



GCE AS/A LEVEL

2100U10-1



S19-2100U10-1

HISTORY – AS unit 2

DEPTH STUDY 1

The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England c. 1529-1570

Part 1: Problems, Threats and Challenges c. 1529-1553

MONDAY, 20 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **both** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend around 50 minutes on answering each question.

The sources and extracts used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

UNIT 2**DEPTH STUDY 1****The mid-Tudor crisis in Wales and England c. 1529-1570****Part 1: Problems, Threats and Challenges c. 1529-1553**

Answer both questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the question that follows.

Source A

More than 100 have been slain in the Marches of Wales since John Veysey, the Bishop of Exeter was President there, and not one person punished. Also, my neighbour, the Abbot of Wigmore, prays for your help and asks you to write to him to assist in the reform of his abbey and brothers, for in my conscience there is no worse rule kept within England nor Wales than is there kept. Wales is far out of order and there have been many murders in Oswestry and Powys. No punishment has followed because the leaders of the Council are spiritual men and cannot administer punishment of death for felony and murder. I wish that some man be sent down to use the sword of justice where it is needed throughout the principality; otherwise the Welsh will behave so wildly it will not be easy to bring them into order again.

[Sir Edward Croft, an agent of Thomas Cromwell, in a secret report about conditions in Wales sent to King Henry VIII (1533)]

Source B

Since my appointment all the thieves of Wales quake with fear. Be advised that we have received from you the two outlaws for which we heartily thank you. And the said two outlaws we have sent to their trial according to justice, which tomorrow they shall receive (God pardon their souls). Within two days after the receiving of the said thieves, were brought to us four other outlaws and two of them had been outlawed these sixteen years. Three were alive and one slain brought in a sack trussed upon a horse, whom we have hanged upon the gallows here for a sign. Would to God you had seen the reaction of the people here, for it happened to be market day in Shrewsbury, over 300 people followed to see the carrying of the said thief in the sack, the manner of which had never been seen before. We may boldly affirm that Wales is a more peaceful place and better governed where one thief readily informs on another as the statutes and laws earlier enacted intended that they should.

[Bishop Rowland Lee, Lord President of the Council in the Marches of Wales, in a letter to the King's chief minister, Thomas Cromwell (1536)]

Source C

Be it enacted that justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, stewards and other officers of the law be established in Wales for the better governance of the same and that these same officers of the Crown shall proclaim and keep the courts in the English tongue; and that all oaths of officers, juries and inquests, and all affidavits and verdicts are to be given in the English tongue. That henceforth no person or persons that use the Welsh speech or language shall have or enjoy any manner of office within this realm of England, Wales or in other of the King's dominions, upon pain of forfeiting the said offices unless he or they use and exercise the English speech or language.

Be it enacted that there shall be a President and Council in the principality of Wales and the Marches. Be it enacted that all lands, tenements and other property shall descend to the heirs according to the common law of England and not according to the Welsh law of gavelkind whereby property is equally divided among heirs leading to discord.

[Extracts from the Act of Union for the reform of government and law in Wales (1543)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying changes in the control of Wales in the period from 1533 to 1543. [30]

QUESTION 2

Study the extracts below and answer the question that follows.

Interpretation 1

The evidence strongly suggests that the Henrician Reformation had little impact on England and Wales. There was no great religious change such as that experienced by the Germans under Luther where Lutheranism actively displaced Roman Catholicism in the north and west of the country in little more than a generation. There was no significant movement towards Protestantism in Henry's reign either in doctrine or in worship. When Henry VIII ascended the throne in 1509 England was a Catholic kingdom and it remained so at his death 38 years later in 1547. Some may suggest that the impact of the Henrician Reformation was not felt until after Henry VIII's death. On the other hand, it can be said with conviction that after six years of religious reform Edward VI had succeeded in creating a Protestant nation, but not a nation of Protestants. The popularity of Mary's return to Roman Catholicism is sufficient evidence of this.

[Christopher Haigh, a revisionist historian and specialist in Tudor political history, in his book, *English Reformations - Religion, Politics and Society under the Tudors* (1993)]

Interpretation 2

The Henrician Reformation had a huge impact on England and Wales. It swept away the monasteries, consigned the Pope to history and established the Anglican Church. By means of the Act of Supremacy Henry VIII united the Church and State in a political act that established him and his successors as its head. It may be argued that the ordinary parishioner hardly noticed any difference in the day-to-day running of the local church or in the essential content of the Sunday service. However, at a higher political and constitutional level the changes were far-reaching, leading to the re-structuring of the Church. To refer to the post-Reformation church as simply Catholicism without the Pope is to underestimate the changes initiated by religious reformers who served and were guided by a reform-minded king. The Henrician Reformation paved the way for the ground-breaking Protestant changes in Edward VI's reign. The religious transformation of England and Wales was Henry VIII's legacy to his successors.

[Peter Marshall, an academic historian and specialist in religious history, in his general survey book, *The Impact of the English Reformation 1500-1640* (1997)]

Historians have made different interpretations about the impact of the Henrician Reformation in this period. Analyse, evaluate and use the two extracts above and your understanding of the historical debate to answer the following question:

How valid is the view that the Henrician Reformation made little impact on Wales and England in the period from 1529 to 1553? [30]

END OF PAPER