



GCE AS/A level

473/01

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE,

c. 1534-1567

P.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2008

1½ hours

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. Religious change in Wales, 1534-1567.

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

‘Awake now lovely Wales, my dear fond brother in Christ Jesus: do not be indifferent, do not look down, but gaze upwards to the place where you belong. Do not add to my grief, keep in mind what one who loves you truly says: consider what you have within your grasp, embrace and take to yourself this heavenly gift which the mercy of the Lord has sent you this day. Remember the times
5 of old, enquire of your forefathers, search their history, you who have been formerly honourable and of great privileges.

I will recall one excellent virtue which is an equivalent to all the above, which adorned you of old, and gave you a privilege and a pre-eminence, namely, unpolluted religion, pure Christianity, and an effective fruitful faith. O Welshman, you do not participate in anything of the good fortune
10 of the great light which has spread over the face of the world! This is because no one has written nor printed anything in your language. Behold, I have shown to you your pre-eminence and your privilege of old, and your humiliation and your deprivation afterwards. Therefore, by proper recognition of your own self you should be glad and offer your thanksgiving to God, to her grace the Queen, to the Lords and Commons of the Kingdom who are renewing your privilege and
15 honour (God grant them eternal honour for this). For by their authority and their command, your Bishops with the help of William Salesbury are bringing to you in Welsh and in print the Holy Scripture.’

[From Bishop Richard Davies, translator of the New Testament into Welsh, writing in the *Preface* to the translated New Testament (1567)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Lords and Commons of the Kingdom’
(line 14). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the state of religion in Wales? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of religious change in Wales, 1534-1567? [20]
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*)

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

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

‘For the good and virtuous occupation of his people and the persuasion of the same from idleness and for the punishment of vagabonds, ruffians and idle persons that do remain yet in this Realm to whom God has given strength to work and able to labour and do service for their living. They be so wasted in mischief and idleness that they give themselves no labour or honest kind of living, but
5 entertain themselves with theft and falsehood in play and with other detestable vices for the accomplishment and satisfying of their vile, wretched and filthy purposes.

For the reform of which his Majesty is determined to use and employ all such ruffians, vagabonds, masterless men, common players and evil disposed persons to serve his Realm in the wars in certain galleys and other like vessels which his Majesty intends to arm and send against his
10 enemies before the first of June next coming.

His Majesty further commands that no person should name or swear any man to be his servant unless he is his personal household servant or his bailiff or his keeper, or such other thing as he may prove before the law to keep from service in the war upon pain of incurring imprisonment.’

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

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘masterless men’ (line 8). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the lives of the poor? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of economic activity and social change in Wales, 1534-1567? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. Political change in Wales to 1543.

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

Source A

‘I am informed that Richard Lloyd esquire of Welshpool stole cattle from the Marcher lordship of Burford. The lord of Burford ordered Lloyd’s servants to be apprehended and hanged. The hanging of Lloyd, a gentlemen, will cause forty men to beware.’

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

Source B

‘Be it enacted that henceforth all justices, sheriffs, coroners, stewards and all other officers of the law shall keep the sessions courts and all other courts in the English tongue. And all oaths are to be given in the English tongue and that henceforward no person or persons that use the Welsh speech or language shall have or enjoy any manner of office or fees within this realm of England and Wales.’

[From the official Acts (of Union) for laws and justice to be ministered in Wales as in England (1536)]

Source C

‘I praise the King’s excellent wisdom in ensuring that there shall be no difference in laws and language between your subjects of your Principality of Wales and your other subjects of your realm of England.’

[From William Salesbury, a leading Welsh language scholar, writing about the Acts of Union in the preface to his *Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe* (1547)]

Source D

‘The discord of old between England and Wales caused slaughters, invasions, burnings, poverty and such like fruits of war. But this Union brought friendship, love, alliance, assistance, wealth and quietness. God preserve and increase it.’

[From Rhys Meurig Y Cotrel, an historian and gentleman landowner, writing in his survey, *Morganiae Archaioграфия* (1578)]

Source E

‘The supposition that Tudor policy converted a land of wild anarchy into a perfect paradise is not to be taken seriously, in fact, it is a matter for laughter. The anarchy and lawlessness existed only in the minds of the English who did not understand the Welsh way of life, hence their need to either reform it or destroy it.’

[From T. Gwynn Jones, a nationalist historian, writing in an article for a historical magazine, *Y Cymmrodor* (1921)]

- (a) Compare Sources D and E. How do Sources D and E show contrasting views on the impact of the union of Wales and England? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and C. How reliable are Sources B and C as evidence to an historian studying contemporary attitudes to the Welsh language? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources 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 sources.)* [24]

4. The Government of Wales, 1543-1567.

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

Source A

‘And the most mighty prince Henry the eighth delivered them wholly from all servitude and made them in all points equal to the Englishmen.’

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

Source B

‘My country has become so far out of order since the death of Bishop Lee that it does require severe remedy. In every commonwealth, severity used with indifferency of justice to all men is more commended than leniency.’

[From a letter written by Dr. David Lewis, a high court judge from Monmouthshire, to Francis Walsingham, the Queen’s Chief Secretary of State (1576)]

Source C

‘Both March and Principality were wiped off the map and Wales became thirteen counties. Parliamentary representation followed. Since Wales was poor, the burden was reduced to one MP a county, and the boroughs of each of these were grouped into a unique system to supply the other. Merioneth was excused borough representation and Haverfordwest, for no reason except the local rumour that its leading gentleman was Henry VIII’s illegitimate son, was given its own.’

[From Gwyn A. Williams, an academic historian, writing in a history book, *When Was Wales?* (1982)]

Source D

‘It is to be affirmed that people in Wales universally are a civil people and as obedient to law as they are in England. Throughout Wales in every respect justice has been embraced as in England during the time of her Majesty’s reign up to this date except 3 or 4 petty coiners; no treason heard of; very seldom murder; scarcely one robbery heard of.’

[From a letter written by Sir William Gerard, vice-president of the Council in Wales, to Francis Walsingham, the Queen’s Chief Secretary of State (1576)]

Source E

‘This Court, at 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, they should first feel the want thereof with no place erected to seek justice.’

[From George Owen’s review of the history of the Council of Wales in his
Dialogue of the Government of Wales (1594)]

- (a) Compare Sources B and D. How do Sources B and D show contrasting views of the state of law and order in Wales? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are Sources A and C as evidence to an historian studying the effects of the Acts of Union? [16]
- (c) How useful are these sources 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 sources.*) [24]