



GCE AS/A level

1232/01

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

Wales and the Tudor State, c. 1529-1588

P.M. THURSDAY, 22 May 2014

1 hour 20 minutes

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

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

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2**IN-DEPTH STUDY 1****Wales and the Tudor State, c. 1529-1588**

Answer either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Wales and the border counties of England were never in better order. Since last Christmas I hear of no stealing, riots, murders or manslaughters. In fact, I may assure you that Wales is in such order and quiet as may be found in the best counties of England. The Welsh are pacified and are unlikely ever to resort to that state of lawlessness and disorder to which they were once so addicted.

[Bishop Rowland Lee, Lord President of Wales, writing in a letter to the King's Chief Minister, Thomas Cromwell (1538)]

Source B

Sir Henry Sidney may have served longer than any other Lord President of Wales but his twenty six years in power (1560-1586) may fairly be described as something approaching disaster. Levels of crime had risen and there was evidence of increasing disaffection and disorder. In truth, he was the least productive and least effective governor of Wales in the Council's two hundred year history.

[Whitney Jones, an academic historian, writing in a specialist textbook, *The Mid-Tudor Crisis, 1539-1563* (1973)]

Source C

The household servants of Walter Herbert came into the lordship of Magor and entered the house of a wealthy man, Phillip Crome, and there in a forcible manner took the daughter of one Giles Fawr. With force and violence she was set on horseback and bound fast with a towel to one of the servants and she cried all the way as she was carried to the county of Glamorgan and there with force Walter ravished her.

[Sir William Morgan, Lord of Magor, giving evidence in the Court of Star Chamber in London against Walter Herbert (1538)]

Source D

In the later sixteenth century, Wales was largely free from the bitter family feuds of old between notable Welsh families. The conflict between the Wynns of Gwydir and the Griffiths of Cefnamlwch in Caernarfonshire, which resulted in frequent brawls and lawsuits, was becoming the exception rather than the rule.

[John Ballinger, an academic historian and specialist in the history of the Wynn family, *Calendar of Wynn (of Gwydir) Papers* (1926)]

Source E

As the able-bodied poor roamed the land in search of work, fear gripped the nation. The “terror of the tramp” dominated the thinking of local authorities who believed that vagrants were merely seeking opportunities to commit crime. In truth, the threat posed by the insignificant minority of mobile poor was exaggerated by those in power who were really motivated by the desire to defend and protect their property.

[Gamini Salgado, an academic historian and specialist in Tudor social history, writing in a specialist text book, *The Elizabethan Underworld* (1992)]

Source F

It is to be affirmed that the Welsh universally are a civil people and as obedient to law as they are in England. Throughout Wales in every respect, justice is embraced as in England and except for three or four petty coiners, no treason is heard of and very seldom murder. In six years together scarcely one robbery is heard of.

[Sir William Gerard, vice-president of the Council in Wales, writing in an official report to the Queen’s Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsingham (1576)]

- (a) What does the author of Source A mean by the phrase ‘that state of lawlessness and disorder to which they were once so addicted’? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant was the role of the Lord President of Wales in the government of Wales? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that law and order had broken down in Wales in the later sixteenth century? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F to an understanding of Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

There was never anything so beneficial to the common people of Wales as the uniting of this country to the Crown and Kingdom of England. King Henry of blessed memory freed his people from oppression and brought them to that state of equality with the English that they now enjoy.

[Dr. David Powel, an author and a lawyer, writing in his book, *History of (Cambria) Wales* (1584)]

Source B

The relationship between England and Wales before the Union was that of a master and servant but after the Union it changed into one between an owner and a slave. The Welsh have suffered for this act of folly ever since.

[Owen Morgan Edwards, a nationalist historian and specialist in Welsh history, writing in a private letter to Thomas Edward Ellis MP (1896)]

Source C

We ordered that you bring to trial one Hugh ap Thomas ap David of Llanfaglan and Ieuan ap Thomas ap David of Dinorwig, yeomen, according to the law and custom of our principality of North Wales. We marvel that these outlaws have not yet been tried. You state that they were instructed to attend the Sheriff's court three times but did not appear. This is in defiance of Her Majesty's writ.

[Writ of court proceedings issued by the Crown to Gruffudd Davies, Sheriff of Caernarfonshire (1556)]

Source D

The scale of lawlessness and disorder in Tudor Wales has been exaggerated. The level of recorded crime in Wales fell steadily from the mid to late 1530s. This was due, in large part, to the judicial system put in place by Henry VIII which proved to be effective and resilient. The majority of office holders, principally JPs and sheriffs, who enforced the law did so intelligently and diligently.

[John D. Mackie, an academic historian and specialist in Tudor political history, writing in a specialist text book, *The Earlier Tudors, 1485-1558* (1963)]

Source E

They, the local administrators, walk after the pleasure and riches of this life and it is to that end that they apply their power, for what is an office to a man but a hook with which to oppress his neighbours? This they do now as much as they did before the time of our sovereign Queen Elizabeth.

[Bishop Richard Davies of St. David's, a member of the Council of Wales and the House of Lords, delivering a sermon at the funeral of the Earl of Essex (1577)]

Source F

Wales is a happy country that is governed by such good laws and magistrates, and a blessed prince that provided so much for his loving subjects. We were happy indeed with so careful and gracious a prince as his Majesty King Henry.

[George Owen, an historian and landowner who served in the local government of Pembrokeshire as a deputy Lord Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, writing in his book, *Description of Pembrokeshire* (1603)]

- (a) What does the author of Source A mean by the phrase 'freed his people from oppression'? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How significant were the Acts of Union for the people of Wales? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the forces of law and order in Wales were weak and ineffective? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F to an understanding of Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

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