



ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2013

History

Assessment Unit A2 2

[AH221]

MV18

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY, AFTERNOON

TIME

2 hours, plus your additional time allowance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.

Answer **two** questions from your chosen option. Answer question 1 and question 2. There is a choice in question 2. Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 70.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in question **2**.

This paper is an historical enquiry.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate their understanding of how the past has been interpreted and represented in different ways.

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(Questions start overleaf)

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 1: England 1570–1603

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

Relations between Elizabeth I and her Privy Council 1570–1603

Source 1

Extract from a report from the Spanish Ambassador in England, Bernardino de Mendoza, to Philip II, 1578. He is explaining the problems he faced with Queen Elizabeth I's Privy Council, including the role of factions. In London de Mendoza acted not only as a diplomat but also as a spy. He was expelled from England in 1584 after his involvement in the Throckmorton plot against Elizabeth I.

I have received your orders to communicate to the Prince of Parma the plots that are being hatched here in London to support the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands. I continue to do so with all haste but am unable to persuade the Queen's Privy Council to assist me in your wishes. It is determined to protect Queen Elizabeth from having a meeting with me. I cannot request an audience until you have met her demands regarding Ireland. She will not receive me, out of consideration for her own honour and reputation, since I am your ambassador. I have tried every possible means, openly and secretly, to establish relations with the Queen's Privy Council, but it attacks me as if I were a rebel subject of hers. Leicester, Hatton, Walsingham and their supporters have attempted to persuade the Queen that it is most desirable for her to openly take the Netherlands under her protection. They were opposed by Cecil and Sussex when the matter was discussed in the Privy Council. The Queen therefore remains undecided.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from William Cecil, Lord Burghley, to his son, Sir Robert Cecil, 1596. In 1590 Robert Cecil was made Secretary of State following the death of Sir Francis Walsingham. Both ministers were loyal servants to Elizabeth I.

There are times when I differ in opinion from her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. As long as I am allowed to give advice, I will not change my opinion just for the sake of agreement with the Queen. I believe that rejecting my own opinion would offend God, to whom I am sworn first. However, as a servant of the Queen, I will obey her Majesty's commandments. As she is God's chief minister here on earth, I believe that it shall be God's will to have her commandments obeyed. I will rest knowing that I have performed my duty as a Privy Councillor and therefore with all my heart wish her commandments to have great successes as she intends.

Source 3

Extract from C. Haigh, **Elizabeth I**, published in 1988.

Elizabeth I pursued a propaganda policy in the country at large to maximise popular loyalty to herself, not just because she liked to be applauded, but because it was clever to strengthen her political position with her Privy Council. She attempted to control her councillors and nobles by drawing them into a web of personal and even emotional relationships with her, in which she sometimes played the role of Queen and at other times the role of flirtatious maid. Roughly one in five of the political heavyweights of England were thus under the regular influence of the Queen, subject to her tantrums and her temptings, but they were also well placed to exercise influence on her themselves.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the relations between Elizabeth I and her Privy Council in the period 1570–1603? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that Elizabeth I managed her Privy Council through the use of factions in the period 1570–1603? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) To what extent would you agree that Elizabeth I's policy towards Spain in the period 1570–1603 lacked consistency? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

(b) How far would you support the view that Catholicism posed a significant threat to Elizabeth I in the period 1570–1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

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(Questions continue overleaf)

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 2: Ireland 1607–1691

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

James II's policies in Ireland 1685–1688

Source 1

Extract from a memorandum written by the Earl of Clarendon. Although it is undated, it was probably written early in 1687. Clarendon had served as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland from October 1685 until January 1687.

I have no doubt that truth, including the bare statement of fact, will never be uttered by the Earl of Tyrconnell. You cannot imagine – unless, like me, you have had personal experience of him – how false he is in almost everything he does. What he desires to have done one day, or even claims that he has done, he will positively deny on another day, though witnesses can prove him to be wrong. Sometimes his emotional outbursts and rage, the causes of which are never obvious, seem to make him forget what he says and does. Whenever his deception is uncovered, it only sends him into an even more violent temper.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from Paul Barillon, the French Ambassador to England, to King Louis XIV, 6 September 1687.

The Earl of Tyrconnell has crossed the sea from Dublin to give an account of his administration to King James. All the most respectable English Catholics look with distaste upon the Lord Deputy, seeing him as an enemy to their race and a disgrace to their religion. However, the King, his master, has shown great satisfaction with the measures he has taken, and has justified what he has done on behalf of the Catholics in Ireland. Tyrconnell places them in key civil and military offices, so that all power will soon be in their hands. There are still many things to be done in Ireland to restore the benefits unjustly taken from the Catholics during previous reigns, but that can only happen in time, and in a meeting of the Irish Parliament.

Source 3

Extract from Mark Kishlansky, **A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1603–1714**, published in 1996.

Tyrconnell had been a thorn in the side of the Irish government when Ormond and then Clarendon had held the post of Lord Lieutenant. A companion of James when he was Duke of York, he had been known none too affectionately as “lying Dick Talbot”. On his accession, James made Tyrconnell Lieutenant-General of the Irish army, and he immediately began to purge the ranks of Protestants. In less than a year he had replaced 3500 Protestant soldiers. When Clarendon was dismissed in 1687, the King put Tyrconnell in control of Ireland as Lord Deputy. The ship that brought him to Dublin returned to England filled with wealthy Protestants fleeing his regime. In the following year, Tyrconnell replaced every Protestant sheriff and confiscated the charter of every Irish borough. Fewer than 500 Protestants remained in the army.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of James II’s policies in Ireland between 1685 and 1688? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that James II’s appointment of Tyrconnell as Lord Deputy in 1687 was the most important mistake he made in his handling of Irish affairs in the period 1685–1688? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) “The unofficial plantation of Antrim and Down was a total success, but the official plantation in other counties was a total failure.” How far do you agree with this assessment of the Plantation of Ulster up to 1636? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

(b) “In view of the course of the Williamite Wars, the terms of the Treaty of Limerick (1691) were relatively generous to the Jacobites.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 3: Ireland 1775–1800

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Development of the United Irishmen in Ulster in the mid-1790s

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Dr William Richardson, a Church of Ireland clergyman in County Tyrone, to the Duke of Abercorn, 14 February 1797. The Duke of Abercorn was one of the largest landowners in County Tyrone. He is describing the recent, and ongoing, disturbances in the area.

The Protestant gangs, who are known as the “Peep o’ Day Boys”, break into the homes of Catholics at night, remove their weapons and generally ill-treat the occupants. The Catholics, especially in County Armagh, are no longer prepared to put up with this. They have organised themselves under the name “Defenders” and now attack their Protestant enemy with great violence. After the Battle of the Diamond in September 1795, the victorious Protestants established the Orange Order and continued to harass the Catholics for months afterwards. The local magistrates did very little to stop this harassment. In this unstable situation, the United Irishmen have now become active, providing weapons for the Catholic Defenders and promising French support. Indeed, the threat of insurrection is now very real.

Source 2

Extract from an account by John Lennon, a Catholic from County Armagh, of his experience of sectarian attacks in that county in the mid-1790s. His account was published in 1843.

I was forced to flee from County Armagh to escape the violence, and I cannot forget that six hundred families from that county were driven from their homes in one year. Every Catholic house in Ulster was closed at night, and the windows reinforced with stone and mortar. The windows of weavers' cottages were often filled up at night with blocks of bog oak in case the inhabitants should be shot while they were working. In fact, this often happened. Almost every magistrate in Ulster was an Orangeman, and no justice could be obtained either in the courts of law or elsewhere. Many Catholics from County Armagh sought refuge with the United Irishmen, who offered protection.

Source 3

Extract from Marianne Elliott, **The Catholics of Ulster**, published in 2000.

The majority of the rural Catholic population in Ulster did not join the United Irishmen until after 1796, when fears of Orangeism drove them to the only body likely to protect them. With the exception of most of Antrim and Down, lower-class Presbyterians commonly became Orangemen, reinforcing Catholic suspicions of Presbyterians generally. Religious geography is crucial to an understanding of why the United Irishmen flourished in Ulster in the 1790s. In areas of ancient sectarian hatred, such as County Armagh, the ideal alliance between Presbyterians and Catholics was a non-starter, whereas the merging of the Defenders with the United Irishmen transformed them into a revolutionary movement of some threat. At the same time, the ability of the United Irishmen to attract members through effective propaganda cannot be ignored. Likewise, the French Revolution inspired support for the United Irishmen.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the development of the United Irishmen in Ulster? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that sectarian unrest was the main factor in the development of the United Irishmen in Ulster in the mid-1790s? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) “The American War of Independence was the most important influence on the Patriots’ campaign for reform during the period 1775–1782.” How far would you agree with this assessment? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

(b) “The prospect of greater security against internal unrest was what persuaded the Irish Parliament to vote itself out of existence in 1800.” How far would you agree with this assessment of the passing of the Act of Union? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 4: Partition of Ireland 1900–1925

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Rise of Sinn Féin 1916–1918

Source 1

Extract from a speech by John Dillon, Deputy Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, to the House of Commons, 26 February 1917. He is commenting on the rise of the Sinn Féin movement in Ireland.

For the past year and a half, the British Government in Ireland has been manufacturing Sinn Féiners by tens of thousands. It has driven the country mad, and now our people will not listen to reason. The participation of our party in the Lloyd George talks last year poisoned our supporters against us, and they tell us that we can no longer trust British statesmen. We are reminded that Sir Edward Carson, who once boasted that he would rebel against Home Rule, is now a member of the Coalition government. The young men who are joining Sinn Féin by the thousands believe that force is the only argument the government understands. They tell us that, if our Party had acted in a more forceful manner, we would be in a better position than at present. Our Party is caught between the Irish revolution on one side and the “Dublin Castle” gang on the other.

Source 2

Extract from a document by the Duke of Atholl, entitled **Report on the Present State of Ireland, especially with regard to Conscription**, 29 April 1918. Atholl produced this confidential report at the request of the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, and the War Office.

Ireland appears to be solidly united against conscription from north to south. Even if you forced conscription upon the people, such recruits would do more harm than good to the army, and would be more trouble than they are worth. The people here in their present mood have forgotten their desire for Home Rule. The leaders of the Irish Parliamentary Party say that the government has let them down. They were doing their best to fight Sinn Féin and had won three by-elections in South Armagh, Waterford City and East Tyrone. Then, all of a sudden, without consulting them, the government brought in conscription. While the influence of the Irish Parliamentary Party has greatly diminished, it still believes that it will be the dominant party in the long run.

Source 3

Extract from Russell Rees, **Ireland 1900–1925**, published in 1998. Rees is commenting on the rise of Sinn Féin between 1916 and 1918.

De Valera drafted the anti-conscription pledge supported by all nationalists in April 1918. Sinn Féin's consistent opposition to the war effort, and the Irish Parliamentary Party's earlier support for Britain, meant that many nationalists naturally turned to Sinn Féin for leadership in the battle against conscription. The association of the Catholic Church with Sinn Féin during the anti-conscription campaign gave the movement a new respectability. Support for Sinn Féin rose following the "German Plot". In spite of being banned in July 1918, it continued to expand, attracting new members and organising a campaign of passive resistance to British rule.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the rise of Sinn Féin in the period 1916–1918? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the rise of Sinn Féin in the period 1916–1918 was due to dissatisfaction with the Irish Parliamentary Party? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

(a) To what extent did the Liberals, Conservatives, Irish Parliamentary Party and the Ulster Unionists achieve their political objectives during the Home Rule crisis up to September 1914? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

(b) How far did the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 achieve the objectives of the British Government and Sinn Féin? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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