

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**

Wednesday 20 January 2010 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes**

Paper Reference

**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.*
- The quality of your written communication will be assessed in ALL your responses  
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

### 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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**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 Sources 1 to 9. 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 (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 Sources 2 and 3 support the claims in Source 1 about Wolsey's arrogance and unpopularity?

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 Henry VIII's foreign policy in the years 1514–25 failed because he lacked the resources to fulfil his aims?

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 the main cause of the English Reformation was the character and influence of Anne Boleyn?

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 Sources 10 to 18. 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 (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 does the evidence of Sources 10, 11 and 12 suggest that Elizabeth remained firmly in control of her advisers in the last decade of her reign?

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 main reason for hostility towards James I in England, in the years before 1618, was the immorality and corruption of the royal Court?

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 the main reason for the breakdown of relations between King and Parliament in the years 1618–29 was the outbreak of the Thirty Years War?

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

(40)

**(Total for Question 2 = 60 marks)**





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(a) continued

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((a) continued)

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((b) continued) .....

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((b) continued) .....

Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines.



((b) continued)

Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines for text entry.



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(b) continued) .....

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(b) continued





((b) continued) .....

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



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**Edexcel GCE**

# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2**

**Option A: Early Modern British History: Crown and Authority**

Wednesday 20 January 2010 – Morning

**Sources Insert**

Paper Reference

**6HI02/A**

**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 Polydore Vergil's *History of England*, originally commissioned by Henry VII. Both Wolsey and Henry VIII encouraged his work, but in 1515 Vergil criticised them in a letter to the Pope and was briefly imprisoned on Wolsey's orders. The book was published in 1534, after Wolsey's fall.)

1 Wolsey became so proud that he considered himself the equal of kings. His  
arrogance and ambition roused the hatred of the whole people, and his hostility  
towards both nobles and common folk created great irritation. His offensiveness  
was truly extreme, because he claimed he could undertake, by himself, almost all  
5 public duties.

**SOURCE 2**

(An extract written by the satirical poet John Skelton, in 1522–23, referring to Wolsey's treatment of the nobility. Skelton was closely associated with the Duke of Norfolk's family, the Howards.)

For all their noble blood,  
He plucks them by the hood,  
And shakes them by the ear,  
And brings them in such fear,  
10 And makes them bow the knee  
Before his majesty.

**SOURCE 3**

(From a report to the Venetian government written by the Venetian ambassador to England in 1519)

The Cardinal [Wolsey] alone transacts as much business as all the magistrates,  
officers and councils of Venice, both civil and criminal. He has a reputation for  
being extremely just. He favours the people exceedingly, and especially the poor,  
15 hearing their cases and seeking to deal with them immediately. He also makes the  
lawyers plead without payment for all paupers.

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

### SOURCE 4

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

Henry returned from France in the autumn of 1513, confident that 1514 would see him crowned King of France. But the winter and spring brought disillusionment. Not for the first time, or the last, his allies proved unscrupulous and unreliable.

20 Maximilian and Ferdinand were bribed by the French to disown their treaty obligations to England, leaving Henry to fight on alone. The young warrior finally accepted the fact that royal finances could not support a repetition of the campaign of 1513. So, instead of overthrowing the King of France, Henry made peace with him.

### SOURCE 5

(From T. A. Morris, *Europe and England in the Sixteenth Century*, published 1998)

25 The Treaty of London was Wolsey's attempt to find the glory that his master so desired through peaceful means. It did not last, and thus it has often been dismissed as a mere exercise in egoism, but it remains probable that Wolsey was sincere. If the prominence and prestige of the crown were the primary aims of foreign policy, then that policy reached its highest point in the Treaty of London.

30 But the Treaty was wholly at the mercy of shifts in 'great power' politics, over which England exercised no control. The momentous victory of Charles V in the Imperial election of June 1519 caused the greatest of these shifts.

### SOURCE 6

(From a letter sent by Archbishop Warham to Wolsey in April 1525, describing resistance to the Amicable Grant)

The people speak cursedly, and some complain that the last loan is not repaid, nor will this be. Some would give but cannot. They say it will enrich France to have

35 the money spent there, and, if the King wins France, he will spend his time and revenues there. They say that all the sums already spent on the invasion of France have not gained the King a foot more land than his father had. And he had not lacked the riches and wisdom to win the kingdom of France if he had thought it worthwhile.

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

### SOURCE 7

(Comments made in private correspondence by Cardinal Campeggio about Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn in February 1529. He was writing to contacts within the Papal Court in Rome.)

40 The King's love is something amazing, and in fact he sees nothing and thinks nothing but Anne. He cannot stay away from her for an hour; it is really quite pitiable, and on it depends his life, and indeed the destruction or survival of this kingdom.

### SOURCE 8

(From E. Ives, *Anne Boleyn*, published 1986)

Henry believed that, by denying him a healthy son, God had spoken directly to  
45 him about his situation. He had no option as a devout Christian but to obey, to contract a legal marriage, and a son would be the reward. Modern sceptics may smile, but the vital point is that Henry believed it. Armed with this certainty he consulted Wolsey and his lawyers, and on 17 May 1527 took the first and secret steps to divorce his wife.

### SOURCE 9

(From D. Rogerson, S. Ellsmore and D. Hudson, *The Early Tudors*, published 2001)

50 There was undoubtedly a mood in the country for changes to the Church on some level. Even a historian like J. J. Scarisbrick, who rejects the idea of a corrupt Church ripe for reform, concedes that 'hostility to Churchmen was widespread and often bitter, and the conviction intense that something must be done'. It seems certain that Henry was at least influenced by this mood. It created an environment  
55 in which a break from the power of the Pope was at least conceivable. He was also influenced by Anne Boleyn's acquaintance with a group of reformist writers, including Tyndale and Simon Fish, whose ideas clearly suited his purposes. In addition, she was in regular contact with a group of Cambridge academics, most prominently Thomas Cranmer, who confirmed Henry in his view that he was well  
60 within his rights to reject the authority of the Pope in what was a domestic affair. The seeds of the concept of Royal Supremacy are there for all to see.



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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 Sir Robert Naunton, *Royal Fragments*. He was at Court during Elizabeth's last years and published his recollections of her in 1641.)

1 Her ministers and officers were memorable, but they were only favourites, acting more by her rules and judgements than by their own will and preferences. The main impression of her reign is that she ruled much through factions and parties, which she herself both made, upheld and weakened as her own judgement advised.

**SOURCE 11**

(From a letter written by William Cecil, Lord Burghley, to his son, Robert Cecil, in 1596)

5 In such matters as I differ from her Majesty I will not pretend to agree, for that would be to offend God. However, as a servant, I will obey her Majesty's commands and in no way oppose them. That is my duty as a councillor.

**SOURCE 12**

(From Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, a history of the lands he had visited, published in 1617. Moryson was in Ireland from 1597 and served as secretary to Lord Mountjoy, who replaced Essex in 1599.)

10 The Earl of Essex had long been a dear favourite to the Queen, but his ambition and popularity enabled his enemies to raise the Queen's suspicions. So that it was thought his greatness, and his appointment in Ireland, came from her Majesty's fear of him as much as her affection for him. When in six months he achieved nothing, she wrote a sharp letter to him. Being nettled with this letter, he left his command and set sail for England, presenting himself without warning in her Majesty's private chamber, whereupon she ordered him to keep to his own rooms. He was  
15 afterwards banished from the court.

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

### SOURCE 13

(From Barry Coward, *Stuart England*, published 1997)

The royal Court, rather than parliament, was the main point of contact between the crown and political opinion in the country. It was the place where different factions could meet regularly. It was also the source of the patronage needed to maintain the nobility and greater gentry and, through them, the king's influence in  
20 the localities. James may have been unduly extravagant in distributing patronage, and unwise in where it went, but the greatest problem was how he tried to raise the money. The sale of honours devalued the existing nobility and gentry, monopolies raised prices, and impositions only served to confirm people's fears that the king was intent on undermining the powers of parliament.

### SOURCE 14

(From a speech made by Thomas Wentworth during the Commons' debates about the Great Contract of 1610)

25 What is the point of granting the king large sums of money, taken from the people's pockets, when as soon as it goes into the royal coffers it runs out again into the hands of personal favourites?

### SOURCE 15

(From Katherine Brice, *The Early Stuarts*, published 1994)

Salisbury's death left a vacuum at Court to be filled by the Scottish favourite, Robert Carr, and the Howards, one of the most influential noble families in the  
30 country. In 1613, after a scandalous divorce case, Carr married Frances Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. The King's acceptance of this behaviour damaged the reputation of the Court. In 1614 James decided that he needed another Lord Treasurer and regrettably his choice fell on Suffolk, whose corruption surpassed anything yet seen. There was also concern about the development of a pro-  
35 Spanish foreign policy, because the Howards were either Catholic, or had only a shallow commitment to the Church of England.

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

### SOURCE 16

(From a speech made by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords, after the defeat of James's son-in-law, the Elector Palatine, and the Habsburg seizure of his lands)

God set up this prince [the Elector] as a mark of honour throughout all Christendom, to spread the gospel and protect the oppressed. Therefore let not a noble son be forsaken. Let the world take notice that we are awake when God calls.

### SOURCE 17

(From A. Anderson, *Stuart Britain*, published 1999)

40 Faced with Habsburg treatment of his son-in-law, James had to act. In 1621 he summoned a parliament and asked for money, stressing the need to prepare for war to secure peace. MPs agreed, but began to debate what kind of war should be fought. This overstepped the bounds of parliamentary privilege and infringed the prerogatives of the King. More ominously, the airing of concerns about foreign  
45 policy and the King's attitude towards Spain alerted Protestant opinion to the Catholic threat. This linked the problem of the war to domestic tensions over religion, finance and parliamentary rights.

### SOURCE 18

(From C. W. Daniels and J. Morrill, *Charles I*, published 1988)

No parliament between 1624 and 1629 opposed Charles's foreign policy objectives. There was criticism of failures but these were not, in themselves, the main source of  
50 disagreement. In 1626 parliament was willing to grant Charles most of the money he demanded, if he would allow Buckingham to be impeached. Charles refused, dissolved parliament and immediately demanded a forced loan to replace his lost subsidies. This provocation was made worse by the order to imprison those who refused to pay, and Charles enforced this simply 'by special commandment of the  
55 King'. Using the royal prerogative to demand money not granted by a parliament was an attack on the rights and property of his subjects, and led eventually to the breakdown of the relationship with parliament.

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