



**General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced**

473/01

**HISTORY – HI3
UNIT 3
IN-DEPTH STUDY 1
WALES AND THE TUDOR
STATE, c. 1534-1567**

P.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008
(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.

‘This shall be to advise you that we have received from you the two outlaws for which we heartily thank you. And the said two outlaws we have sent to their trial according to justice, which tomorrow they shall receive (God pardon their souls). And further within two days after the receiving of the said thieves, were brought to us four other outlaws and two of the first of them had
5 been outlawed these sixteen years. Whereof three were alive and one slain brought in a sack trussed upon a horse, whom we have caused to be hanged upon the gallows here for a sign. Would to God you had seen the reaction of the people here for it happened to be market day in Shrewsbury by reason whereof 300 people followed to see the carrying of the said thief in the sack, the manner of which had never been seen before. All the thieves of Wales quake with fear. There is
10 but one thief of name Hugh Durant who is yet outstanding but trusting to have him shortly. So that now we may boldly affirm that Wales is a more peaceful place where one thief readily informs on another as the statutes earlier enacted intended that they should.’

[From a letter written by Bishop Rowland Lee to Thomas Cromwell (1536)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the statutes earlier enacted’ (line 12). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about law and order 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.

‘We order you that you cause to be brought to trial one Hugh ap Thomas ap David lately of Llanfaglan in your county, yeoman, and Ieuan ap Thomas ap David lately of Dinorwig, yeoman, from county court to county court until, according to the law and custom of our principality of North Wales, they are outlawed if they do not appear. If they appear then you have their bodies
5 before John Wyn ap Maredudd, esquire, and his associates the Keepers of our Peace and our Justices assigned to hear and determine divers felonies, trespass and other misdemeanours in the same county at the next General Session of our Peace to be held in your county.

The reply of Gruffudd Davies, esquire, sheriff of the county of Caernarvon. By virtue of this writ within written, Hugh ap Thomas ap David and all the others after him named in this writ were
10 ordered to attend court three times but did not appear. And because there are no more County courts after the receipt of this writ before that Session, I cannot cause further execution of this writ.’

[Royal writ (issued in the name of King Philip and Queen Mary) to Gruffudd Davies, the sheriff of Caernarfonshire, and his reply (1556)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Keepers of our Peace and our Justices’ (lines 5-6). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about law enforcement in 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

‘As to the people of Wales I understand that they are very angry at what is done against the faith, for they have always been good Christians and it is said that the people only wait for a chief to take the field.’

[From the official report of Papal Ambassador, Eustace Chapuys, to the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V (1534)]

Source B

‘You have tried yesterday the Bishop of Rome by your learning and shattered what remained of his work within your kingdom; you have shown how his deceit blinded us; his seal and his law you have destroyed. Farewell to all that. The false monks you have overthrown and their fraud and sin you have cast to the ground.’

[From a letter written to Henry VIII by the Protestant poet, Lewys Morgannwg (1538)]

Source C

[A modern photograph of the ruins of Tintern Abbey in Monmouthshire, which was dissolved in 1536]

Source D

‘That you shall provide one book of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English, and the same set up within every church within your diocese so that parishoners may have the opportunity to read it or hear it read.’

[From Cromwell’s Injunctions, issued to every bishop in Wales and England (1538)]

Source E

‘The epistle and gospel should be read in Welsh. That everyone of them have the Catechism in the mother tongue in Welsh, read and declared in their several churches every Sunday, with answer made there accordingly.’

[From an order issued by Bishop Thomas Davies and the Diocesan Council of St. Asaph (1561)]

- (a) Compare Sources D and E. How do Sources D and E show contrasting views of the attitude of the authorities to the provision of the Bible in Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B as evidence to an historian studying the reaction in Wales to the Reformation? [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

‘There are vagabonds that be so wasted in mischief and idleness that they give themselves no labour or honest kind of living, and for the reform of which his Majesty is determined to employ all such vagabonds and evil disposed persons to serve in the wars in galleys and other like vessels which his Majesty intends to send against his enemies.’

[From a Royal Proclamation ordering vagabonds to serve in the navy (1545)]

Source B

‘It is ordained, enacted and granted and established that the citizens and inhabitants of each city shall forthwith contribute and pay towards the sustenance, maintenance and funding of the poor by the space of one whole year now next ensuing.’

[From the common orders issued by Parliament to the town authorities in Wales and England (1547)]

Source C

‘I am afraid that if you knew their behaviour you would not be content with them, for their father and friends have always been against them that, like us, be new in the locality, and they have been responsible for disorder and murder there. Within these twelve months they have set upon my Lord and murdered his servant and maimed two or three more in Cardiff. There is of them twelve brothers and for the most part bastards, who have no living but by extortion and pillaging of the king’s subjects.’

[From a letter by Elizabeth, Countess of Worcester, wife of the newly appointed governor of Chepstow Castle, to Thomas Cromwell, concerning the Stradling family (1533)]

Source D

‘Robert Wynn, born at Gwydir, third son to John Wynn ap Maredudd, serving Sir Philip Hoby, Knight, in his Chamber, being one of the Council of King Henry VIII and a great Commander of his army, was with the King and his master at the Siege of Boulogne where he received a shot in his leg whereof he was long lame.’

[Sir John Wynn, a landowner and politician, writing in a history of his family, *The History of the Gwydir Family* (early seventeenth century)]

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, 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 contrasting views of the treatment of the poor and unemployed vagrants? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the Welsh gentry? [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]