



GCE AS/A level

1232/01

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

Wales and the Tudor State c. 1529-1588

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 22 May 2013

1 hour 20 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

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 and 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 1

IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

Wales and the Tudor State, c. 1529-1588

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Sir Thomas Englefield was a talented lawyer and Rowland Lee's right hand man. It is possible that Englefield, rather than Lee, was responsible for the reforms which aimed at improving the existing structure of government in Wales.

[Perry Williams, an academic historian specialising in the political history of early modern Wales, writing in a history textbook, *The Council in the Marches of Wales under Elizabeth I* (1958)]

Source B

Lord President Lee did much for the reforming of the country's laws and government but Mr. Englefield was more learned in the laws and is much to be commended for his reformation of the Welshry. I trust Bishop Sampson will continue the good work begun in Wales by Lord President Lee and Mr. Englefield.

[Sir Thomas Jones, MP for Carmarthenshire and former agent of Thomas Cromwell, writing in a private letter to Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Audley (1543)]

Source C

Those that claimed that government in Tudor Wales was in fine shape were entirely biased, either by their occupation as agents of the Crown or by their social status as rich, titled landowners. They rarely suffered the misgovernment of incompetent officials who made the lives of the common people worse not better.

[Thomas Richards, an academic historian, writing in a specialist textbook, *A History of the Puritan Movement in Wales* (1920)]

Source D

Please inform his Majesty that the Welshry in Montgomeryshire are almost entirely reformed. Law and justice doth prevail and the worst abuses of misgovernment by corrupt officeholders have been corrected. The new sheriff is better regarded than his predecessor whom the people accused of much wrongdoing.

[The Earl of Worcester, Crown steward of royal estates in Montgomeryshire, writing in a private letter to the King's chief minister, Thomas Cromwell (1537)]

Source E

I intend to suppress Monmouth priory for the voice of the country is that while you have monks there you shall have neither good rule nor good order. I hear such saying by the common people of all the monks you have within Wales.

[John Vaughan, Crown inspector of religious houses in south-east Wales, writing in an official report to the King's chief minister, Thomas Cromwell (1538)]

Source F

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

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

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase 'while you have monks there you shall have neither good rule nor good order'? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the work of Sir Thomas Englefield to the government of Wales? [16]

Explain your answer by analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Wales was lawless and badly governed between 1529 and 1543? [24]

Explain your answer by analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources A, E and F in understanding Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

We understand a great fair is to be held within the town of Ludlow and that while many of her majesty's subjects will come to buy and sell, other evil disposed persons will come to pick and steal. We, the Vice-President and Council, do warn and call upon the bailiffs of the town to look well to their duties and prevent any law-breaking. The sheriff is charged to offer any assistance as may be required by the bailiffs.

[An Order issued by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, vice-president of the Council in Wales, to the bailiffs of the town of Ludlow (1571)]

Source B

By the 1570s Wales was in a dreadful condition. Crime rates were up, poverty and vagrancy was rife and the inability of the authorities to understand, let alone solve, the problems affecting the country suggest that the system of law and order was at breaking point. On his return to Ludlow in 1575 President Sidney blamed his vice-president Sir Hugh Cholmondeley whom he accused of wilful neglect and failure to curb wrongdoing.

[J.O. Halliwell, an academic historian and specialist in social history, writing in a history of Anglesey, *A Minute Account of the Social Condition of the People of Anglesey* (1860)]

Source C

My country is so far out of order at this time that it does require severe remedy. Impartiality and severity to all men is more commended than leniency. In my country, this medicine has been tried in Bishop Rowland Lee's and Mr. Englefield's time, and seeing experience is counted the best mistress, in my opinion, she is to be followed.

[Dr. David Lewis, a Welshman serving as a high court judge in London, writing in a letter to the Queen's minister, Sir Francis Walsingham (1576)]

Source D

It is to be affirmed that in Wales universally are a civil people and obedient to law as are the people in England. Throughout Wales justice is embraced as in England except for 3 or 4 petty coiners; no treason heard of; very seldom murder. In 6 years scarcely one robbery heard of.

[William Gerard, deputy chief justice of Chester and senior member of the Council in Wales, writing in a letter to the Queen's minister, Sir Francis Walsingham (1576)]

Source E

I heartily commend his [William Gerard] appointment as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. I have had long experience of him, having had his assistance in Wales now 16 years, and know him to be very honest, diligent and of great dexterity and readiness to work in a court of that nature.

[Sir Henry Sidney, President of the Council of Wales, writing in a private letter to the Queen's chief minister, Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1576)]

Source F

In my opinion, the Welsh people have every right to be angry and distressed. By Act of Parliament the king has taken away their native laws, customs and privileges.

[Eustace Chapuys, the Imperial ambassador, writing in a diplomatic report to his head of state, Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain (1536)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase “by Act of Parliament the king has taken away their native laws, customs and privileges”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the role of the vice-president of the Council of Wales? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Wales was suffering from lawlessness and disorder in the 1570s? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F to an understanding of the relationship between Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.