



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2011

## History

## HIS2C

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

**Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am**

**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 **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2C.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- 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.

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** It was undoubtedly the case that Henry IV was well served by a variety of publishers and propagandists. Some pamphleteers emphasised the absolute powers of the king. More frequently they stressed his personal qualities: his chivalry, concern for the poor, his patriotism and courage. Had he ended the siege of Paris to  
5 avoid unnecessary suffering? For the first time, images of the king were used with a political aim and put before a wide audience. The abjuration, the truce, the coronation and the royal entries to Paris, Amiens, Lyon and Rouen provided opportunities for impressive demonstrations of royal authority.

Adapted from M GREENGRASS, *France in the Age of Henry IV*, 1984

**Source B** The achievement of the new king is all the more remarkable when considered against the background of the complete collapse of authority during the preceding period. Yet, the weakness of the crown under the last Valois kings may have contributed to its revival under Henry IV. With the collapse of effective government  
5 in large areas of France, only the monarchy remained as a potential source of order and authority.

Henry IV was aware, however, that the sword alone would not win him the kingdom. At the beginning of his reign, he therefore tried to draw Catholics away from the League by promising to maintain and conserve the Catholic faith in its entirety,  
10 without altering anything. A more determined commitment than this was needed, however, to remove suspicions. Although Henry was ready to embrace the Roman religion, he realised that French Catholics might regard his conversion with suspicion. His timing was essential.

Adapted from M RADY, *France, Renaissance, Religion and Recovery, 1494–1610*, 1988

**Source C** Adapted from the newsletters of the Fuggers, a merchant banking family

We have received news that the King of Navarre, on his birthday, was pronounced to be a member of the Church of Rome. As a result, it was urged on the princes of the Catholic League by the common people in Paris, as well as by Parlement, that peace should be made. A general peace for three months was declared. Preachers shout  
5 and rant from the pulpit and make an outcry that the king will not keep faith with the Catholics. In Vivarais, Languedoc and other places, this peace has already been greeted with great rejoicing. But the Spanish Ambassador and the Papal Legate dislike this peace.

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**0 1** 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 royal authority at the beginning of Henry IV's reign. *(12 marks)*

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

How important was Henry's conversion to Catholicism in securing his position as King of France by 1594? *(24 marks)*

**EITHER**

**Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'Despite the Edict of Nantes, Huguenots had little influence in France in the years 1598 to 1610.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR**

**Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why Henry IV regarded Spain as a threat. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'Henry's achievements in foreign affairs were limited by finance.'  
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: M GREENGRASS, *France in the Age of Henry IV*, Pearson Education, 1984.

Question 1 Source B: M RADY, *France, Renaissance, Religion and Recovery, 1494–1610*, Hodder Arnold, 1988. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.

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