



**GCE AS/A level**

1232/01

**HISTORY – HY2**

**UNIT 2**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 1**

**WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1529-1588**

A.M. TUESDAY, 22 January 2013

1½ hours

1232  
010001

### **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 **one** question.

### **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 assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.**

## UNIT 2

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 1

## WALES AND THE TUDOR STATE, c. 1529-1588

*Answer one question.*

1. *Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.*

**Source A**

‘For the majority of the gentry, Parliamentary representation became a vehicle for self-promotion and wealth creation. The desire to represent their fellow countrymen in Parliament came a poor second to their determination to promote their private interests.’

[A.H. Dodd, an academic historian, writing in an article entitled *Wales’s parliamentary apprenticeship (1536-1625)*, published in an history journal (1942)]

**Source B**

‘The young bloods from Wales intended to stop discussion of religion. They disliked Queen Mary’s Catholicism and intended to stop it becoming law. They declared themselves to be true Protestants.’

[John Daniell, a servant of the Marquess of Northampton, giving evidence in court against Welsh MPs accused of the obstruction of Catholic legislation in Queen Mary’s parliament (1555)]

**Source C**

‘I assure you that the fall of Sir Gelly Meyrick, in those parts of Wales where he was in power, is not grieved at, because I do generally hear that he was often very oppressive and burdensome. He lived by such oppression that people rejoice at his fall and curse him bitterly.’

[Sir Richard Lewkenor, Chief Justice of the Chester Court Circuit, writing in a letter to the Queen’s chief minister, Sir Robert Cecil, after the execution of Sir Gelly Meyrick (1601)]

**Source D**

‘The Welsh will wrangle and contend with each other so long as they are worth a groat (*four pence*). They show little respect for the law, much less for judges and their courts. If they win at court, they celebrate as if life itself has been reaffirmed, but if they lose the whole world comes crashing down and they then proceed to ignore the verdict.’

[John Rastall, chief justice of the Carmarthen Court Circuit, writing in a letter to his friend and fellow Englishman, Richard Seaborne, deputy chief justice of the Anglesey Court Circuit (1572)]

**Source E**

‘Following the passing of the Acts of Union, the Welsh people came to respect the law and in so doing became the most law abiding of the Crown’s subjects. Court cases were won and others lost but the latter outcome rarely led to opposition and disorder. The decisions of the court were nearly always respected.’

[Kenelm Digby, an English economic historian, writing in a specialist history book, *An Introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property* (1897)]

- (a) Study Source E. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Acts of Union”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the importance of the role of Welshmen in Parliament. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and C. How reliable are these sources in explaining the behaviour of the Welsh gentry? [16]
- (d) Study Sources D and E. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of Welsh people’s respect for the law given in Source E? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]  
(*In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.*)

2. Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

‘Within two days after the receiving of the said thieves were brought to us four other outlaws whom we have caused to be hanged upon the gallows here for a sign. Would God you had seen the effect. All the thieves in Wales quake with fear.’

[Bishop Rowland Lee, President of the Council of Wales, writing in a letter to the King’s chief minister Thomas Cromwell (1536)]

**Source B**

‘The 1530s were supposedly a period of much lawlessness and disorder but there is little evidence to suggest that the Vaughans, a powerful landowning family from Carmarthenshire, who were sorry to see President Veysey go, were really concerned by crime. In fact, Richard Vaughan the head of the family, regarded Rowland Lee’s appointment as wholly unnecessary.’

[F.E. Hutchinson, an academic historian writing in a biography of the seventeenth-century Welsh writer and poet, *Henry Vaughan* (1947)]

**Source C**

‘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)]

**Source D**

‘They, the local magistrates, walk after the pleasure and riches of this life and it is to that end that they apply their power, for what is an office to a man but a means with which to oppress his neighbours. This they do now ever much as they did before the time of our sovereign Queen Elizabeth.’

[Bishop Richard Davies of St. David’s, a member of the Council of Wales and the House of Lords, delivering a sermon at the funeral of the Earl of Essex (1577)]

**Source E**

‘Due to the work of King Henry, Wales has become a happy country that is governed by such good laws and magistrates, and blessed rulers that provide so much for their loving subjects. We are happy indeed with so careful and gracious a government.’

[George Owen, an historian, landowner and JP who twice served as sheriff of Pembrokeshire, writing in his book, *Description of Pembrokeshire* (1603)]

- (a) Study Source C. Use the source **and your own knowledge** to explain the meaning of the phrase “Principality of Wales”. [4]
- (b) Study Sources C and E. Use these sources **and your own knowledge** to explain the significance of Henry VIII’s changes in Wales. [8]
- (c) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are these sources in explaining lawlessness in Wales? [16]
- (d) Study Sources D and E. How far does Source D support or contradict the interpretation of the role of magistrates in Wales given in Source E? [20]
- (e) How useful are these sources to an understanding of Wales and the Tudor State between 1529 and 1588? [32]  
(In your answer you are advised to use relevant background knowledge from the in-depth study, as well as information derived from the sources and the attributions.)