



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2012

History

HIS2C

Unit 2C The Reign of Henry IV of France, 1589 – 1610

Monday 23 January 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black 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 HIS2C.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1

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

Source A

Whatever Henry IV's deeper beliefs, he accepted that the King of France had to be a Catholic. When saying farewell to his Protestant household ministers, Henry portrayed his actions as a personal sacrifice for the welfare of his people. It appeared a genuine act of faith and he asked them to pray for him. On the morning of his abjuration, Henry promised his favourite Protestant minister that he would never harm his Huguenot subjects. The minister took his leave through a side door: the king must not be compromised on the day of his conversion. From the moment of his accession Henry had fought hard to be King of France, not the Huguenot King of France. Henry said that if he did not convert there would soon be neither a king nor a kingdom.

Adapted from V J PITTS, *Henri IV of France: His Reign and Age*, 2009

Source B

Traditional historians have exposed Henry's conversion as the cynical and pragmatic actions of a statesman of no genuine religious belief who put political and personal gain before anything else: *Paris was worth a Mass*. Carefully contrived, the abjuration raised awkward questions about a false conversion and the dangers were eagerly pointed out by his enemies in the Catholic League. There was a question mark over Henry IV's good faith.

Adapted from M GREENGRASS, *France in the Age of Henry IV*, 1995

Source C

With the king now a Catholic, the enthusiasm of his enemies for continuing to challenge him rapidly decreased. In March 1594 even the citizens of Paris were ready to receive Henry and expel their Spanish garrison. Bribes served to break the resistance of what few remained of Henry's enemies. As for the Huguenots, most of these retained their loyalty to the King after his conversion, believing him to be the best guarantee for their continual survival as a religious group. Thus by the time Henry declared war on Spain in 1595, he had behind him a united country. As Huguenots and Catholics alike rallied to the royal standard, the bitterness of the previous years of conflict evaporated in the common struggle against France's old enemy. The civil wars were over.

Adapted from M RADY, *France 1494–1610: Renaissance, Religion and Recovery*, 1998

0	1
---	---

Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Henry's conversion to Catholicism in 1593. (12 marks)

0	2
---	---

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

How important was Henry's conversion to Catholicism in bringing religious peace to France in the years 1593 to 1610? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
---	---

 Explain why King Henry IV supported the reconstruction of Paris. (12 marks)

0	4
---	---

 'Sully single-handedly achieved the financial recovery of France by 1610.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
---	---

 Explain why King Henry IV was faced with foreign policy problems at the start of his reign. (12 marks)

0	6
---	---

 'King Henry IV's foreign policy was dominated by the need for internal peace.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**END OF QUESTIONS**

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: PITTS, Vincent J., *Henri IV of France: His Reign and Age*, p.174 (excerpts). © The John Hopkins University Press. Reprinted with permission of the John Hopkins University Press.

Question 1 Source B: M GREENGRASS, *France in the Age of Henry IV*, Pearson Education, 1995.

Question 1 Source C: M RADY, *France, 1494–1610: Renaissance, Religion and Recovery*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1998.

Copyright © 2012 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.