lord:

1. By the suppression of so many religious houses the service of God is not well performed.

2. The Act of Uses restrains the liberty of the people in the declaration of their wills concerning their lands.

5 3. The tax payable next year will be demanding, considering the people's poverty and losses these two years past.

4. The King has advisors who are persons of low birth and small reputation, who act for their own advantage.

10 5. Bishops who have recently been promoted by the King have subverted the faith of Christ.

SOURCE 2

(From a report by the Imperial Ambassador, Eustace Chapuys, to Charles V, 7 October 1536)

Five days ago in Lincolnshire a great multitude of people rose against the King's commissioners, who levied taxes lately imposed by parliament and put down the abbeyes. The rebels attach the blame for everything to Cromwell and demand his
15 head. The rebellion may be the way of stopping the demolition of the churches and the changes in matters of religion.

SOURCE 3

(From 'The Pilgrims' Oath', sworn by those joining the Pilgrimage of Grace, 17 October 1536)

Do not join our Pilgrimage for your own profit, nor to harm any individual, nor to murder, nor for envy. Put away fear and dread, and take before you the Cross of Christ. Place in your hearts His faith, the Restoration of the Church and the
20 suppression of these Heretics and their opinions.

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

SOURCE 4

(From A. G. R. Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State: England 1529–1660*, published 1984)

The 1530s saw a breach with Rome which came about as a matter of state policy. Henry VIII wanted a divorce. As a result, Henry broke England's long-established ties with the Papacy and obtained what he wanted from the new national Church, of which he made himself the head. This rejection of the Pope had begun in the
25 1520s through old Lollard and new Lutheran influences. Henry himself would have denied any accusation that in rejecting the Pope he was departing from Catholic orthodoxy. But it is clear that his actions were seen by Lutherans and others, including Cromwell, as opening the way for further changes in the Church.

SOURCE 5

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

It is difficult to understand why Henry delayed for three years before cutting
30 England's legal ties with Rome. One explanation is that it was Thomas Cromwell who showed Henry how statute could be used to bring about a final breach with Rome, and that the King had no coherent policy before he was shown the way. The preamble to the Act of the Restraint of Appeals in 1533 brought together many of the claims that had been hinted at between 1530 and 1533 into a clear justification
35 for national independence. This owes much to Cromwell. From December 1532 Anne's pregnancy was also a pressing factor.

SOURCE 6

(From Stephen Gardiner's *De Vera Obedientia* (On True Obedience), published by the King's Printer in 1535. Gardiner was Bishop of Winchester and was a supporter of the Royal Supremacy, although he took a conservative approach to later reforms.)

The purpose of King Henry calling himself Supreme Head of the Church was to eliminate the false opinion from the minds of the common people, by which the pretended power of the bishop of Rome had for years blinded them to the great
40 limitations on the King's authority.

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

SOURCE 7

(From Polydore Vergil, *Anglica Historia*, published 1555. Vergil was briefly imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1515 on Wolsey's orders.)

A group from the House of Commons went to Wolsey in 1522, to petition him to request the reduction of a tax from the King. Wolsey, a man of boorish character, exploded in anger and refused to speak to King Henry about any reduction in the tax, claiming that it had been agreed by the House of Lords. However, this claim
45 was discovered to be a lie. King Henry reprimanded Wolsey for his impertinent misrepresentations, and said that soon he would manage his own affairs without any lieutenant. After this reprimand, Wolsey restrained himself and acted humbly. However, he soon returned to his old ways.

SOURCE 8

(From Keith Randall, *Henry VIII and the Government of England*, published 1991)

As Lord Chancellor, Wolsey was the head of the country's legal system and was
50 directly responsible for both the legal work of the King's Council and for the courts that had originated from it, such as the Star Chamber and Chancery. He devoted a considerable amount of time and attention to this aspect of his responsibilities, hearing many cases himself and often taking care to make public the reasons for his decisions.

SOURCE 9

(From John A. F. Thompson, *The Transformation of Medieval England, 1370–1529*, published 1983)

55 Henry was at times glad to release all into Wolsey's hands, at others suddenly and decisively he involved himself in affairs both big and small. Sometimes he acted in enthusiastic partnership with his servant, sometimes, equally unpredictably, he lapsed into lazy indifference to public business. Henry lacked the detailed concern for administration which had been the hallmark of his father's rule, and it was
60 Wolsey's willingness to deal with such routine business which first impressed the King.

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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 letter written by the Anglican Bishop of Cork and Ross to Lord Hunsdon, a senior official in Elizabeth I's household, 1596)

1 Our state here is very dangerous. The people are generally mightily drawn away
from their loyalty to Her Majesty's godly laws over the last two years, so that where
I had a thousand or more in church at a sermon, I now have not five. I have rebuilt
churches and provided books for every church through my diocese, but not so
5 much as the lowest peasants will come to the church; they follow their popish
priests.

SOURCE 11

(From a letter written by the Earl of Tyrone, Hugh O'Neill, to King Philip II of Spain, 5 October 1596. O'Neill led rebellion in Ireland.)

If you would send just 3,000 soldiers, the Catholic faith might be re-established in
Ireland within one year. All the heretics would disappear, and no other sovereign
would be recognised other than the Catholic King of Spain. I have asked before
10 for assistance for the Church. If our second petition obtains positive assurance of
support from Your Majesty, we will make no peace with the heretics.

SOURCE 12

(From a report by the Council of Ireland to the Privy Council in London, 1598)

Tyrone's men are daily working to persuade the people to his cause with offers and
pretences, saying they will satisfy questionable Irish claims to land. The promise to
introduce Papistry also now forms a larger part of his rebellion than before, creating
15 dangerous impressions in the hearts of the people with claims he is supported by
the Spanish King. Yet we are of the opinion that it is not religion that moves him,
but that it is his aim to alter the government and state.

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

SOURCE 13

(From a speech to Parliament by Lord Treasurer Salisbury in 1610)

His Majesty, King James, could not possibly dissolve the army [in Ireland] immediately, so the war cost £600,000. Besides which, he has redeemed the lands
20 her late Majesty, Queen Elizabeth I, mortgaged and paid various debts of the Queen's, all amounting to £300,000. The Low Countries has cost him £250,000. The cost of his accession to the throne, including the funeral rites of Her Majesty, his coronation, the cost of His Majesty's wife and children and related hospitality amounted to £500,000. When the last accounts were made in 1606, His Majesty's
25 total debts were £700,000.

SOURCE 14

(From G. E. Seel and D. L. Smith, *Crown and Parliaments, 1558–1689*, published 2001)

It was an acknowledged duty of the monarch to reward loyal servants, but James' extraordinary extravagance resulted in crippling debt. The crown therefore sought grants of supply from parliament. Members of Parliament, however, continued to believe that the crown should 'live of its own' during peacetime, forcing the king
30 back on prerogative income such as impositions and monopolies.

SOURCE 15

(From J. P. Kenyon, *Stuart England*, published 1985)

Lionel Cranfield was appointed by Buckingham as a 'trouble-shooter' to investigate government expenditure. Lord Treasurer Suffolk was forced to resign, as was Viscount Hay, from the key household post of Master of the Wardrobe. The result was a dramatic fall in expenditure, and a sharp rise in government income.
35 Cranfield achieved a more profitable collection of the customs duties in 1619, using a more intelligent application of the technique employed by Lord Salisbury as Lord Treasurer in the years 1608–12. The death of Queen Anne led to great savings, and in 1620, for the first time in the reign, government income matched expenditure. It was a partial triumph. The crown still had a substantial debt, now £900,000. Also,
40 the economic crisis and the war in Europe were beginning to bite.

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

SOURCE 16

(From a letter sent by the Privy Council in July 1598 to the Commissioners appointed to collect taxes)

Perform your duties with great care, as the cost of the necessary defence of her kingdom and loving subjects is far greater for Her Majesty than for her predecessors. Recent taxes have brought in far less than before and the burden is laid on the poorer sort and on labourers, who only contribute small sums, but are far less able
45 to bear the burden; and the wealthier are too favourably dealt with. This damages both Her Majesty's name and her people.

SOURCE 17

(From A. Weir, *Elizabeth the Queen*, published 1998)

During the Essex rebellion, Elizabeth remained coolly in control, giving orders to Cecil and never doubting her people's loyalty. At one stage she received a false report that the City had gone over to Essex, but she was no more disturbed by
50 this than she would have been to hear of a disturbance in Fleet Street. Having demonstrated the fact that she was still in authoritative control of her realm, the Queen advised the French Ambassador that if Essex had reached Whitehall, she would have gone out to face him, so that he should know which one of them ruled.

SOURCE 18

(From J. R. Seeley, *The Growth of British Policy*, published 1895)

At the end of Elizabeth's reign, England remained, in the first place, free from all
55 foreign entanglements. No Spanish or French prince had a dangerous claim upon the succession. Secondly, England and Scotland were prepared to unite themselves under one crown, and that crown was in the hands of a Protestant. It was the work of Elizabeth that created such a monarchy of Britain.

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Madeleine Hope Dodds and Ruth Dodds, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Exeter Conspiracy 1538*, published 1915 by Cambridge University Press. Sources 2, 3, 6, 10, 11 and 12 © Sarah Newman, *Yorkists and Tudors 1450-1603*, 1989 edition; Source 4 © Alan G. R. Smith, published by Pearson Education; Source 5 © Longman; Source 7 translated by Dana F. Sutton, © University of Birmingham; Source 8 reproduced by permission of Hodder Education; Source 9 © John A. F. Thompson, published by Pearson Education; Source 13 is from J. R. Tanner, *Constitutional Documents of the Reign of James I 1603-1625*, published 1930; Source 14 published by Cambridge University Press; Source 15 1985 edition, published by Cambridge University Press; Source 16 is from T. A. Morris, *Tudor Government*, © Routledge; Source 17 published by Jonathan Cape, used by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

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