



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2012

History

Assessment Unit A2 2

[AH221]

TUESDAY 22 MAY, AFTERNOON



TIME

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions from your chosen option. Answer question 1 and question 2. There is a choice in question 2.
Indicate clearly on your Answer Booklet which option you have chosen.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 70.
Quality of written communication will be assessed in question 2.
This paper is an historical enquiry.
Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate their understanding of how the past has been interpreted and represented in different ways.

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 1: England 1570–1603

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Response of Elizabeth I to the Threat posed by Mary, Queen of Scots 1570–1587

Source 1

Extract from a letter from Elizabeth I to Mary, Queen of Scots, February 1570. Mary arrived in England in 1568, and in 1569 Elizabeth faced the Rebellion of the Northern Earls.

Good Madam, what wrong did I ever seek to do to you or your people at the beginning of my reign? You know how difficult a period that was and how some even tried to take my crown from me. Did I invade Scotland? All the world knows I had a right to do so. But in my natural instinct and my love for you I did not. Was I not content to meet and communicate with your ambassadors and forgive all your past claims to the throne? May I remind you of recent dealings by your ministers to provoke trouble in my country? They tried to encourage my subjects to become rebels and in the end take my crown.

This should perhaps move you to live in fear because, if all of this continues, I would be forced to change my course of action for my own sake and, more importantly, for my people.

Source 2

Extract from the Petition of Parliament against Mary, Queen of Scots, 12 November 1586. Parliament had been putting pressure on Elizabeth to take action against Mary, and this Petition demanded Mary's execution following her trial in October 1586.

And so to you, your Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the speaker of the House of Commons has set out in a document written in his own hand many excellent and solid reasons for taking action against Mary, Queen of Scots. These reasons are as follows:

Your Majesty's person cannot be safe.

The true Protestant religion cannot long continue amongst us.

The flourishing state of this country will shortly come to a bitter end.

Consequently, in sparing her, your Majesty would not only give courage and strength to the enemies of God, your Majesty and the kingdom but would cause despair in the hearts of your loving people and so deservedly provoke the heavy hand and wrath of God.

Source 3

Extract from G.R. Elton, *England under the Tudors*, published in 1991.

Although Elizabeth has been condemned for the death of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, it is difficult to see what else she could have done; after all, Mary was a proven danger to the state, properly and lawfully convicted of a capital crime. Whatever the moralists and the romantics may say, from the moment that Mary took refuge in England, she created a situation which could not be easily resolved in a sensible way. And yet the “martyrdom” of the Queen of Scots remains a stain on the record of Elizabeth’s reign.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the relationship between Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots in the period 1570–1587? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that Mary, Queen of Scots was a threat to Elizabeth I between 1570 and 1587? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) To what extent would you agree that Elizabeth I successfully managed faction fighting within her court in the period 1570–1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) How far would you agree that Elizabeth I and her governments successfully dealt with England’s economic and social problems in the period 1570–1603? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 2: Ireland 1607–1691

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Plantation of Ulster

Source 1

Extract from a letter from James I to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Arthur Chichester, 30 June 1609.

I am most anxious that the Plantation of Ulster, involving men of respectability and followers of the Protestant faith, shall be accomplished as soon as possible. On the advice of my Privy Council, I understand that plans are being drawn up to put in place a thorough plantation. These must not be delayed for there are those in Ireland and abroad who may seek to take advantage of an unstable situation, as was seen in the recent rebellion by O'Doherty. Your task now is, with the assistance of any members of the Privy Council who can help, to inquire precisely as to what land is now at the disposal of the Crown in the counties of Armagh, Coleraine, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh and Cavan.

Source 2

Extract from a letter from James I to the High Sheriff of the County of Donegal, 22 August 1611.

It has come to my attention that the original plan for the Plantation of Ulster has not been fully carried out. Many of the lands of British undertakers, which were to be settled by English and Scottish colonists, have instead been allocated to native Irish tenants, who were supposed to be removed to other land. It is apparently the hope both of those undertakers who have not honoured the terms of their contract and the native Irish that this situation will be accepted by my government. However, I give you instructions that such native Irish who now live on lands which were intended for British settlers, be given notice that they must leave these lands by 1 May 1612. At stake is the future of the Plantation and the objective of securing and civilising the province of Ulster.

Source 3

Extract from Marianne Elliott, *The Catholics of Ulster*, published in 2000.

On the whole the Irish remained in occupation of the land. Only the remaining swordsmen of the Irish lords or “woodkerne” were totally expelled, some transported to continental service, others taking refuge as outlaws in the woods. Many British settlers complained of their inability to get secure leases because of the preference of landlords for Irish tenants, who were always willing to pay higher rents. Certainly the original concept of a strong British (and Protestant) colony had had to be abandoned by the 1630s. The Irish remained in the majority on all estates. Many of the settlers showed a preference for Irish ways and did not always meet the terms of the original grants. Indeed, the requirements for conformity to the established religion and the abandonment of Irish dress and agricultural methods were quietly set aside.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the Plantation of Ulster? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the Plantation of Ulster was successful up to 1636? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) How justified was the fear that the political and religious policies of James II were a threat to the constitution and Church in England and Ireland in the period 1685–1688? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) To what extent was the outcome of the Williamite Wars determined by the personal actions of James II and William III in Ireland? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 3: Ireland 1775–1800

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Constitution of 1782

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Henry Grattan in the Irish House of Commons, 16 April 1782. Grattan is responding to the announcement by the new Whig government in London that political concessions were to be granted to Ireland.

I am now to address a free people: ages have passed, and this is the first moment you could be referred to by that name. I found Ireland on its knees; I watched over it as a father for his child; I have traced its progress from injuries to arms, and from arms to liberty. Spirit of Swift! Spirit of Molyneux! Your genius has prevailed! Ireland is now a nation! In this new character, I hail it! I say: "May it be forever." Ireland is no longer a wretched colony. Britain has had no choice but to acknowledge American claims for liberty. In acknowledging Irish claims for liberty, Britain has acted out of a clear sense of justice.

Source 2

Extract from a speech by Henry Flood in the Irish House of Commons, 11 June 1782. Flood is arguing that a Renunciation Act needs to be passed by the British Parliament.

The repeal of a Declaratory Act, unless it includes giving up the principle of the right to legislate, is only a repeal of the declaration and not the principle. The principle remains in full force unless it is renounced. Many Acts have been imposed by the British Parliament on Ireland and, while any of these remain in force, the principle of Britain's right to legislate for Ireland remains unchallenged. A simple repeal of the Declaratory Act is therefore no proof of the legislative independence of the Irish Parliament. Mr Grattan argues that this has been achieved, declaring in this House that the British Parliament no longer has the right to legislate for Ireland. What man in his right mind can believe that Ireland's refusal to accept Britain's claim to legislate for Ireland can have any effect without the British Parliament explicitly making a similar renunciation?

Source 3

Extract from Thomas Bartlett, *Ireland: A History*, published in 2010.

The celebrations over the achievement of the “Constitution of 1782” did not last long. The first sour note was struck by Henry Flood who, in an effort to consolidate his standing as the leader of the Patriots, stated that the “simple repeal” of the Declaratory Act, the key element of the Constitution, was entirely inadequate. The Volunteers saw a new role for themselves as the protectors of the Constitution and put their weight behind Flood’s campaign. After all, they had been without a political cause since the victory of April 1782, and the approaching end of the war in America threatened to make them entirely redundant. However, once the struggle over renunciation was satisfactorily concluded, the question of reform of the Irish Parliament began to be discussed seriously.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the Constitution of 1782? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the main consequence of the Constitution of 1782 was the political divisions it caused in Ireland? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) “The ideas of Molyneux, Swift and the Patriots were primarily responsible for the rise of the Volunteers.” How far would you accept this verdict? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) “The failure of the 1798 Rebellion was primarily due to the lack of adequate support from the French.” To what extent would you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Answer question **1** and either question **2(a)** or **2(b)**

Option 4: Partition of Ireland 1900–1925

Section A Historical Enquiry: source evaluation and analysis

Read the sources and answer the questions which follow:

The Anglo-Irish War 1919–1921

Source 1

Extract from a speech by Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, to the House of Lords, 20 October 1920. He is commenting on the Anglo-Irish War.

In its attempts to break the connection between Ireland and Britain, Sinn Féin has established a widespread and, I am told, highly efficient form of government in many parts of Ireland. It is also engaged in a rebellion, the purpose of which is to paralyse the British Government in Ireland and bring the British Empire to its knees. So far, these rebels have killed and wounded over 500 civilians, policemen and soldiers. Hundred of courthouses, police barracks and the private residences of loyal citizens have been destroyed. I have praised the virtues of our military forces, yet I have never excused any of their faults. Our men are fighting a battle, not merely for Ireland, not merely for the British Government or the British Empire: they are fighting the battle of civilisation.

Source 2

Extract from a Report by the American Commission of Inquiry into conditions in Ireland, published in March 1921. The Commission was based in the United States and consisted of businessmen, clergy and politicians. They interviewed witnesses from Ireland and England about the Anglo-Irish War. The British Government declined to be represented.

We have found that the Irish people are at the mercy of imperial British forces who, acting contrary to both the law and all standards of human conduct, have carried out a “terror”. British forces in Ireland have indiscriminately killed innocent men, women and children. They have destroyed houses, villages, factories and crops. This “terror” has failed to re-establish imperial British civil government in Ireland. In most of Ireland, British courts have ceased to function, and local authorities refuse to recognise British authority. In spite of the British “terror”, the majority of the Irish people continue to give their allegiance to the Irish Republic. They pay taxes to the Irish Republic and respect the decisions of its courts.

Source 3

Extract from Russell Rees, *Ireland 1905–1925*, published in 1998. Rees is commenting on the truce which ended the Anglo-Irish War in July 1921.

Sinn Féin's rejection of the Government of Ireland Act in the elections of May 1921 confronted the British Government with the prospect of escalating the Anglo-Irish War. General Macready had concerns about the impact of a prolonged campaign on the morale and discipline of his troops. Yet the crucial influence on the Government's offer of a truce to Sinn Féin was the mounting hostility of public opinion in England against the activities of its military forces. Lloyd George used the occasion of the King's speech at the opening of the Belfast Parliament on 23 June to create an atmosphere for peace. Sinn Féin realised that any rejection of a reasonable truce offer would lose it much public sympathy. Additionally, the IRA, with an estimated 3 000 men, was now facing a British military force of over 40 000, supported by a proper intelligence system and improved tactics by the army.

- 1 (a) **Consult all the sources and your knowledge of this period.** Which of the sources would an historian value most as evidence in a study of the problems facing the British Government during the Anglo-Irish War of 1919–1921? [15]
- (b) **Use all the sources and other evidence you have studied.** How far do the sources support the view that the truce of July 1921 was due to political pressure on the British Government? [20]

Section B Historical Enquiry: Interpretations

2 Either

- (a) "The Conservative Party under Bonar Law deserves the blame for the crisis over the Third Home Rule Bill in the period up to September 1914." How far would you accept this verdict? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

Or

- (b) "Weaknesses in the leadership of John Redmond after 1914 explain the decline of the Irish Parliamentary Party by December 1918." How far would you agree with this statement? Use relevant evidence you have studied including contemporary and later interpretations to support your answer. [35]

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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