Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

History

Advanced
Unit 3
Option A: Revolution and Conflict in England

Monday 2 June 2014 – Morning
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
6HI03/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.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- 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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PEARSON

6HI03/A – Revolution and Conflict in England

SECTION A

Answer ONE question in Section A on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section A on page 3.
Section B begins on page 11.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 'During the period 1539–53, factional rivalry did little to undermine the authority of the monarchy.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

OR

2 'The main reason why Edward's and Mary's religious settlements had limited success was because their reigns were so short.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How far do you agree with the view that the years 1629–40 were 'eleven years of tyranny'?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree with the view that Charles I's strategic failures were the main reason for Parliamentary victory in the first civil war?

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION A

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer ☒.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then put a cross in another box ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1 ☐ **Question 2** ☐

Question 3 ☐ **Question 4** ☐

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

(Section A continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

You should start the answer to your chosen question in Section B on page 13.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.
Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 Use Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the Pilgrimage of Grace posed no real threat to Henry VIII and his regime?

Explain your answer, using Sources 1, 2 and 3 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)

OR

6 Use Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that Elizabeth struggled to control Parliament in the years 1566–88?

Explain your answer, using Sources 4, 5 and 6 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Study the relevant sources in the Sources Insert.
Answer EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

EITHER

7 Use Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree with the view that the commonest reaction in 1642 to the civil war was neutralism?

Explain your answer, using Sources 7, 8 and 9 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)

OR

8 Use Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge.

How far do you agree that Oliver Cromwell himself was responsible for the limited success of the Protectorate?

Explain your answer, using Sources 10, 11 and 12 and your own knowledge of the issues related to this controversy.

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS

SECTION B

Put a cross in the box indicating the second question you have chosen to answer ☒.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then put a cross in another box ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

Question 5	☐	**Question 6**	☐
Question 7	☐	**Question 8**	☐

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel GCE

History

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Sources Insert – Section B

Paper Reference
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Do not return the insert with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Sources for use with Question 5

SOURCE 1
(From M. D. Palmer, *Henry VIII*, published 1983)

In the circumstances of 1536, it was fortunate for the King that the Pilgrims were filled with high principles and loyalty to the monarchy, and were unwilling to use violence except in the last resort. The one common motive among all the rebels was the conservative desire to reverse the recent changes in religion.

Although the original rebellions were led by the lower orders, the gentry were quite willing to encourage rebellion as openly as they dared, and to direct the demands to their own ends. Neither the gentry nor the nobles intended to be disloyal to the king. They saw the Pilgrimage as a demonstration rather than a civil war. They were seeking to give the King support against his more radical Councillors, and hoped to be supported by conservative noblemen like Norfolk and Shrewsbury.

SOURCE 2
(From R. W. Hoyle, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Politics of the 1530s*, published 2003)

The scale of the Crown's problem was that, by the last weekend of October, it had lost control of virtually the whole of the North from the rivers Don in Yorkshire and Ribble in Lancashire to the borders of Scotland. The Crown's appreciation of its own military inferiority marked its policy over the following five weeks. The king, as always, was a hawk, reluctant to offer any compromise which might look like weakness. Others, notably Norfolk, advised restraint. The duke disbanded the royal army; yet it quickly became apparent that, whilst the Pilgrims had dispersed from Doncaster, the North remained prepared, even enthusiastic, for war if a settlement on their terms could not be achieved.

SOURCE 3
(From John McGurk, *The Tudor Monarchies 1485–1603*, published 1999)

The king made concessions, promising to pardon all but ten of the ringleaders and to discuss their demands in parliament and to compromise on the restoration of the abbeys. With the submission of Robert Aske, the major leader of the rebels, at Doncaster, the revolt was virtually over. The rebellion in 1537, under Sir Francis Bigod in east Yorkshire, was brutally crushed by the Duke of Norfolk for the king. Henry had won: he had stood by Cromwell and the bishops and he had neither ratified nor repudiated the terms agreed with the rebels. And so ended the largest popular revolt in England, and, perhaps, the greatest crisis of Henry's reign.

A1 – Protest, Crisis and Rebellion in England, 1536–88

Sources for use with Question 6

SOURCE 4
(From T. A. Morris, *Tudor Government*, published 1999)

It was clearly established that, when Parliament was in session, MPs enjoyed such privileges as freedom to speak their minds on the matters put before them, and freedom from arrest. The historian, J. E. Neale, however, claimed that the reign saw these freedoms increasingly interpreted in the Commons as constitutional rights, rather than temporary privileges granted in the crown's interest. Paul Wentworth's demand to be allowed to continue the debate on the succession, despite the Queen's displeasure (1566), or the protests of his brother Peter at royal management of the House (1576), were seen as crucial stages in the development of parliamentary independence.

SOURCE 5
(From M. A. R. Graves, *Elizabethan Parliaments, 1559–1601*, published 1996)

Elizabeth made royal government a conservative force, resisting both the dangerous forces of further change and sensible moves to protect the state and the new Church. It should be emphasised that this was a problem for the lower house, because bishops and nobles, with their many lines of communication into the court, had other ways of influencing the royal decision-making process. The only practical solution for many politically-concerned knights and burgesses was to remove the existing restraints on free speech, both formal and informal. Without full and frank discussion, urgent matters could not be brought to a satisfactory legislative solution.

SOURCE 6
(From Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History 1509–1660*, published 1971)

On subjects which the queen classified as 'matters of state' – religion, foreign policy, marriage, succession and the royal administration – she thought that the Commons should have no independent right to initiate legislation, and that their privilege of freedom of speech simply allowed them to support or oppose the government's bills. The Commons, on the other hand, thought that their right of free speech allowed them to initiate bills on any subject they chose. Elizabeth was most successful with marriage and succession. After a major quarrel in 1566, the House only once, in 1576, tentatively petitioned the queen to marry. The queen's two conspicuous failures were over religion, which aroused strong feelings, and on questions concerning the royal administration, where the Commons may often have known more than the queen.

Sources for use with Section B. Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared.

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Sources for use with Question 7

SOURCE 7
(From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age*, published 1980)

It is probable that the commonest reaction in most counties to the coming of the war and the war itself was non-commitment, neutralism, and that the activists for the royalists and parliamentary causes were few. In some places individuals grouped together and made neutrality pacts, agreeing not to support either side. Probably, however, the commonest response to the coming of the war was passive neutralism. Significantly, in some counties neither the Militia Ordinance nor the Commission of Array was put into operation until the local gentry were forced to do so.

SOURCE 8
(From Christopher Hibbert, *Cavaliers and Roundheads: The English at War 1642–1649*, published 1993)

For men like Edmund Verney and Bevil Grenville it was not only that the King's majesty was sacrosanct, there was also the belief that the King was the defender of the true Church. Moreover, while it was never primarily a class struggle, there was an undeniable fear amongst many of the King's supporters that the lower classes would use this opportunity to turn upon their masters. They feared that the predominantly Puritan merchants and shopkeepers of the towns were intent on upsetting the structure of power to their own advantage, and that the King's opponents represented rebellion and chaos as opposed to law and order. Many of those who sided with Parliament spoke of their cause with a passion equal to that of Sir Bevil Grenville's protestation of loyalty to the King. They proclaimed their readiness to fight for freedom and justice, to die in a just cause, and to defeat those who sought to overwhelm them 'in ignorance, superstition and idolatry'.

SOURCE 9
(From Trevor Royle, *Civil War: The Wars of the Three Kingdoms 1638–1660,* published 2004)

There were also those who tried, vainly, to stay neutral and declared their allegiance unwillingly or under social or military pressure, frequently changing their minds according to the situation in their locality. To remain in the middle, though, was well-nigh impossible. The wise old diplomat, Sir Thomas Roe, remarked of the situation: 'No neutrality is admitted, both parts resolve that those who are not with them are against them'. Some counties also tried to keep the fighting out of their area by declaring neutrality, but their pleas were to no avail – Lucy Hutchinson noted shrewdly that 'every county has the civil war, more or less, within itself' – and soon a pattern of regional support began to emerge.

A2 – Revolution, Republic and Restoration: England, 1629–67

Sources for use with Question 8

SOURCE 10
(From John Guy and John Morrill, *The Tudors and Stuarts*, published 1984)

Because Cromwell believed that he was fulfilling God's will, he had a fatal disregard for civil and legal liberties. To achieve the future promised by God, Cromwell governed arbitrarily. When George Cony, a merchant, refused to pay unconstitutional customs duties, Cromwell imprisoned him and his lawyer to prevent him taking his case to court. When Parliament failed to make him an adequate financial provision, he taxed by decree. When the people would not respond voluntarily to the call to moral regeneration, he created Major-Generals and set them to work. Hence the supreme contradiction, that Cromwell, the reluctant head of state, the visionary, was begged by his second Parliament to become King. Contrary to what one might expect, this was in order to limit his power, to bind him with precedents and with the rule of law.

SOURCE 11
(From Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471–1714*, published 1985)

If Cromwell hoped that by accepting the *Humble Petition* he would launch a period of harmonious relations between himself, as Lord Protector, and the representatives of the people, he was quickly disillusioned. The last of his Parliaments assembled in January 1658, but the Commons contained, as usual, a hard core of republicans. The government was also weakened by the elevation of some thirty of its supporters to the second chamber. Members of the Commons began to question the authority of the 'other House' and to pour scorn on the newly-created titles of nobility. As the political temperature rose, a petition was circulated in the City, calling for the abolition of the Protectorate and the restoration of a single-chamber sovereign Parliament. Cromwell, alarmed by the threat to order that this implied, dissolved Parliament after little over two weeks.

SOURCE 12
(From Peter Gaunt, 'Oliver Cromwell and his Protectorate Parliaments: Co-operation, Conflict and Control', in Ivan Roots (ed.), *"Into Another Mould"*, published 1998)

Cromwell was able and willing to manage the parliament, in his own way, and to use his councillor MPs and others to guide the House. However, the shortcoming of Cromwell's two Protectorate parliaments can be ascribed to the complex legacy of the civil wars, to the inexperience of all concerned, and to Cromwell's genuine and deeply held belief that he should not attempt to influence the workings of a 'free' parliament. This was a belief perhaps born of an undue optimism that MPs would share his goals and aspirations and that God's will would prevail.

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