

473/01

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534-1567

P.M. FRIDAY, 12 January 2007

(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

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 or 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 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1534-1567

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. Political Change in Wales to 1543.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘The Acts of Union of 1536 and 1543 can be portrayed as the culmination of a drive to extend the authority of the English Crown over Wales. Union had really been achieved by the Statute of Wales in 1284. Wales was certainly well prepared for the kind of changes embodied in the Union legislation.

- 5 The Act of 1536, drawn up by the administration of Henry VIII’s secretary, Thomas Cromwell, abolished the Marcher Lordships: some were assigned to existing Welsh counties and some to English counties. Welshmen were to enjoy legal equality with Englishmen. But Wales was not fully absorbed into England in legal affairs. It retained its own system of law courts which were extended into the five new counties. The country was divided into four circuits for the Courts of
- 10 Great Sessions and this system survived until its abolition in 1830. The Acts of Union, whether viewed as acts of emancipation or of oppression, certainly marked a fateful break with the past.’

[From J. Graham Jones, an historian, writing in *A Pocket Guide to The History of Wales* (1998)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Courts of Great Sessions’ (lines 9-10). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about government in Wales? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of political change in Wales to 1543?
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*) [20]

2. The Government of Wales, 1543-1567.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘This Council, although it bears the name of Council, is not so much occupied in matters of Council as it is in hearing and determining of matters of right for it is now used and grown to be an ordinary court of justice. The authority and jurisdiction of this Council is not certainly known. Most commonly the Council deals with all manner of misdemeanors as assaults and affrays, riots, forcible entries, briberies, extortions, and all manner of outrages. In this it much resembles the Court of Star Chamber. This Court, in the beginning, brought Wales to that civility and quietness that you now see it. And although some think it an unnecessary court, considering the obedience that Wales is now in, and fitter to be dissolved than continued, doubtless they are far mistaken unless there were some other court of like authority erected for punishment of the offences mentioned, and for the redressing of the causes before recited. For let the Council be dissolved but for a few years and no place erected to seek justice, then those that live now most quietly and think the court unnecessary should soon feel the necessity of it.’

[From George Owen, a landowner and a political commentator, reviewing the history of government in Wales, *Dialogue of the Government of Wales* (1594)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘Court of Star Chamber’ (line 6). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the role of the Council of Wales? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the government of Wales in the period 1543-1567? (*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*) [20]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

3. Religious change in Wales, 1534-1567.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘He speaks not of Mass on Sunday, nor of confession, any more than would a horse. He understands not what he says. He is foolish and yet will not be silent.’

[From Sion Brwynog, a pro-Catholic poet, criticising the Protestant priest at Llanfflewyn on Anglesey, in a private letter to landowner Richard Bulkeley (c. 1548)]

Source B

‘Such religious changes as the Edwardian government had introduced had made remarkably little practical difference to the worship, appearance or language of the Church. Nor did it greatly affect the clergy who continued to celebrate the Mass and hear confession.’

[From Glanmor Williams, an historian and specialist in religious history, writing in an article entitled ‘The Reformation in Sixteenth-Century Caernarfonshire’ published in the *Transactions of the Caernarfonshire Historical Society* (1964)]

Source C

‘When he is able to come out of his house there is no man in this shire that comes oftener to church to hear divine service, but to subscribe to the Act [of Uniformity] he says he cannot with a safe conscience. And for not taking that oath, he was made a prisoner in the Tower for three years.’

[From the testimony of the Commissioners sent to St. Donats to persuade Sir Thomas Stradling to change his mind and subscribe to the Act of Uniformity (1569)]

Source D

‘The changes in religion in mid-century seemed not to have had much effect on the life and daily routine of the Welsh. Even the action taken by the Council in Wales to enforce the subscription of the Act of Uniformity of 1559 created hardly a stir among the Welsh governing families.’

[From J. Gwynfor Jones, an academic historian, writing in *Wales and the Tudor State* (1989)]

Source E

[From John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (1563) showing the burning of Protestant martyrs during the reign of Mary. Three were burnt in Wales]

- (a) Compare Sources C and D. How do Sources C and D show differing views of the attitude of the Welsh gentry to the Act of Uniformity? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B as evidence to an historian studying the Edwardian Reformation in North Wales? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of religious change in Wales in the period 1534-1567? (*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.*) [24]

4. Economic activity and social change in Wales, 1534-1567.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘Sir John Perrot’s estates in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire were worth roughly £850 per annum. Trusted by Queen Elizabeth to serve the Crown he earned over £300 per annum for his various offices of J.P., M.P., Sheriff and Lord Deputy of Ireland, and is said to have had a fair stock of ready money lying in his great chest at Carew Castle.’

[From E.L. Barnwell, a local historian, writing in his book, *Perrot Notes* (1867)]

Source B

‘I would I had an hour to speak my mind to you. I think it not expedient to have justices of the peace and gaol delivery in Wales, for there are very few Welsh in Wales beyond Breconshire who have £10 per annum in land, and their discretion is less than their land.’

[From Rowland Lee, President of the Council of Wales, writing to Thomas Cromwell (1536)]

Source C

‘Upon the Sundays and holy days the multitude of all sorts of men, women and children of every parish meet in various places, either on some hill or on the side of some mountain, where their harpers and fiddlers sing them songs of the doings of their ancestors, namely their wars against the kings of this realm and the English nation.’

[From an anonymous report on Welsh customs and behaviour submitted to Sir William Cecil, Queen Elizabeth’s chief minister (c. 1566)]

Source D

[From a contemporary woodcut showing peasants at work in a Tudor village (c. 1550)]

Source E

‘The Welsh, though being somewhat high-minded and in extreme poverty, yet they be impatient of labour and overmuch boasting of the nobility of their stock, applying themselves rather to the service of noblemen than giving themselves to the learning of handicrafts.’

[From Humphrey Llwyd, an historian and social commentator, writing in his book
The Breuiary of Britayne (1573)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views of the Welsh gentry? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and E. How reliable are Sources C and E as evidence to an historian studying Welsh society in the sixteenth century? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources to an understanding of economic activity and social change in Wales in the period 1534-1567? (*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.*) [24]