

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 5

HS5N

**Alternative N: Reformation, Reaction and the Age
of Elizabeth, c1525–1603**

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS5N.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering Question 1(b) or Question 2(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.

SECTION A

You must answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

EITHER 1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Until Catherine of Aragon died in 1536, the Cromwell-Boleyn alliance had been dominant. The break with Rome had pushed Henry into the clutches of reform-minded politicians as well as reform-minded bishops. But within a few months Anne and many of her allies were dead. Anne was the victim
5 of a carefully staged plot, which took advantage of a weakening in her position. Catherine's death and Anne's miscarriage removed two reasons for Henry's continuing commitment to his shrewish wife. The conservative courtiers saw their chance. Anne was to be rejected and Henry was to be seduced into a Seymour marriage, and a firm stand against heresy. Then
10 the conservatives found they had the unexpected support of Thomas Cromwell. Perhaps Cromwell recognised Anne as a lost cause and joined her enemies to avoid sharing her fate.

Adapted from C HAIGH, *English Reformations: Religion, Politics and Society under the Tudors*, 1993

Source B

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Source C The 1530s saw a breach with Rome which came about as a matter of state policy. Henry VIII wanted a divorce. As a result, Henry broke England's long-established ties with the Papacy and obtained what he wanted from the new national Church of which he made himself the head. This rejection
5 of the pope was not the beginning of the Reformation in England. That was already active in the 1520s through old Lollard and new Lutheran influences. Henry himself would have denied any accusation that in rejecting the pope he was departing from Catholic orthodoxy. But it is clear that his actions were seen by Lutherans and others, including
10 Cromwell, as opening the way for further changes in the Church. If Henry had not sought a divorce, reforming influences would have been much slower and much less successful.

Adapted from A G R SMITH, *The Emergence of a Nation State: England 1529–1660*, 1984

(a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these two sources agree on the reasons for the downfall of Anne Boleyn? (10 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

'The desire for a male heir, rather than the influence of Protestant ideas, was the driving force behind the Henrician Reformation.'
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

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- OR** 2 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

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- Source B** Mary's position in England spelt trouble, both for Elizabeth and for herself. Elizabeth was under no illusions about the danger but she obstinately clung on to the belief there could be a diplomatic settlement. Mary's behaviour was indiscreet to the point of recklessness. She must have known that it
- 5 was only personal protection from Elizabeth that stood between her and death at the hands of an outraged parliament. And yet she would neither give up her right to the succession nor put a stop to her restless plotting. Mary wanted Elizabeth dead and the English Crown for herself. She seems to have believed that only a handful of Protestant extremists stood in the
- 10 way of a Catholic England that would have accepted her. She went to her death in the grip of this unshakable self-deception. England, meanwhile, had more important things to worry about than the exit of this passionate and deeply flawed diva.

Adapted from D LOADES, *Chronicles of the Tudor Queens*, 2002

- Source C** How would Catholics in England respond to the second break with Rome? Were they waiting for better times or actively working to make them happen? Many worried Protestants found stark answers to these questions. In the early 1560s there began that perennial fear among English
- 5 Protestants of Catholic revenge and plots. Memories of Mary Tudor's reign were vivid. Catholic people, almost universally, showed allegiance to the Queen and not to Rome, but their commitment was unknown and untested. The vision of a Catholic restoration was not fantastic: many feared that restoration would come by force and terror. To her supporters,
- 10 Mary Queen of Scots was the rightful occupant of the English throne and Elizabeth was an usurper. Mary's ambitions, Elizabeth's virgin state and the unsolved succession created a permanent political crisis.

Adapted from S BRIGDEN, *New Worlds, Lost Worlds: The Rule of the Tudors, 1485–1603*, 2001

- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

To what extent do these two sources agree on the reasons for the decision to execute Mary Queen of Scots? *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

‘Neither Protestantism nor Elizabeth was ever in any real danger from the Catholic threat.’
How justified is this view of the years 1558 to 1587? *(20 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 To what extent did England experience long-term social and economic crisis in the years c1525 and c1600? *(20 marks)*
- 4 ‘The political and financial developments in the years 1532 to 1540 amounted to a Tudor revolution in government.’
How convincing is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 5 ‘Faction, rather than royal authority, dominated Henry VIII’s court in the 1540s.’
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*
- 6 ‘A series of self-inflicted disasters.’
How convincing is this view of England’s foreign policies towards France and Scotland in the years 1540 to 1558? *(20 marks)*
- 7 ‘The origins of all the rebellions in the years 1549 to 1554 lay much more in weak government than in any upsurge of social and religious unrest.’
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*
- 8 ‘Elizabeth’s Church Settlement provided a remarkably effective solution to the dangerous and unstable religious situation she inherited.’
Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1553 to 1566. *(20 marks)*
- 9 ‘In the years 1558 to 1596, Elizabeth I’s policies towards Spain were shaped more by economic factors than by religion.’
How convincing is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 10 ‘Elizabeth I was never able to fully control either her parliaments or her ministers.’
How convincing is this view of the years 1558 to 1587? *(20 marks)*
- 11 ‘In the years 1588 to 1603, Elizabeth’s England was both politically and socially stable.’
How convincing is this view of the last years of Elizabeth I’s reign? *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source C: A G R SMITH, *The Emergence of a Nation State: England 1529–1660*, Pearson Education Limited, 1984.

Question 2 Source A: J GUY, *My Heart is My Own: The Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, HarperCollins, 2004. Reprinted by permission of HarperCollins Publishers Ltd.

Question 2 Source B: D LOADES, *Chronicles of the Tudor Queens*, Sutton, 2002.

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